

183

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1994

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PT. 5

Military Construction Appropriation... RINGS

BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED THIRD CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

W. G. (BILL) HEFNER, North Carolina, *Chairman*

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WILLIAM A. MARINELLI, HENRY E. MOORE, and MARY C. ARNOLD, *Subcommittee Staff*

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1994

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1993.

U.S. ARMY

WITNESSES

PAUL JOHNSON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING), OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INSTALLATIONS, LOGISTICS & ENVIRONMENT)

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. SOBKE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

COLONEL WILLIAM T. HARVEY, CHIEF, BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE OFFICE, MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. HEFNER. The hearing will come to order. Today, we will review the Military Construction, Family Housing and Base Closing programs in the Army.

Our witnesses today are Mr. Paul Johnson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army; Major General John F. Sobke, Assistant Chief of Engineers and Colonel William T. Harvey, Chief of the Army's Base Realignment and Closure Office.

Gentlemen, we appreciate your appearing before this committee this afternoon. I understand that you have one single statement. You offer a statement which will be made part of the record and it will be made part of the record. And, Mr. Johnson, we'll start with you and you can proceed in any way you see fit, sir.

STATEMENT OF PAUL W. JOHNSON

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We are happy to be here to discuss today the 1994 military construction request and base realignment and closure actions. I have with me Major General Sobke, Assistant Chief of Engineers, and Colonel Harvey, Chief of the Army Base Realignment and Closure Office. We each have brief statements and also have a joint statement which has a lot of detail.

Before discussing in any detail, I'd like to say that this budget reflects constraints and a reduced military force structure that we are projecting. We are in the process of restructuring to a power projection, continental United States Army. The Army of the future will be much smaller and more versatile and based primarily in the continental United States.

The actual component portion of the budget suggests our highest priority of military construction and housing requirements, in addition to funding facilities for the execution of the Chemical Demil program, and the Homeowners Assistance Program which the Army manages for each department.

For the Army National Guard and Army Reserve, you will hear on the 22nd, Brigadier General D'Araujo and Brigadier General Kilmartin. In the realignment and closure area, the Army is making great progress in shaping our base structure throughout the world. We are progressing well. The overseas closures total 461 sites to date. We are in the implementing phase of BRAC 91. We will continue the Army re-shaping effort when the BRAC 93 recommendations are final.

And lastly, I would also like to talk about an important source of resources for the Army facilities and that's the real property maintenance activity. The appropriation for these funds are provided in part by the Bill. These funds are requested to operate and maintain the physical plant. We would also ask your support in this area because it will also play a very critical role in our facilities revitalization.

Now I would like to go to more specifics of the MILCON program and I would turn it over to General Sobke.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Major General SOBKE. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I will review some slides to talk informally to you about our program.

[The information follows:]

[roland1.a.n08 4/12/93]

Army Facilities

Fiscal Year 1994



Army Facilities Vision



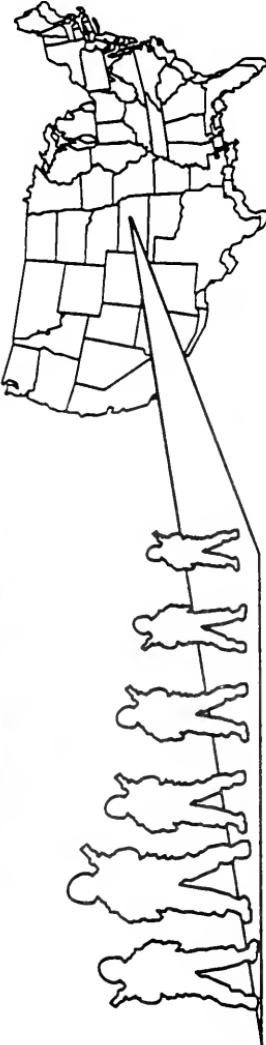
***Provide World Class Power Projection Platforms
for a modern, deployable, trained and ready Army
capable of decisive victory.***

Be an environmental leader.

***Provide excellent facilities for our soldiers,
civilians and families to live, work and train.***

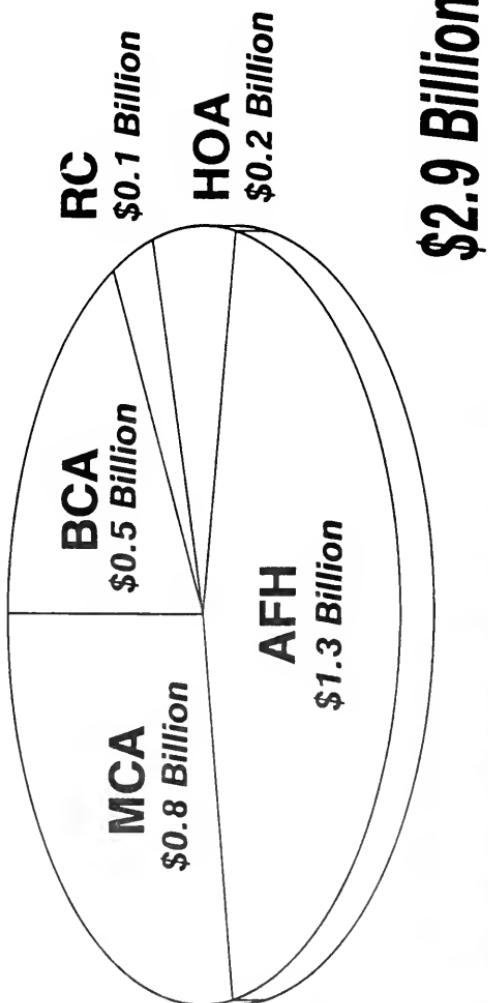
Army Facilities Strategy

1. *Provide sufficient resources*
2. *Focus the investment*
3. *Reduce facility inventory*



Army Military Construction

Fiscal Year 1994



Military Construction Summary

Appropriations (\$ Millions)

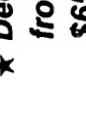
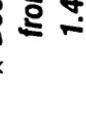


	FY92	FY93	FY94	(Request) FY94
MCA	881	425	777	
AFH	1,558	1,524		1,344
HOA	84	133		151
RC	341	252		133
BRAC	436	613		508
Total	3,300	2,948		2,913

Era of Change *Army's Base Structure*



We have *more* facilities than we NEED or CAN AFFORD.

- ★ Decrease Army manpower from 1.88M (FY90) to 1.40M (FY95)
 - ★ Decrease total Army \$ from \$80B (FY90) to \$65B (FY95)
 - ★ Decrease facilities from 1.02B ft² (FY92) to 854M ft² (FY95)

Fort Sill, OK Building Demolition



Major Programs (\$ Millions)

FY94

Whole Barracks Renewal	_____	275
Whole Neighborhood Revitalization	_____	169
Chemical Demilitarization	_____	112
Strategic Mobility	_____	27
Kwajalein	_____	21



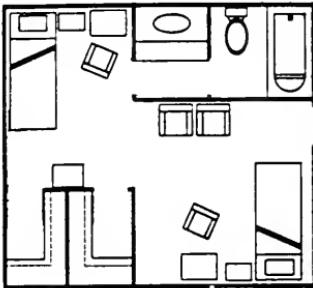


New Barracks Standards

A move toward Single Soldier Communities of Excellence

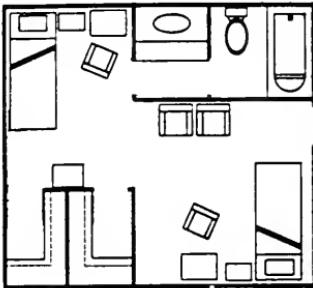
New Room Standard

- ★ 2 per room w/bath
- ★ 110 net ft² per soldier,
not incl storage
- ★ 2 phone/2 cable TV outlets



Other Improvements

- ★ More parking
- ★ More washer/dryers
- ★ Mud rooms
- ★ Separate admin/supply

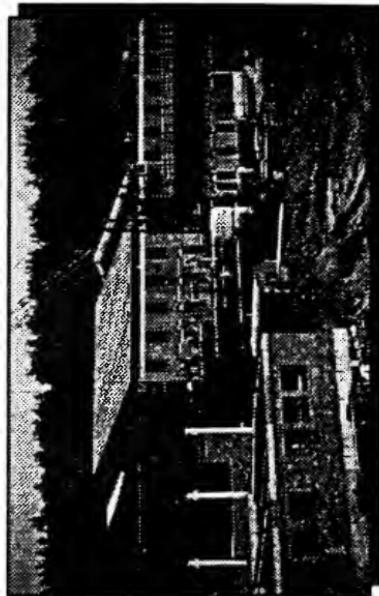




Whole Barracks Renewal Program

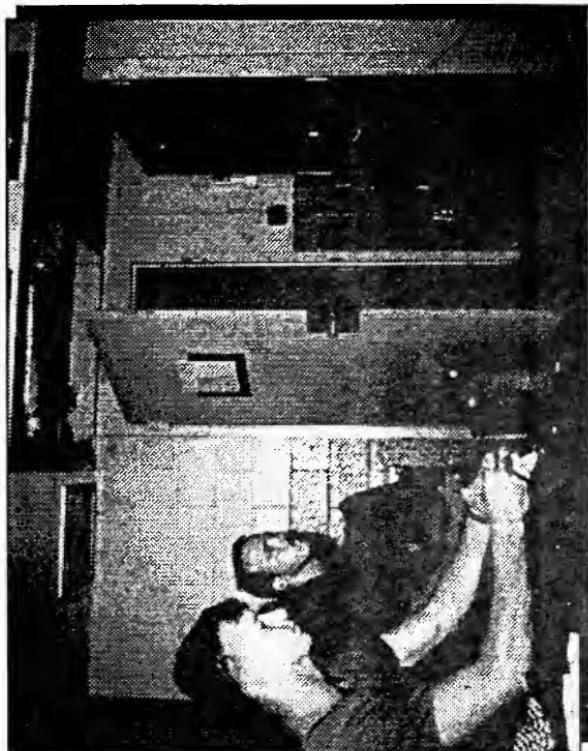
"The Whole Barracks Renewal Program is a holistic approach to providing our single soldiers with community living areas..."

Chief of Staff Message
New Army Barracks Design Standard
August, 1992



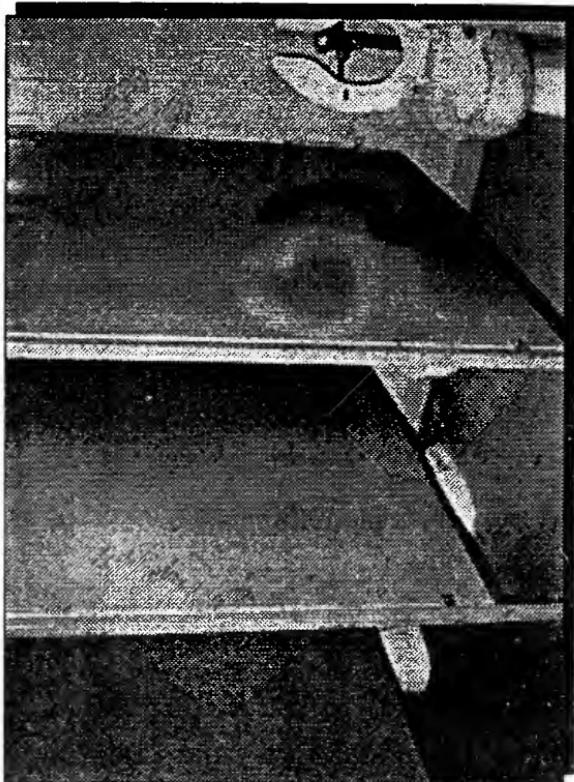
- ★ **Replaces or revitalizes all barracks in 15 years**
- ★ **\$250M + per year FY94 - FY99**
- ★ **Focus is on barracks community**
 - Quality exteriors
 - Parking
 - Quality interiors
 - Recreation areas
 - Landscaping

Fort Benning, GA Soldier's Room



[scan01.n08 4/9/93.]

Fort Irwin, CA Gang Latrines





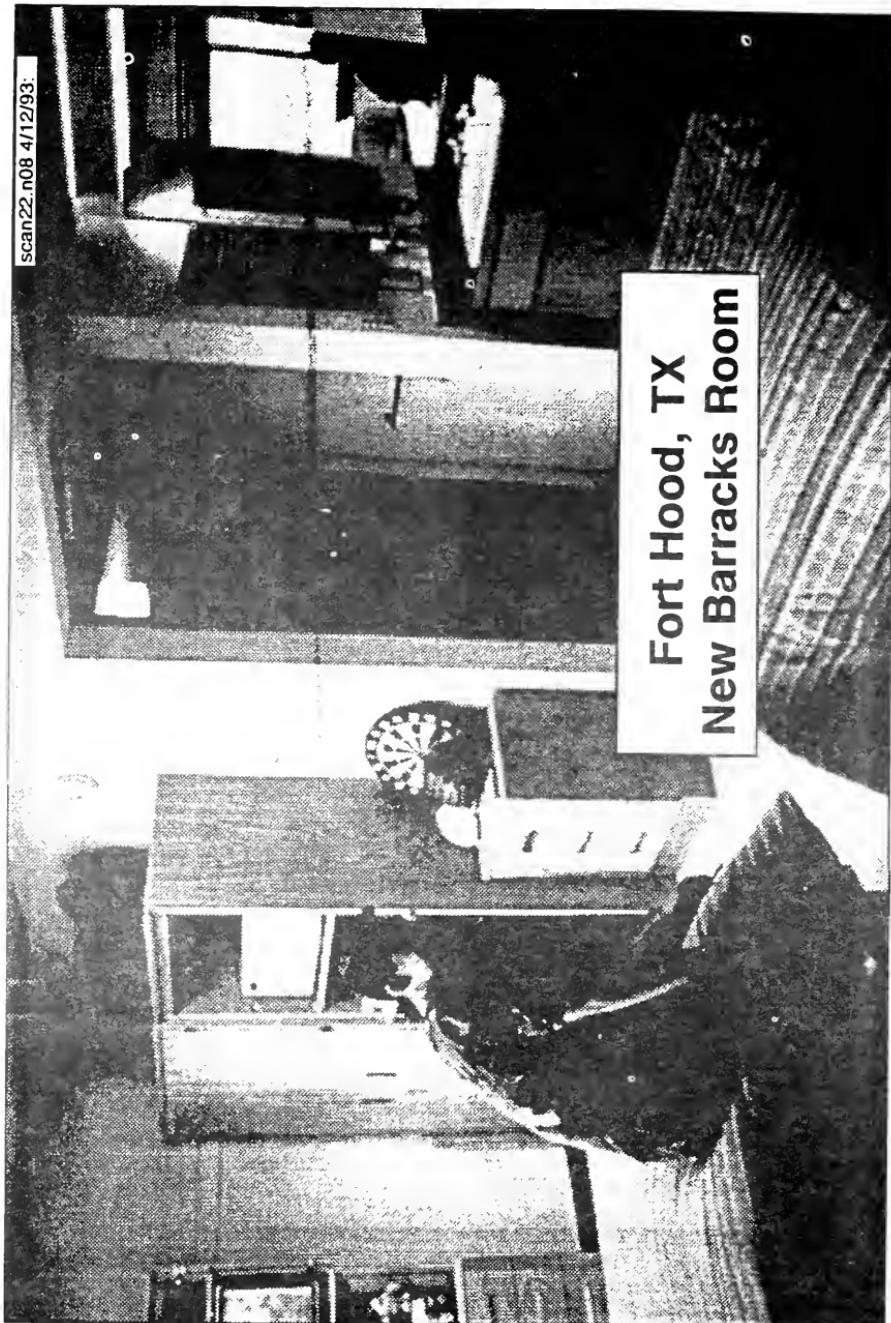
Whole Barracks Renewal

Projects in FY94

<u>Location</u>	<u>\$ Millions</u>
Fort Rucker, AL	20.0
Fort Irwin, CA	5.9
Fort Benning, GA	36.0
Fort Campbell, KY	32.0
Fort Knox, KY	25.0
US Military Academy, NY	13.8
Fort Bragg, NC	71.6
Fort Sill, OK	15.7
Fort Hood, TX	18.0
Fort Lee, VA	20.0
Fort Myer, VA	6.8

scan22.n08 4/12/93:

Fort Hood, TX
New Barracks Room



Fort Hood, TX
New Exterior

Fort Hood, TX
New Day Room

Army Strategic Mobility Program



The Environment
CONUS-Based Forces
(16 of 20 Divisions)
Regional Threat



World Class
Power Projection Platforms

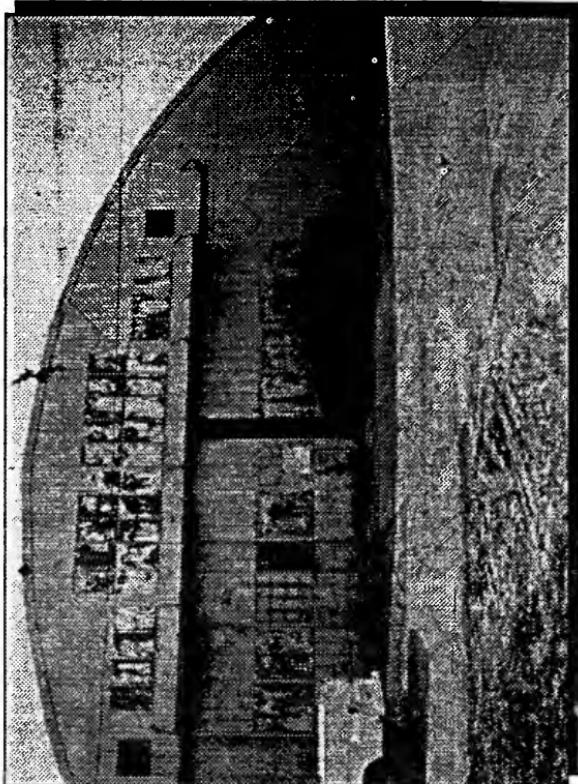
The Foundation
Flexibility
(Strategic & Tactical)
Surge Air/Sea Lift
Afloat Prepositioning
Strategic Infrastructure

Installation Infrastructure Focus

- ★ \$550 Million over next 7 years
- ★ Airfield runways, taxiway, apron upgrades
- ★ Airfield deployment operations
- ★ Rail systems and capabilities upgrade
- ★ Installation contingency wartime storage

[scan08.n08 4/9/93.]

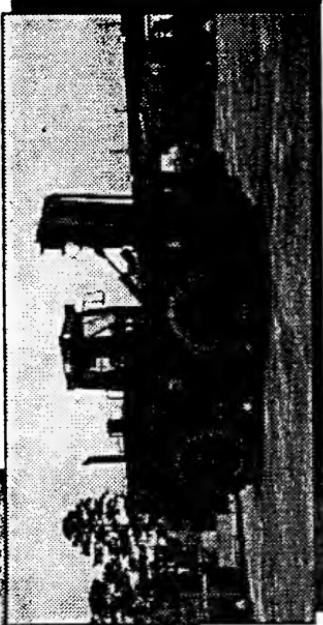
Fort Campbell, KY Mobilization Warehouse



Fort Stewart, GA Cargo Handling Facility



Provide:
Hardstand
Ramps
Overhead Crane
Lighting
Ops Building



Strategic Mobility Program

Projects in FY94



Fort Stewart, GA

	\$ Millions
Hardstand	8.7
Cargo Handling Facility	4.5
Expand Ammunition Storage	3.6
Railroad Track Improvement	2.0

Fort Campbell, KY

Mobilization Warehouse	0.9
Container Holding Pads	7.0

Hawthorne AAP, NV

Container Holding Pads	7.0
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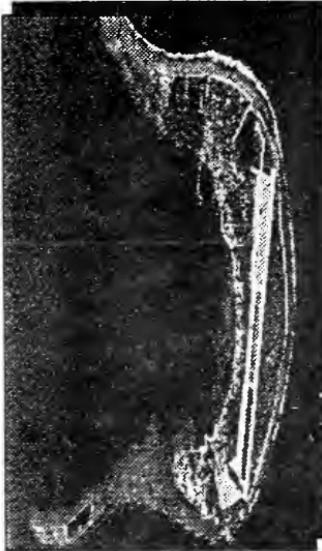
Kwajalein Atoll

Defense Missions:

- Missile Defense Research & Development
- Deep Space Tracking
- Support for DoD, Services & NASA

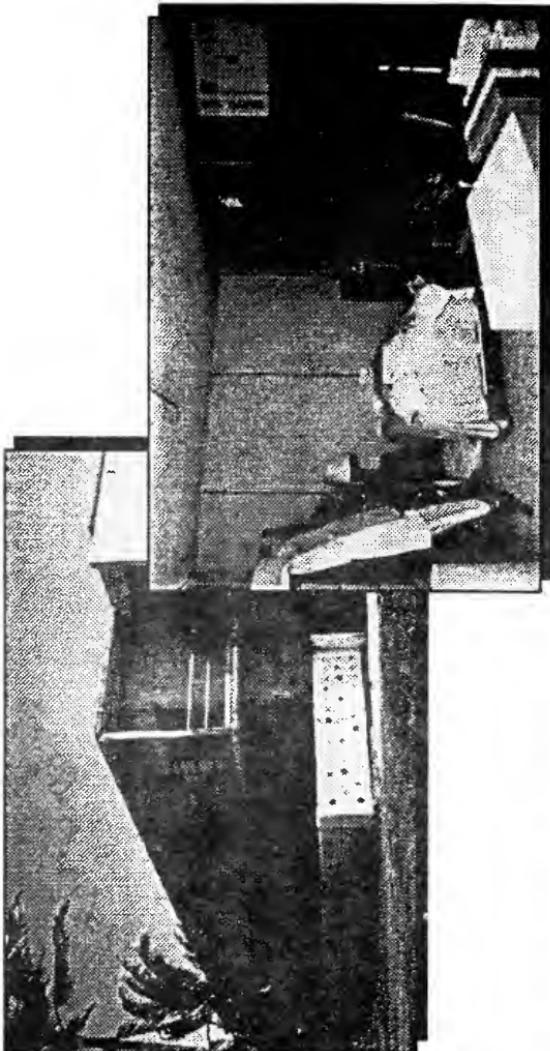
23

	\$M
★Army Installation	10.0
★FY94 Construction Program	11.2



[scan15.n08 4/9/93:]

Kwajalein Atoll Unaccompanied Personnel Housing





Whole Neighborhood Revitalization

Piecemeal fixes are out. What's in is a holistic systems approach that looks at the whole house and whole neighborhood.

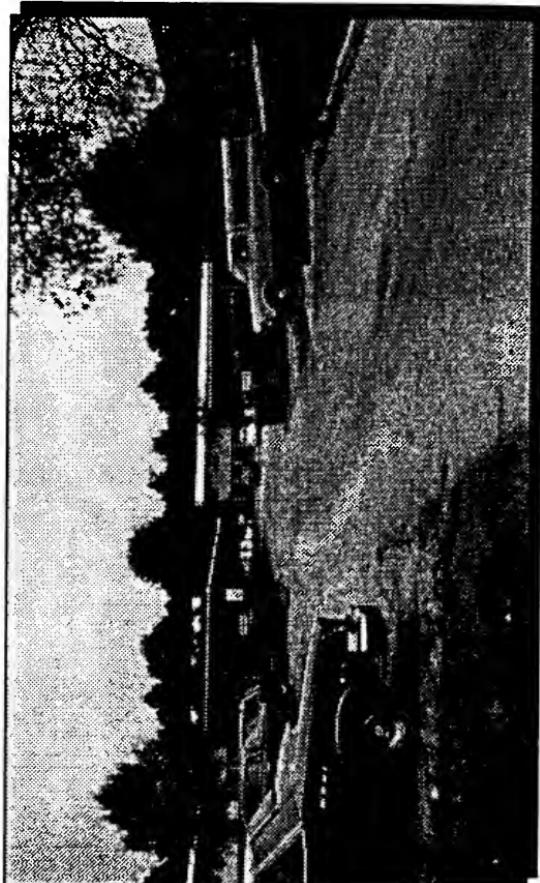
\$230M + per year FY94 - FY99 improves:

- ★ Exteriors
- ★ Landscaping
- ★ Kitchens
- ★ Baths
- ★ Storage
- ★ Streets
- ★ Utilities
- ★ Rec Areas

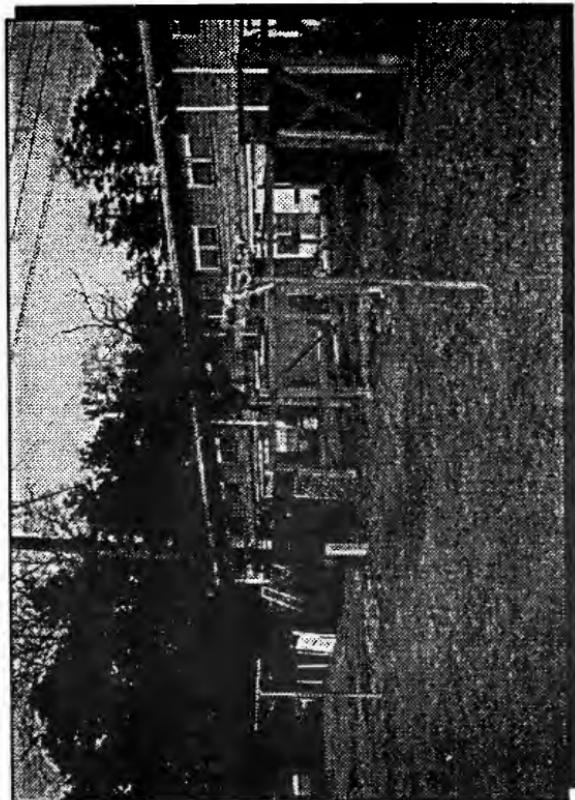


[Scan11.n08 4/9/93.]

Fort Bragg, NC Whole Neighborhood Revitalization



Fort Bragg, NC
Whole Neighborhood Revitalization





Whole Neighborhood Revitalization Projects in FY94

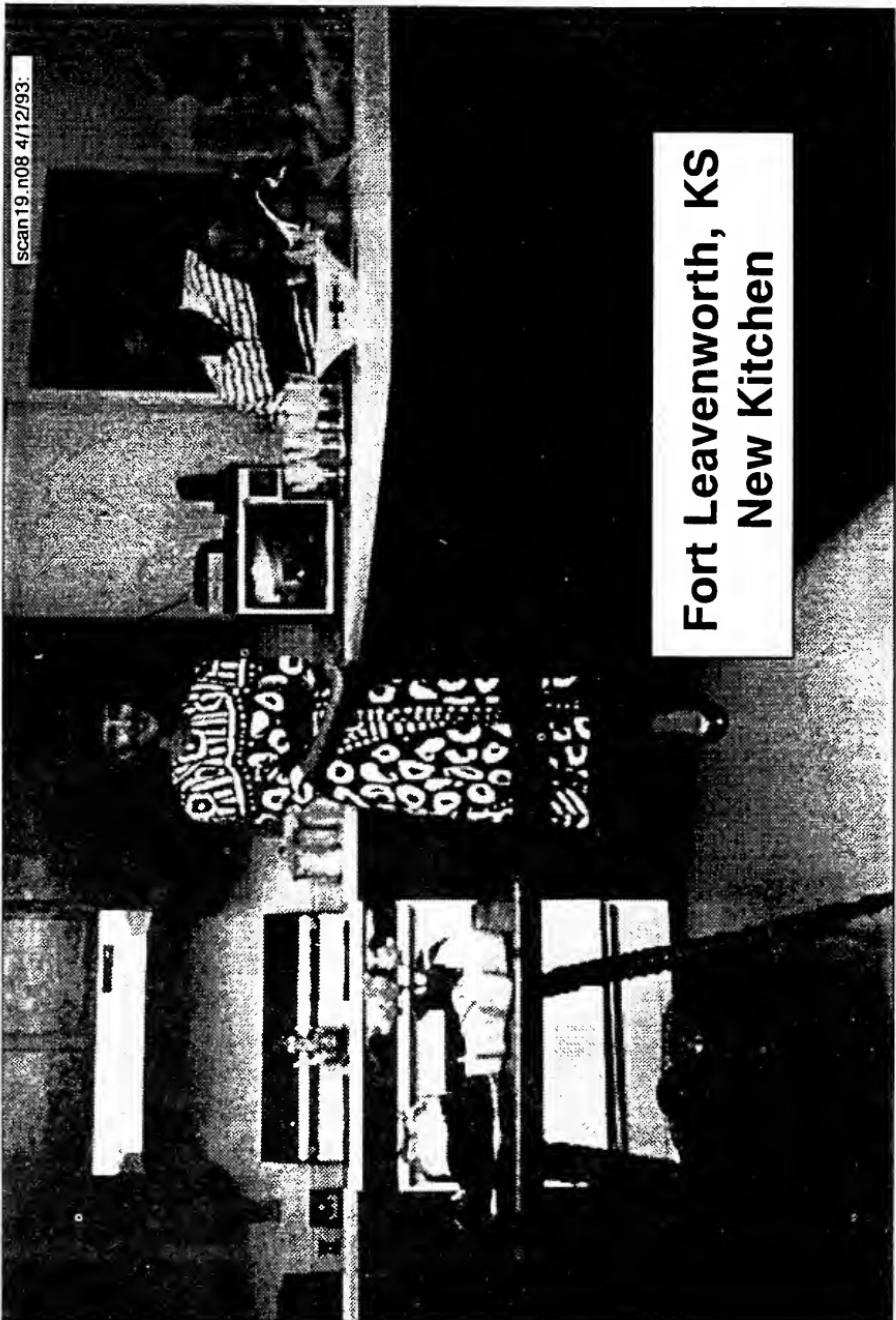
<u>Location</u>	<u>\$ Millions</u>
Fort Carson, CO	5.9
Schofield Barracks, HI	21.0
Fort Campbell, KY	10.2
Fort Meade, MD	26.0
Aberdeen PG, MD	6.4
White Sands MR, NM	3.3
US Military Academy, NY	20.7
Fort Bragg, NC	18.0
Fort Sill, OK	8.6
Fort Lee, VA	15.0
Fort Monroe, VA	11.8
Fort McCoy, WI	3.0



scan18.n08 4/12/93:

**Fort Leavenworth, KS
New Neighborhood**

Fort Leavenworth, KS
New Kitchen



Army Facilities Vision



***Provide World Class Power Projection Platforms
for a modern, deployable, trained and ready Army
capable of decisive victory.***

Be an environmental leader.

***Provide excellent facilities for our soldiers,
civilians and families to live, work and train.***

Major General SOBKE. The Army facilities for fiscal year 1994.

We will start with the vision that we have for formulating our facilities which includes the notion of power projection platforms, again reflective of the national military strategy; the fact that we will work to be environmental leaders, and, that we will continue to work to provide excellent facilities for our soldiers and civilians to live, work and train.

We think that that is an important link to the quality of the Force which has done so well for the country in the past few years.

Our strategy of course is to seek sufficient resources to execute that vision. Next is to focus the investment in the right places, the right installations, the right functions that go to serve these and to reduce the facilities as far as our Army is downsizing.

This breaks out the Military Construction funds for fiscal year 1994 in our request. You can see that the total is \$2,900,000,000. For family housing it is \$1,300,000,000 and you can see the others.

This further breaks it out and shows a comparison for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. When I testified before you last year, Mr. Chairman, we were in the so-called five-year; you can see that we have built up our MCA request now considerably from that margin last year.

Overall we remain about the same because the Army's family housing now reflects the diminution of our housing inventory as the Army has been downsized. We are, of course, in an era of change. We do believe we have more facilities than we need anymore or can afford. We are working of course to reduce that through the base-closing business that Colonel Harvey will talk about. And we are in an era of fewer resources to take care of this.

We do need to reduce our facilities inventory. Shown on the bottom drawing on the right hand side, we have over a billion square feet of facilities in the Army and we need to reduce that down to some 850,000,000 square feet by the end of the decade. We are doing that across the Army—we have been doing that for a number of years but we are doubling our efforts to take down facilities across the Army that were left over from World War II. That costs money, of course, and we will talk about that later.

The major programs, we are working to take care of those facilities where the soldier lives, in the barracks, and where his family lives—family housing areas. To that end together with the former Secretary of the Army, Mr. Stone, and my current Chief of Staff, General Sullivan, we've put considerable resources toward what we are calling whole barracks renewal and whole neighborhood revitalization. We have increased the standards for our barracks from 90 square feet for soldiers to 110 square feet and added to that a 20-foot square closet which gives the square footage to the soldier at 130-square feet versus the 90 that they had before. We are working to increase the privacy to provide one latrine for every two soldiers as opposed to one latrine for every four soldiers. These all result from the tri-services barracks survey work. Soldiers, airmen, sailors and marines told us what they wanted in terms of their living condition. So the Army has responded to that by providing an increase in the standard which has been approved.

This reflects the fact that it is going to take us some 15 years to build out this program here in the United States. If we are able to

sustain a level of funding at \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year. The focus is on quality, both interior and exterior and the entire environment which the soldier will live to include improve master planning in all of the physical fitness attributes of that neighborhood—the PX, the Chapel, the track, adequate parking, lighting, security and that kind of thing. So that is what we are working for and we are starting in fiscal year 94 to accomplish that.

This slide shows the barrack's room conditions in the past which the members of the Committee are well familiar with. This gang latrine does not reflect the privacy that we would like to have for our soldiers and this slide shows you where whole barracks renewal projects are in the fiscal year 94 program. That totals up to some \$265,000,000. There is another \$10,000,000 which is focused on Kwajalein which is intended to take care of most of the contractor personnel in fiscal year 94.

This is the standard that we are seeking. This is actually a 2 plus 2 room but it is a renovation of the barracks at Fort Hood. This slide shows better day rooms which the soldiers could really use; better than our game rooms in the past have been. We think we are doing a better job in this area and this is the type of atmosphere that we are trying to create in our military. This is one of the old rolling pin barracks which has been modified to put the balconies on the exterior, provide private entrances to the rooms and increase the size of the rooms by using up the stairway that has been in the center of the building to provide some additional room for the soldiers.

Looking out to the second important program is the Army Strategic Mobility program. We have some \$27,000,000 worth of projects in the program. We are taking care of those things which relate to our ability to deploy the Force. We of course see that we will be asking you for some \$550,000,000 worth of support over the next seven years for this important program. This is one of the problems that we have—a warehouse where you can see on the right hand side they park a fork lift. That's the only way that they can push that door open to use that warehouse at Fort Campbell. There is a similar facility at Fort Stewart. We learned during Desert Storm that when you handle the large vans to deploy the equipment of the 24th Division as we did here at Fort Stewart that it is an inefficient operation. This particular project will provide hardstands and overhead cranes which will replace that fork lift and adequately do this operation.

This slide shows you the projects in the Strategic Mobility program at those three locations and as I said before, about \$27,000,000 for that program. The Kwajalein Atoll carries a very important mission. At Kwajalein is our missile defense research deep space tracking, and support for NASA and research for high energy laser programs. Conditions there are very corrosive because of the environment and things rust and deteriorate very rapidly. We have in the program two projects there to provide a better place for the contract people to live and to comply with environmental agreements.

This shows the type of conditions that exist at Kwajalein and we are hoping to improve that.

Looking at our Army housing we are using the concept of whole revitalization of the barracks. We intend to use that same sort of approach on our family housing and you can see the level of funding that we are putting into this program. These two pictures show Army family housing neighborhoods that look like this at Fort Bragg or [slide 25] they look like these back yards. You can see where our projects are focusing on this issue all over the United States.

We would like to make the neighborhoods look like this which is Fort Leavenworth. Also at Fort Leavenworth this is a revitalization of the kitchen and I call that my Good Housekeeping family. So this then brings us back to our vision in my short presentation to you today. This budget supports power projection platforms being an environmental leader, and providing those excellent facilities which this committee has supported for so long.

This concludes my presentation. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I'll be happy to answer questions; then I'll be followed now by Colonel Harvey who will talk about base realignment and closure.

STATEMENT OF COLONEL WILLIAM T. HARVEY

Colonel HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and discuss the Department of the Army's program for implementing and executing the various base realignment and closure initiatives. And my comments today will briefly describe the status of the BRAC programs in the Army.

Our efforts in the base closing program revolve around three focuses. First, we want to close our bases expeditiously and obtain predicted savings. And second, we are making every reasonable effort to assist our civilian employees caught in the turbulence of realignment and closures. And finally, we are working with local communities to re-use the closed bases in a manner which will help them recover from the economic loss of the base.

The Army is in the midst of a massive program to divest itself of excess installations on a worldwide basis. We must look across the full spectrum of our bases and determine which best meets future requirements as defined by the changing of the national military strategy. We must keep and maintain those that provide facilities necessary to respond to crises throughout the world.

The first round of base realignments and closures developed by a commission chartered by the Secretary of Defense in 1988 included initiatives to eliminate unnecessary installations and improve the efficiency of the base structure. This initiative called BRAC I by the Army is progressing and is on track. In terms of actual realignment and closures to date, we've closed 59 sites including 49 stand-alone housing sites.

The first major installation to close in this program will be Fort Sheridan, Illinois which will close in June—in approximately one month. The Army has generated net revenues from the sale of property. So far in this program of \$15,400,000. All required actions in this round will be completed by September 1995. The force reduction overseas allowed the return of Army installations to host nations. Since September of 1990, the Army has announced the

return of 461 of these sites. The return process involves preparing the environmental status reports which provides the current condition of property being returned to the host nation. We are not engaged in any environmental restoration at those bases being returned to host nations as we have in the United States.

The Army is currently in the initial execution phase for the realignments and closures announced in 1991. During fiscal year 1993, the Army is focusing on four areas: completion of appropriate national environmental policy act documents, planning and design of facilities, execution of construction projects and realignment of units to gaining installations.

Activities in fiscal year 1994 will continue this effort.

In summary, we are making significant progress in the re-shaping of our worldwide base structure. The three re-shaping initiatives I just described reflect the commitment to rationally tailor the base structure to a decreasing force structure. We will continue this same effort when the 1993 recommendations are finalized and approved for execution. We have already commenced planning for implementation of these recommended actions. This concludes my opening remarks.

[The prepared statement of Paul W. Johnson follows:]

PART I
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY
FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY
HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE FUND, DEFENSE

First, I will present the Active Army's portion of the Military Construction budget request for Fiscal Year 1994 (FY 94). This program will provide essential construction to continue the reshaping of the Army, especially in the barracks modernization program, together with the construction of chemical demilitarization facilities, power projection facilities and a modest construction program in the family housing area.

The FY 94 budget requests appropriations for Military Construction, Army of \$776,642,000, and \$1,343,886,000 for Army Family Housing. We are also requesting \$151,400,000 in FY 94 for the Homeowners Assistance Program, which the Army manages for the Department of Defense.

The Army is an organization made up of Active, Reserve, and National Guard units, soldiers, civilians, family members, installations, facilities, weapons systems and equipment. The Army's mission is to fight and win the Nation's wars. Even with the budgetary constraints and organizational changes, the American people will demand nothing less from the Army than quick, decisive victories with minimal loss of life if we must fight. The Army of the future will be smaller, more versatile and based primarily in the United States. We will rely on quality people, competent leaders, tough realistic training, modernized equipment, and sound doctrine.

This budget reflects the fiscal constraints and reduced military force structure that we are projecting. We are in the process of restructuring to a power projection, continental United States based force, while still maintaining a minimum forward presence. One of the largest challenges we face in our constrained resource environment is to maintain our facilities' readiness while downsizing the Army. The requirement to shape the Army for the future and reduced defense resources have produced this FY 94 Military Construction budget. The budget funds our highest priority military construction and family housing requirements, in addition to funding facilities for the execution of the Chemical Demilitarization program.

The most important challenge facing our policy-makers, commanders, soldiers and civilian employees as we make our way into the 21st Century is how to keep the various components of the Army in balance while maximizing effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness from the limited available resources. There is a constant struggle to keep the capabilities of the Army in equilibrium with the requirements placed on it as an element of national power. Recent history shows that we must meet the many demands of a changing, uncertain world immediately. There is little time to build response forces when an unexpected crisis occurs. Therefore, we have set out to build our United States installations into power projection platforms to enable direct execution of the National Military Strategy to project forces beyond our borders anywhere in the world with little advance notice.

The Army continues to adjust to both reduced defense resources and an environment that continues to change on almost a daily basis. We are becoming a smaller, better trained, more mobile force -- an Army better postured for the changing world in which we find ourselves. The Active and Reserve components have carefully crafted a structure with proper size and composition to retain and improve its versatility, deployability and decisive combat capabilities to meet the defense needs of our nation in the 1990's and beyond. Our challenge is to maintain the ability to respond to a broad spectrum of possible contingencies. Essential to meeting this challenge is maintaining a clarity of purpose. We must remain uncompromising in our readiness standards while moving forward on the challenge to shape the force.

I would now like to talk about our facilities strategy as it affects fielding of modern weapons systems, maintaining operational efficiencies and, most importantly, caring for our soldiers and their families. Our facilities mission is to meet the demands of a ready fighting force, support National objectives such as environmental protection, and provide quality living and working conditions within the resources available to ensure we attract, train, equip and retain quality soldiers.

FACILITIES ACQUISITION STRATEGY

The Military Construction, Army (MCA) program constitutes approximately 1.3 percent of the total Army budget request in FY 94, while the Army Family Housing (AFH) program represents another 2.2 percent of the total Army budget. These funds finance both new construction and the revitalization of the facilities that protect the health and safety of our soldiers, provide suitable living facilities for our personnel, and protect the environment and living conditions of all personnel. Our request provides facilities and family housing operation and maintenance funding needed to partially satisfy the many requirements of today's Army.

The Army's facilities strategy is applied in our allocation of funds within the total funds available to the Army. The Army's strategy is to provide sufficient resources, to reduce our facilities inventory and to focus our facilities budget on ensuring and sustaining quality of life and the environment at our remaining installation structure. In addition to Base Closure and Realignment in the U.S. and OCONUS reductions, we are continuing a facility reduction program to further reduce our inventory. This program consists of consolidating into our best facilities, specific reduction targets for each Major Command, and demolishing one square foot of existing facility for every square foot of new construction. On the resource side, we strive to obtain sufficient funds and focus them on the areas of highest payback.

Due to overall budget constraints, our request for Military Construction and Family Housing is modest. Regardless, we remain committed to taking care of what we have before building new. Any decision to provide a new facility is made only after a detailed analysis of the alternatives shows that there is no other economically acceptable solution. Thus, projects that are

classified as facility upgrade or modernization do not have a lower priority, they merely represent the optimum alternative as the facilities strategy is applied.

As the Army transitions to a smaller force, we must not presuppose that construction of new facilities is unnecessary. We must plan for a reduced force structure by not only reducing the facilities that are not required, but also by replacing the facilities that are uneconomical to operate and maintain. This new construction represents revitalization through facilities replacement. Additionally, we must continue to streamline our base structure with selected base closures and realignments.

The FY 94 MCA request supports a program aimed at improving the quality of life of our unaccompanied personnel and providing mission essential construction. Approximately 70 percent of the MCA program funds these two areas. This year, 14 percent of the MCA request is dedicated to the Chemical Demilitarization program by funding the construction of the Anniston Army Depot facility. The remaining MCA balance provides for planning and design and unspecified minor construction projects, which totals almost 16 percent in FY 94. All of this request is essential for the Army to successfully perform its mission and care for its people.

As in the past few years in the family housing area, our thrust is to operate, maintain and modernize what we own. Almost 69 percent of our resources in FY 94 is going to pay for operations, utilities and maintenance expenses and improvements to existing units. Additionally, 19 percent will pay for the leasing of homes to provide adequate housing for our military families. Much of the operations and maintenance and leasing costs are an offset to the Military Personnel, Army (MPA) account, since the Service members give up their housing allowance. The remainder will be used to construct 1,183 new homes, accomplish planning and design, and provide the final debt service payment for the remaining mortgage for Wherry housing.

Now, I would like to discuss the various parts of the budget that I will present today.

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY (MCA)
SPECIAL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
WHOLE BARRACKS RENEWAL INITIATIVE**

In our efforts for achieving Army communities of excellence, the Army has initiated a long range Whole Barracks Renewal program to provide funding for new construction and modernization projects. This program represents a significant, long-term commitment on our part to improve the living conditions of single soldiers and provide them with the best facilities possible. Current times require we provide a living environment conducive to attracting and retaining quality soldiers. With the advent of a smaller, CONUS-based force we must provide a quality of life for our single soldiers that is comparable with living off the installation.

As part of the effort to improve the living conditions, we are planning 12 projects to either construct new facilities or provide barracks modernization, \$264,800,000, and one dining

facility modernization, \$3,500,000. Whole barracks modernization includes upgrading the current facility to our new barracks standards of providing additional space for service members, as well as providing amenities such as upgraded day rooms, landscaping, and additional parking. Thus, the whole barracks renewal program not only looks at the living facilities but at the entire living environment of our single soldiers.

STRATEGIC MOBILITY

After Operation JUST CAUSE and Operation DESERT STORM, the Army has undertaken an upgrade of the strategic mobility infrastructure. The FY 94 budget includes six projects, \$26,650,000, at three installations to support this upgrade program. Four projects at Fort Stewart will provide increased storage area, railroad and container handling improvements and a staging area for future mobility requirements. At Fort Campbell we are adding a mobilization warehouse and at Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant we will provide additional container holding pads. These projects will provide initial upgrades to facilities required for future mobilization.

ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The FY 94 program includes three projects for environmental compliance, totaling \$12,490,000. The largest project for a sewage treatment facility, \$11,200,000 at Kwajalein Atoll, will eliminate the discharge of untreated domestic sewage into the ocean. The project will permit the United States to comply with the Environmental Mitigation Plan defined in the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. One project, \$750,000 at Tobyhanna Army Depot, will provide a water pollution abatement facility and another at Fort Bragg, \$540,000, will provide an upgrade to the sewage treatment plant to meet the operating requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION

Construction of the first CONUS chemical demilitarization facility is continuing at Tooele Army Depot, Utah, and is now approximately 86 percent complete. Construction is scheduled for completion in July 1993, followed by operational tests starting in August. The FY 94 program does include a project, \$1,500,000, to build an office, storage and laboratory building to provide a treaty verification facility at Tooele Army Depot.

In our FY 92 and 93 budget, we had included a project for a chemical demilitarization facility at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama. After submission of these requests, the overall chemical demilitarization program schedule was revised. The construction of the Anniston chemical demilitarization facility is now planned for FY 94. The total project cost is \$145,000,000. Appropriations and an authorization of appropriations of \$110,900,000 in FY 94 are required for construction.

of the Anniston facility, which equates to \$145,000,000 less the \$4,900,000 from FY 91 and \$29,200,000 from FY 92. This project includes the construction of an office, storage and laboratory building costing \$2,000,000 to provide a treaty verification facility at Anniston.

In FY 94 the total chemical demilitarization program is \$112,400,000, or 14 percent of the MCA request.

REVITALIZATION OF ARMY FACILITIES

We clearly recognize the importance of building an infrastructure that provides a solid foundation for sustaining a quality Army. Our facilities revitalization program accomplishes this by renewing the foundation with modern facilities to meet the needs of our high quality force. With declining defense budgets and reductions in our force structure, we must streamline our military base structure. Our goal is to reduce our existing facilities base. The smaller Army of the future will allow us to consolidate activities into our best facilities and revitalize those facilities remaining after force reductions. Even as our facilities base declines, we must continue to maintain an adequate level of funding. The current budget has a revitalization investment rate, in the revitalization portion of both Military Construction, Army (MCA) and Real Property Maintenance Activities (RPMA), of about 1.33% of the Army's facilities Plant Replacement Value, a 75-year cycle. Although this funding rate is below our goal of 1.75% and 57 years, it is an improvement on our position last year and does provide a minimum level of construction to continue our efforts to provide adequate living and working conditions for service members and their families. We continue to be committed to improving this rate of investment and believe it can be accomplished as force structure and basing decisions are made. These actions, coupled with execution of Army's strategy of providing sufficient resources, reducing our facilities inventory and focusing our resources on ensuring and sustaining quality of life at our remaining installation structure, should provide the means necessary to maintain quality facilities for our high quality force.

BUDGET REQUEST ANALYSIS

The FY 94 MCA budget request includes a request for appropriations of \$776,642,000, along with a companion request for authorization of appropriations for the same amount. The total authorization required is for \$665,742,000.

The difference in the authorization and appropriations requests in FY 94 is due to the chemical demilitarization project at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, as shown below.

	Authorization of Appropriations	Authorization of Appropriations	Appropriations
Anniston Army Depot, Alabama	\$0	\$110,900	\$110,900

There is no additional requirement for authorization for construction of the Chemical Demilitarization Facility at Anniston Army Depot in FY 94, since authority approved in FYs 91, 92 and 93 provides sufficient authority to execute the project at its current scope. The request for appropriations and authorization of appropriations is \$110,900,000.

The appropriations and authorization request, by facility category, is shown in TABLE 1:

TABLE 1 - PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1994
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM
FACILITY CATEGORY APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATION

FACILITY CATEGORY	FY 1994 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS (\$000)	FY 1994 APPROPRIATIONS (\$000)	PERCENTAGE
Operation & Training	74,310	74,310	9.6
Maintenance & Production	174,000	174,000	22.4
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	33,150	33,150	4.3
Supply & Administration	37,700	37,700	4.9
Unaccompanied Housing	278,300	278,300	35.8
Community	20,351	20,351	2.6
Utilities & Real Estate	37,390	37,390	4.8
Design	109,441	109,441	14.1
Minor Construction	12,000	12,000	1.5
TOTAL	\$776,642	\$776,642	100.0

TABLE 2 shows the FY 94 distribution of the appropriations request among major commands in the United States and overseas.

**TABLE 2 - PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1994
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM
COMMAND SUMMARY**

FY 1994

COMMAND	COST (\$000)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
INSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Forces Command	239,241	30.8
Training & Doctrine Command	180,800	23.3
Army Materiel Command	167,300	21.5
Army Pacific Command	18,600	2.4
US Military Academy	13,800	1.8
Military District of Washington	7,660	1.0
Other	3,000	0.4
TOTAL	\$630,401	81.2
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Army Strategic Defense Command	21,200	2.7
Other	3,600	0.5
TOTAL	\$24,800	3.2
Total Major Construction		84.4
WORLDWIDE		
Planning and Design	109,441	14.1
Minor Construction	12,000	1.5
TOTAL	\$121,441	15.6
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED:	\$776,642	100.0

ARMY FAMILY HOUSING

I would now take this opportunity to present the Army's family housing portion of the Military Construction budget request for FY 94. The family housing program is one of the most important programs in the Army budget.

Adequate housing continues to be one of our top goals. The family housing request reflects the Army's attempt to provide suitable housing for our soldiers and to maintain the quality of the facilities entrusted to our stewardship. The family housing program provides quality of life improvements necessary to attract and retain dedicated individuals to serve in the Army, thus attempting to reduce the turbulence in recent force structure actions. We will be facing a changing Army both in the number of personnel we will have to provide housing for, as well as the location of those personnel. With a power projection, predominately continental United States based force, we will require additional housing at our installations in the United States as military personnel return from overseas. In foreign countries, we will be looking to keep adequate government controlled housing, using the leasing program to provide flexibility to field commanders during the draw down process, and helping personnel find economy housing as required. The FY 94 family housing budget request for appropriations and the accompanying authorization of appropriations request is for \$1,343,886,000.

HOUSING PROGRAM ACCOUNTS

The Army Family Housing budget request includes resources for a new construction program in FY 94, a modest revitalization program for our aging housing inventory, planning and design of future construction projects, and funding of the majority of the annual costs of operating, maintaining, and leasing housing units for military families. This request provides resources to slow the deterioration of the existing inventory at enduring United States installations. TABLE 3 summarizes each of the categories of the Army Family Housing program and the percent of the total request for each category.

**TABLE 3 - ARMY FAMILY HOUSING
FISCAL YEAR 1994 BUDGET SUMMARY
FACILITY CATEGORY SUMMARY**

FACILITY CATEGORY	APPROPRIATIONS (\$000)	FY 1994
		PERCENTAGE
New Construction	138,950	10.3
Post Acquisition Construction	67,530	5.0
Planning and Design	11,805	0.9
Operations	187,157	13.9
Utilities	281,348	20.9
Maintenance	388,528	29.0
Leasing	268,139	20.0
Debt Interest	17	<0.1
Debt Principal	412	<0.1
TOTAL	\$1,343,886	100.0

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Army's new construction program provides family housing where additional housing is required to help satisfy a validated housing deficit, or provides for replacement of housing where it is more economical to replace current housing than to renovate.

Army policy directs that the first source for providing family housing will be the civilian community. The concept of the Variable Housing Allowance (VHA), funded in the Military Personnel Army appropriations, supports this policy. At Army installations where off-post housing is not available, too costly, or substandard, the Army must take positive steps to provide adequate housing for military families. New construction for deficit reduction is programmed only when these conditions exist, and it is the most economical alternative.

This year we have requested 433 units at two locations to reduce current family housing deficits. We are requesting 213 units for personnel assigned to Schofield Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii. This is one of the highest, if not the highest, cost area in the United States. Another 220 units are requested for Fort Irwin, California, to partially satisfy the deficit at this isolated training installation. In addition to these two locations, we are requesting an additional 750 units to replace family housing at five locations where it is more economical to replace versus renovate the current housing.

POST ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION

The Post Acquisition Construction program consists of our revitalization program (such as whole-neighborhood revitalization and upgrade of substandard units) to bring units up to contemporary standards. Due to the aging of our inventory, we must continue to place emphasis on this type of work. In doing so, we will protect the government's investment and provide long-lasting benefits to our soldiers and their families. Our investment in family housing continues to play a large role in the revitalization of Army Family Housing. Over the past ten years, we have invested over \$800 million in the housing inventory.

Specifically, this request will provide whole-neighborhood revitalization of 1,122 units and improvements to 3 units. All projects will be at CONUS locations. Included in revitalization are efforts to improve energy conservation and to eliminate environmental hazards. This request continues the initiative that you approved two years ago to revitalize not only the housing unit, but the entire living environment of the military family. This program will provide systematic upgrade and repair of the existing housing inventory, while concurrently improving neighborhood amenities. All projects recommended for this program are based on life cycle economic analyses and are comparable to new construction standards.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The operation, maintenance and utilities programs comprise the majority of the FY 94 budget request; almost 64 percent. The request provides for the Army's annual expenditures for municipal-type services and utilities. It only partially provides for the maintenance of the existing inventory, which is needed in order to protect the Army's investment and provide stewardship of the family housing inventory. The request includes some funding for major maintenance and repair work, a vital component of our revitalization program, which was not completed in prior years due to insufficient funding. The FY 94 request continues programs which were in effect during previous years, but only provides minimum resources for our total maintenance and repair requirements when including the backlog.

This budget funds the anticipated requirements for operations and utilities in FY 94. The request also continues funding for the installation, operation and maintenance of an Army-wide computer system, Housing Operations Management System (HOMES), which is improving many phases of housing management. Due to continued management emphasis and the impact of previously approved energy conservation projects, a reduction in energy consumption has been factored into the utilities request. This budget supports the Army energy conservation goal of a 1.3 percent reduction in overall facility energy requirements. Revitalization of family housing units provides savings in energy, since the energy efficiency of the improved quarters will be comparable to new construction standards. A continuing objective of the operation and maintenance program is the improvement of living conditions for military families throughout the world by accomplishing the annual maintenance and repair of our inventory. However, this budget request will not accomplish all the maintenance and repair work which is needed to meet this objective.

REVITALIZATION BACKLOG

The revitalization backlog includes replacement new construction, improvements, major maintenance and repair work, and associated planning and design, which are required to meet DoD criteria, and which were scheduled for accomplishment in a prior fiscal year, but could not be accomplished due to insufficient funding. Foreign currency losses and fiscal constraints since FY 86 created funding shortfalls which resulted in a significant rise in this backlog. In the short-term, deferring projects is the least difficult way of meeting federal deficit reduction goals and paying for currency losses, but this deferral adds to the backlog of requirements, increases the rate of facility deterioration and increases both the amount of work and associated costs to revitalize or replace required housing in future years. Although the FY 94 budget does slow the deterioration to the inventory, the revitalization backlog will still be considerable by the end of FY 94. This has a severe negative impact on our overall program goals.

LEASING

The leasing program provides another way of adequately housing our military families. Our leasing program includes Section 2836 (formerly 802) rental guarantee housing, domestic leases, Section 2835 (formerly 801) and temporary domestic, and foreign leases.

We have constructed and are fully occupying a 276 unit Section 2836 rental guarantee project in Hawaii. This project provides some of the additional housing so sorely needed in this area.

We are requesting \$69,815,000 for the domestic leasing program for FY 94 to fund the existing Section 2835 project requirements and the temporary domestic leases. This will support an average of 5,025 leases in the contiguous United States, Alaska and Hawaii.

One of the larger portions of this budget presentation is the foreign leasing program. For this program, we request \$198,324,000 in FY 94. This will support an average of 14,089 units to be occupied during the fiscal year. This is a reduction of \$69,062,000 from the FY 93 appropriation, and reflects decreased stationing requirements in Europe. The program also continues to support execution of the Government Rental Housing Program (GRHP) in Europe. Under this program the Army leases directly with European landlords and pays all lease costs while our soldiers forfeit all housing allowances. The soldiers then stay in these leased units for their entire tour and are relieved of the high out-of-pocket expenses associated with renting on the economy in Europe. We found that soldier morale is improved and there is no additional cost to the government since monies that would have been paid in housing allowances from the Military Personnel, Army (MPA) account are now transferred to the housing leasing account. Also, the GRHP leases will help in the orderly reduction of soldiers in Europe by providing flexibility to Commanders to shift leases from location to location or cancel leases no longer required.

Our total leasing program request supports an average of approximately 19,100 units in FY 94 to satisfy requirements in the United States, Europe, Korea, Panama, and other locations. These are our high priority locations where providing flexible family housing solutions is essential to improving the quality of life of our soldiers.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Army is the executive agent for the Homeowners Assistance Program. This program provides assistance to homeowners by reducing their losses incident to the disposal of their homes when the military installations at or near where they are serving or employed are ordered to be closed or the scope of operations reduced. The FY 94 request is for appropriations and authorization of appropriations of \$151,400,000.

This request includes known requirements prior to any additional base realignments and closures. The request will provide assistance to personnel at approximately 14 locations that are impacted with either a base closure or a realignment of personnel resulting in adverse economic effects on local communities. The Homeowners Assistance Program is funded not only from the resources being requested in this budget, but is also dependent in a large part on the revenues earned during the fiscal year from sale of properties. Any additional base realignments or closures due to Base Closure law will incur an additional requirement in the Homeowners Assistance Program.

Currently, a Request for Proposals (RFP) to use a private national relocation contractor for the management and resale of homes acquired under the Homeowners Assistance Program was issued in January for Loring AFB, Maine; New London, Connecticut; and Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, New Hampshire. A pre-proposal contract meeting was held in February with a contract award anticipated in the April 1993 time frame.

We awarded management-maintenance contracts to local companies at all other installations with an approved Homeowners Assistance Program. Most of the management-maintenance contracts give the contractor the responsibility for the security and maintenance of the property and also provide the contractor with exclusive listing privileges for the sale of the homes. The resale of homes at Chanute AFB, Illinois; Castle AFB, California; and Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan, however, is being performed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers Districts.

REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

I would now like to talk about another important source of resources in support of the Army's facilities, the Real Property Maintenance Activities (RPMA). The appropriation for these funds is provided as a part of the Defense Appropriations Bill.

RPMA ACCOUNTS

RPMA is a major program with four major functional accounts- Operation of Utilities, Maintenance and Repair of Real Property, Minor Construction, and Engineer Support. RPMA reflects the cost to operate and maintain the Army's Physical Plant. Following is a list of these functions:

Operation of Utilities - includes the procurement, production and distribution of all utilities, such as electrical energy, steam, hot water, fuels, utilities and water. This area also includes the operation of Army-owned utility systems and plants.

Maintenance and Repair of Real Property - pays to maintain areas such as the utilities systems, buildings, grounds, railroads and other surfaced areas.

Minor Construction - funds projects under \$300,000, such as the erection, installation and assembly of a new real property

facility. Additions, expansions, extensions, alterations, conversions or replacement of an existing real property facility are also funded from the minor construction account. Additionally, the relocation of a real property facility from one installation to another would be paid for from this account.

Engineer Support - funds services normally provided by municipal governments. Support services such as fire prevention and protection, refuse handling and disposal, and snow and ice removal are provided within this account. Other services provided include facilities engineering management, rental of real property and real estate administration, pest control services, master planning, and supervision of the Director of Engineering and Housing Staff.

SOURCES OF RPMA FUNDING

RPMA is the single largest component of installation operating costs. The several appropriations which finance installation operations include RPMA funds: Operation and Maintenance, Army; Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard; Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve; Research, Development, Test and Evaluation; Defense Business Operations Fund. RPMA is augmented by reimbursable customers (Army and other Department of Defense tenants), nonappropriated fund activities, and host nation support. Additionally, the Defense Real Property Maintenance appropriation, established in FY 92 provides funds specifically earmarked for major repair and minor construction projects in excess of \$15,000.

BACKLOG OF MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

When we cannot fund the annual recurring maintenance and repair requirements, the result is a Backlog of Maintenance and Repair (BMAR). The BMAR is defined as an aggregation of major maintenance and repair projects that were planned for accomplishment in previous fiscal years but were not accomplished due to lack of resources. The BMAR projects are routinely revalidated at least once each three years and on occasions more often.

There are several ways to reduce BMAR. By funding and completing outstanding maintenance and repair projects, we remove them from the backlog list. The requirement is also removed by accomplishing a new construction project and removing an older facility from the inventory. Another way we reduce BMAR is by deactivating or demolishing the facility requiring maintenance and repair work or by closing all or part of the installation. However, BMAR cannot truly be reduced unless the annual recurring maintenance and repair requirements are fully funded and additional funds are applied against backlog requirements. This will not happen in FY 94.

The BMAR is an indicator of the condition of our Real Property Assets. A high level of BMAR indicates a poor condition of facilities, and this will impact on the living and working condition of the soldier and his family. It will also result in

a more rapid deterioration of facilities, some of which will then be in violation of environmental compliance laws and require immediate repair at a significantly higher cost. Poor facilities conditions can have a direct impact on force readiness. At the start of FY 93, the BMAR for the Army was \$2,767 million. Based on current funding projections, the BMAR is projected to grow to \$4,773 million at the end of FY 94.

BMAR IMPACT ON REVITALIZATION

Revitalization of the Army's physical plant is defined as the systematic replacement or renovation of the Army's real property facilities to current standards for mission accomplishment and physical condition. As I mentioned earlier, the funding sources for Army revitalization are primarily the OMA and MCA appropriations. Research, Development, Test and Evaluation; Nonappropriated Fund and private sector financed facilities (3rd party arrangements) also support revitalization of utility plants, the industrial base and other associated Army facilities. Revitalization funds basically come from either major maintenance and repair projects or "current mission" construction projects (MCA). In FY 94, we have requested \$969 million to fund these two areas.

The major maintenance and repair projects provide revitalization through renovation of existing facilities while construction provides revitalization by building new facilities or complete modernization of current assets. Coupled with efficiency and productivity enhancements, innovative business practices, and some financial flexibility from Congress, full funding of our RPMA requirements and BMAR reduction funding could begin a slow but steady decrease in the backlog.

SUMMARY

In summary, the FY 94 requests for appropriations for Military Construction Army, Army Family Housing, and Homeowners Assistance Program is \$2,271,928,000. With approval of this request we will continue to: provide safety, health and environmental compliance facilities; provide additional adequate housing for soldiers; meet statutory and regulatory requirements; and repair essential facilities. This request will provide for family housing leasing, and operate and minimally maintain the current inventory. The Homeowners Assistance Program request will also show our personnel that even in these times of change, we will assist personnel who are adversely affected by our actions. Approval of this request will provide some minimum revitalized facilities infrastructure with the environmental and safety requirements.

PART II
ARMY BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) INITIATIVES

Next, I will review the base realignment and closure (BRAC) initiatives currently underway in the Army. As you are aware, OSD has forwarded a list of recommendations to the BRAC 93 Commission for consideration. The BRAC 93 Commission recommendations will not be finalized until later this year. My remarks concerning BRAC will not address any of those actions. I will restrict my comments to the following four BRAC initiatives: BRAC I, BRAC II, BRAC III and BRAC 91. The distinctions are as follows:

BRAC I - BRAC I refers to the realignments and closures resulting from the 1988 Commission, as codified in PL 100-526. The Commission's recommendations, as they affected the Army, required that the closure of 77 installations (including 53 stand-alone housing sites) and realignment of 57 other Army installations be completed by September 30, 1995. The Commission's recommendations were based on requirements as projected in December 1988. The Commission's recommendations began a long overdue streamlining of the base structure of the Army and focused primarily on installations, and not on force structure. Their overall recommendations provided the Army a baseline to restructure the installation requirements of what in the future would be dramatically altered troop levels.

BRAC II - BRAC II refers to the Service Secretaries' proposals for additional realignments and closures, as announced by the Secretary of Defense on January 29, 1990. The 1988 Commission's recommendations (BRAC I) aligned known requirements in 1988. BRAC II reflected the Army's initial transition into a smaller force, as reflected in the Army's FY 91 budget submission and changes in the threat environment and fiscal realities. BRAC II did not reflect, and was not intended to reflect, the pace of change in Eastern Europe, which occurred following the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 1, 1989. Rather, BRAC II was the mid-term transition into the smaller force, which was reflected in full scope in the FY 92/93 budget. BRAC II proposals that triggered the thresholds of 10 U.S.C. 2687, and were subject to the base realignment and closure process mandated by PL 101-510, were not pursued. All other actions are complete or currently being executed.

BRAC III - At the time that the first base realignment and closure (BRAC) proposals were announced, Congress expressed concern that they did not include OCONUS installations. OCONUS installations were not included in BRAC II because Conventional Forces Europe (CFE) Treaty negotiations were expected to cover European force structure. Subsequently, force structure was removed from the CFE treaty, which only addressed the reduction of certain types of military equipment.

On September 18, 1990, the Secretary of Defense announced the first round of overseas bases to be returned to host nations. These OCONUS announcements subsequently became known as BRAC III within the Army and should not be confused with the 1993 round of BRAC Commission recommendations for CONUS. Follow-on OCONUS closures and realignments have continued with this terminology. To date, ten rounds of BRAC III have been publicly announced.

BRAC III is the Army transition vehicle to a smaller force overseas. Additional OCONUS closures will occur to reflect the continuing drawdown of forward deployed Army forces.

BRAC 91 - Public Law 101-510, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 91, established a new process for DoD base realignment and closure actions in the United States through 1995. The first phase of this new process is referred to by the Army as BRAC 91.

The process applies to closures or realignments that trip the thresholds of 10 U.S.C. 2687. These thresholds are reached when the installation proposed to be closed is authorized to employ at least 300 direct-hire, permanent civilian personnel, or where a proposed realignment of an installation that is authorized to employ at least 300 civilians would be reduced by more than 1,000, or by more than 50% (whichever is less), of the number of authorized civilian employees. The Act directed the formation of an independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to review base realignment and closure recommendations made by DoD. All DoD recommendations are made based on a force structure plan submitted as part of the FY 92/94/96 budgets, as well as selection criteria, which are published in the Federal Register; receive public comment; and are submitted for congressional review. The law requires the Commission to convene in calendar years 1991, 1993 and 1995 (hence, the terminology of BRAC 91, BRAC 93, BRAC 95).

This legislation also required the Army to cancel the base closures announced under BRAC II, which exceeded the 10 U.S.C. 2687 thresholds. All future proposals through FY 95 that breach the 10 U.S.C. 2687 limits will be referred to the commissions established by the legislation. The new legislation did not affect the execution of base closure initiatives mandated under PL 100-526 (BRAC I), except for changes forwarded to the Commission for approval, those actions that do not exceed 10 U.S.C. 2687 thresholds, or those which occur outside the Continental United States (BRAC III). The Army is currently implementing the recommendations of the FY 91 Commission.

With this background of the various base realignment and closure initiatives underway in the Army -- BRAC I (PL 100-526), BRAC II (January 29, 1990 proposals), BRAC III (OCONUS), and BRAC 91 (PL 101-510) -- the following sections will update the Army's implementation and execution of each of the BRAC initiatives.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING ARMY BASE REALIGNMENTS AND CLOSURES

The Army is guided by a number of basic principles. During a time of transformation, they have been the cornerstone and provided great assistance in the decision-making process for the various base realignment and closure recommendations. These principles are:

1. Provide power projection platforms from which the Army can execute the national military strategy to project forces beyond our borders anywhere in the world with little advance notice.

2. Pursue closures, realignments and consolidations where they make good sense over the long term as cost-effective alternatives to existing basing.

3. Identify excess capacity for closure, consolidation and realignment created by combinations of reduced workload, management initiatives, budget reductions and lower troop strength.

4. Provide training and readiness support and services in the most cost-effective, responsive, and efficient manner possible.

5. Preserve the mobilization capacity for the active and reserve components to assemble, concentrate, train and deploy reinforcing forces and formations.

For BRAC I, II and III, these were our guiding principles. For BRAC 91, these principles were reflected in the selection criteria published in the Federal Register on both November 23, 1990, and February 15, 1991.

COMMITMENT TO BASES PROPOSED FOR REALIGNMENT OR CLOSURE

The Army continues to be keenly aware of the inherent hardships which accompany base closures and realignments, not only to our own soldiers, civilian employees, and their families, but to the surrounding communities and states in which these installations are located. We work hand-in-hand with the OSD, Office of Economic Adjustment, and state and local redevelopment committees and officials in an effort to minimize hardships to the extent possible.

To help partially alleviate the hardships in this process, the Army will continue to be sensitive to the needs of the workforce at all affected installations. We fully understand the dilemma facing each civilian employee. It has been long-standing Army policy to provide placement assistance and to make all reasonable efforts to fund continued employment for affected employees.

Army civilian employees who lose their jobs as a result of base realignments or closures will continue to be given priority rights to other vacant positions in DoD and in other Federal agencies. They also will be given assistance in locating jobs in private industry if they so desire. The Army cooperates with the Department of Labor and state employment services to enhance the assistance given to employees who desire to relocate to new positions outside of DoD.

Mitigation of the impact on affected state and local communities is of paramount importance when base realignments and closures are announced. The very words "base closure" incite the full range of emotions from anger to fear to uncertainty for both Department of Defense personnel and the local community. Rarely does it instill a sense of opportunity. Based on historical experience from previous base closures, however, we know such opportunity indeed exists. This negative perception can and must

be turned around; but to do so requires an intensive campaign by local communities to market the possibilities for base redevelopment by other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and most especially the private sector. Many communities have successfully converted former military bases to both public and private enterprise uses. The reuse plan for the Kapalama Military Reservation in Hawaii is an excellent example of military and local officials developing an alternative use for an Army installation affected by BRAC. The redevelopment conferences, sponsored by the Army and the DoD Office of Economic Adjustment for BRAC 91 affected communities, is another example of the effort to assist the local communities impacted by BRAC actions. The Army has held eleven of these conferences to assist the communities around four BRAC 91 closing installations and three BRAC 91 realigning installations. These conferences have proven to be highly successful. Normally chaired by a local member of the U.S. Congress, they bring together all the key players who will participate in the alternative redevelopment planning for the closing or realigning installation.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The Army continues its commitment to compliance with all environmental statutes. We anticipate expending over \$539.1 million in BRAC I and BRAC 91 for Army-wide environmental compliance and restoration to comply with existing regulatory laws in executing base closure and realignment recommendations. The Army is continuing studies in accordance with its Installation Restoration Program (IRP) to identify contamination at installations that will be closed. These actions are ongoing for BRAC I, BRAC II, and BRAC 91 installations. The essential steps of the Army's IRP are:

- Preliminary Assessments/Site Investigations (PA/SI). This step examines existing documentation on an installation for evidence of any handling, treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous materials/wastes. Interviews are held with past employees to supplement documentation, and a visual inspection of the site takes place.

- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). If the PA/SI step concludes that hazardous materials/wastes might have been handled, treated, stored or disposed on the installation, then samples of soil, surface water and ground water will be taken and analyzed to confirm or discount any contamination. If contamination is confirmed, the feasibility study will analyze alternatives for remediating the contamination.

- Record of Decision (ROD). This formal document selects the alternative among those analyzed in the feasibility study as the methodology to remediate the site.

- Remedial Design/Remedial Action. This step performs any design necessary and implements the selected alternative to remediate the site.

- Statement of Condition/Finding of Suitability to Transfer. This document is prepared by the U.S. Army Environmental Center and provides an environmental condition of property that is being considered for disposal.

The Army will ensure that environmental contaminants, either migrating in the ground water or present in the soils, are treated, contained, eliminated or managed to comply with human health or environmental standards. The Army's cleanup goal is to accomplish land disposal actions with no restrictions based on the property's designated future use.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION FOR OCONUS BASES

The Army has developed an OCONUS environmental restoration protocol for application at those sites to be vacated and returned to the host country. Ongoing review of the OCONUS disposal process confirms there is no need to establish a base closure account or defense environmental restoration account to fund OCONUS closures. Consequently, environmental restoration overseas is funded from the Army's Operation and Maintenance account.

An Environmental Status Report (ESR) is prepared for each installation that is to be turned over to the host nation. The ESR will document the environmental conditions at the installation and will be developed from known information, and generally not through new studies. The ESR would also contain a determination of the significance of the environmental impacts associated with the turnover of the installation to the host nation, and whether any further analysis must be prepared in connection with the installation turnover. The ESR would be used by U.S. negotiators during residual value negotiations with the host nation. Negotiations to date have not indicated a need for an alternative environmental document.

The following sections of this testimony provide a status report on the Army's implementation and execution of each of the base realignment and closure (BRAC) initiatives -- BRAC I, BRAC II, BRAC III and BRAC 91.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE I (BRAC I): IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

BRAC I Overview. This initiative is progressing smoothly and is on-track. The Army is executing the Commission's recommendations, which affected 134 Army installations. Seventy-seven installations, including 53 stand-alone housing sites, are being closed. Seven installations are both losing and gaining activities. Six installations will lose activities, while 44 will gain activities. The Army's program will accomplish all the relocations and closures within the statutory time limit, while minimizing costs and maximizing savings.

In terms of actual realignments and closures to date, we have closed 65 sites, including stand-alone housing sites. The training mission at Fort Dix, New Jersey, will be realigned by the end of FY 93. We have completed all the environmental documents required to execute the remainder of our initiatives. Sixteen of the closures are assorted Army properties throughout

CONUS. The first major installation closing will be Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in June 1993. The Presidio of San Francisco and Lexington Depot will close in mid-FY 94. With respect to the 53 stand-alone housing sites, 49 have been closed, including 13 permitted to other Services. The remaining 4 sites will be closed in FY 93. The Army has generated net revenue to date of \$15.4 million for 15 sites, and an additional \$34.0 million is anticipated in FY 93 for the sale of the Kapalama Military Reservation in Hawaii. The Navy will transfer \$27.8 million in FY 94 to the base closure account for housing units at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and 3 stand-alone housing sites.

BRAC I Financial Summary. Our request for FY 94, \$27.9 million, is shown at Table 1. This request is approximately \$166.0 million less than the FY 93 budget submission. This reduction is not caused by a reduced program, but the loss of revenues. The Army has been required to reduce its program to available funds. Had the anticipated revenues not been lost through "free land" transfers, the Army could have executed its original program. One-time implementation costs during the period FY 90-95 total \$1,296.5 million. Savings during the same period, primarily due to elimination of 2,269 military and 3,657 civilian personnel, total \$775.7 million, the same as last year's budget. Proceeds from land sales, shown at Table 2, are anticipated to be \$257.8 million, \$32 million less than last year. The continued loss of anticipated land revenues through Congressionally-directed transfers to other government agencies has caused the Army to lose approximately \$541.0 million in anticipated land revenues. Savings during FY 94 result primarily from the avoidance of operation and maintenance expenses. Savings also accrue from elimination of military and civilian personnel positions. The continued decline in anticipated revenues from the sale of real property will not meet the expectations of the 1988 Commission. Leases to providers of services to the homeless; discounts on sales to state and local governments where the sales will result in housing for transitional or low income families; special legislation involving no cost transfers enacted on properties at Fort Meade and at Fort Douglas, are factors contributing to lower expectations. Although these actions are based on meritorious considerations, they undermine the opportunity to generate needed revenues, while we continue to fund the costs associated with these actions.

BRAC I Environmental Compliance. The Army is fully committed to compliance with all environmental statutes. We programmed \$121.7 million in FY 92 on BRAC I environmental cleanup and plan to spend over \$80.9 million in FY 93.

BRAC I Summary. By the end of FY 93, the Army will be over midway in the execution of BRAC I initiatives. Although the loss of anticipated revenues will decrement the execution of BRAC I, we will complete all BRAC I initiatives required by law by September 30, 1995.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE II (BRAC II) IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

BRAC II Overview: On January 29, 1990, the Secretary of Defense announced a set of proposals that affected the Army's

force and base structures. This announcement, with adjustments, is shown at Table 3.

BRAC II Status. Public Law 101-510 also made it necessary for the Army to discontinue studies for several of the BRAC II closure and realignment proposals because they exceeded the Title 10 U.S.C. 2687 thresholds.

The remainder of the BRAC II initiatives listed in Table 3 are completed or are being executed. The Army is financing these initiatives from its operating funds, since no special funding account exists for BRAC II. The Army, to date, has completed: the inactivation of the 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas; the inactivation of the 9th Infantry Division (Motorized), Fort Lewis, Washington; the inactivation of the 194th Separate Armored Brigade, Fort Knox, Kentucky; inactivation of the 4th U.S. Army, Fort Sheridan, Illinois; inactivation of the Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), Picayune, Mississippi; and layaway of the Sunflower AAP. Layaway of three additional ammunition plants, Louisiana, Scranton and Longhorn, will be completed in FY 93.

The BRAC II proposal to terminate tank production at the Detroit and Lima Army Tank Plants has been modified. Upon layaway of assembly operations at the Detroit plant, the government's prime contractor for the Abrams tank made the management decision to manufacture the 36 prime component parts at the Detroit plant. This action has been completed. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) will extend tank production at Lima if the quantities ordered can support an economic production rate.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE III - OCONUS (BRAC III) IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

BRAC III Overview. As stated previously, on September 18, 1990, the Secretary of Defense announced the first closure or reduction of operations. To date, 461 overseas U.S. military facilities have been returned to host nations. Table 4 arrays the total number of installations, by country, returned to host nations.

The responsibility to determine which OCONUS installations close continues to be delegated by Congress to the Secretary of Defense. The process of site selection remains the same through Round 10. The Secretary of Defense works through the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and the Commanders-in-Chief (CINCS) of the geographically oriented, unified commands for whom our overseas Army commanders work. Army's OCONUS major commanders (Commander, U.S. Army Europe, (USAREUR); Commander, Eighth U.S. Army (Korea), EUSA; Commander, U.S. Army South (Panama), USARSO; and Commander, U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC)) continuously reassess their installation requirements based on the revised force structure requirements of their Unified CINC, as well as resources provided by Army headquarters. The sites selected for closure are determined by the in-theater commanders and recommended to the Unified Commander, who submits the proposed list to the JCS and then to the Secretary of Defense for final approval.

The Army of the future is currently projected to be primarily CONUS-based. OCONUS forces, and their supporting

installations, are being reduced to the minimum levels sufficient to maintain credible deterrence and to demonstrate our commitment and resolve to our allies world-wide. We are moving ahead aggressively with our overseas closures.

The process is working smoothly, but with the acceleration during FY 92 projected to continue through FY 93, the process is becoming more complex. We are arduously trying to retrograde Class V (ammunition) and Class VII (major end items) to multiple locations in OCONUS and cross-level these items to stay in Europe to support the forward deployed force. The entire project is called RETRO-EUR and FUTURE-EUR. The end state will be a smaller forward deployed OCONUS force based on budget reductions and our vision to become a more CONUS-based force.

Troop reductions have been the driver in our ability to reduce the number of European installations. This includes consolidations as some units will backfill better facilities left by inactivating units and leave the less economical and unsuitable facilities vacant for turn back to the host nation. As European force structure is further reduced, additional overseas installation closures will occur.

The Army's plan to close Korean installations continues to be tied to a change in mission requirements. All announced closures in Korea are on schedule. A strategy has been developed by the Commander of the Eighth U.S. Army, which includes a prioritized list of closures as forces are reduced.

BRAC III Residual Value. Two areas of particular interest with regard to our overseas closures continue to be residual value and environmental concerns. The Department of Defense policy on residual value is to extract as much value as possible based on the U.S. funded capital improvements we have made over time to our facilities. This has become very meaningful given Congress' establishment of the "DoD Overseas Military Facility Investments Recovery Account." Some Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) and SOFA Supplementary Agreements permit the payment of residual value when the U.S. turns over facilities to the host government. This is the case in Germany. We can expect a payment to the U.S. for the value of U.S. funded capital improvements escalated to current value and then reduced based on depreciation and damages (both failure to maintain and environmental claims). Under the SOFA Supplementary Agreement with Germany, the U.S. is liable for 75% of the costs of any claims, with Germany paying 25%. However, for the OCONUS closures, offsetting claims will no doubt just be negotiated as a decrement to the residual value. This process has become slow and arduous. The German government has greatly reduced the amount of funds available to fund negotiated residual value payments for 1993.

In Korea, the SOFA between the Korean government and the U.S. does not provide for the payment of residual value; however, we also can turn over the facilities in an as-is condition. In Greece, the U.S. right to recover residual value is contained in a 1953 facilities agreement, with negotiations determining the amount and manner of compensation. We are carefully watching the residual value issue to ensure our interests are represented. It must be pointed out that in Germany, Greece, and Korea, the host nation owns the land and they lease this land to the U.S. rent-free; therefore, any appreciation of the land value is not

included in residual value negotiations -- only the escalated value of U.S. funded capital improvements to real property, as adjusted for age and condition.

BRAC III (OCONUS) Environmental Policy. The Army has an environmental policy for our overseas installations. As a foundation, this policy uses the provisions of Executive Order 12114 which reflect the U.S. Government's policy on environmental actions abroad. Our goal is to leave a good environmental footprint when we close our overseas installations. However, we do not plan on undertaking cleanup actions solely for the purpose of turnover. In Germany, the cost of cleanup for known environmental problems will be used in the residual value negotiations. Known environmental problems have been documented, and we will continue to remove all toxic and hazardous wastes, as well as clean up Category 1 actions. In Korea, we will also clean up Category 1 actions, as well as dispose of all hazardous and toxic wastes. The SOFA with Korea contains no language as to responsibility for environmental clean up. These countries have agreed to this process and we do not anticipate changes. German negotiations continue to move slowly due to the large number of troops from other nations which are also leaving. The focus of the German government at this time is the removal of the Russian forces.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE 91 (BRAC 91): IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

The National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (PL 101-510) established a new process for the DoD to submit a list of recommended CONUS base closures and realignments. This law established a series of three commissions to meet in FY 91, FY 93, and FY 95. DoD will submit to these commissions, accompanied with a force structure plan, a listing of proposed realignments and closures. The Commission evaluates DoD's submission and forwards their recommendations to the President, who, in turn, forwards the report to the Congress. The Army is currently in the second year of executing the FY 91 Commission recommendations, called BRAC 91 by the Army.

BRAC 91 Overview. The Army is currently in the initial execution phase. During FY 93, the Army will focus on four areas: completion of appropriate environmental documentation; planning and design of facilities; execution of construction projects and realignment of military units to gaining installations. No military end strength reductions are shown in the BRAC 91 plan. Those savings are shown in the Army's end strength reductions programmed through FY 95. Savings from defense management review decisions are included in the various packages. Those savings have already been withdrawn from the Army's program. No actions programmed in FY 93 will have an adverse impact on the missions of the affected units. BRAC 91 actions will be executed with no adverse impact on BRAC I actions. The requirements of the FY 88 Commission will be executed within the congressional time limits set by PL 100-526. To date, the Army has awarded 50% of its BRAC 91, FY 93 MILCON program. The movement of major Army units has started and all are projected to be complete by the scheduled milestones.

BRAC 91 Financial Summary. The FY 94 budget request is \$479.9 million, as shown at Table 5. One-time implementation costs during the period FY 92-97 total \$1,551.5 million. Savings during the same period remain at \$1,606.8 million, primarily due to the elimination of 5,648 civilian positions and reduced operating costs of installations being realigned or closed. Proceeds from land sales are anticipated to be \$671.0 million, as shown at Table 6. This reflects a reduction of \$83.0 million caused by the loss of all anticipated revenues from Fort Dix, New Jersey. All revenues are anticipated in FY 97, after environmental restoration is complete at the five installations at which disposal of excess land is expected. Therefore, the net cost to the Army for the implementation of BRAC 91 is a possible savings of \$552.3 million, should all land revenues be realized. It should be noted that approximately \$1.4 billion of savings in BRAC 91 from FY 92-97 are the results of DMRDs. Recurring savings are estimated to be \$348.0 million, starting in FY 98.

The Army received approximately \$34.0 million from the BCA II account and \$25.3 million from the DoD Defense Environmental Restoration Account. The programming of these funds are shown at Table 5. A portion of the remaining costs (\$48.6 million) was paid from Army appropriations. The funds to execute BRAC 91 in FY 93 will come from the BCA II established in FY 92 as the sole source of BRAC 91 funds. The Army will expend \$360.8 million in FY 93 for BRAC 91. A legislative reduction to the BRAC 91 account in FY 93 caused the Army to reduce and reprogram approximately \$73.0 million of BRAC MILCON.

BRAC 91 Environmental Compliance. The Army's cleanup goal is to accomplish land disposal actions as quickly as possible, with no restrictions on the property's future use.

We will also determine if potential non-Army future use exists that are complimentary and compatible with existing lands. Where appropriate, these properties may be disposed of with restrictions placed on their future use. Such a disposal will not take place where an unacceptable human health or environmental hazard would exist. A final decision will be made only after existing environmental conditions have been assessed in an environmental baseline survey which considers contamination, endangered species, cultural resources, and other environmental issues. These are the same procedures used in the BRAC I process and found to be effective in the identification of environmental restoration requirements.

BRAC 91 Summary. By the end of FY 93, the Army will have accomplished the initial baseline NEPA requirements and commenced the planning and design of all FY 94 military construction projects. Execution plans will be distributed to guide the Army major commands through the various stages of the BRAC 91 execution process.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE 93 (BRAC 93) STATUS

The National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 required DoD to submit three lists of recommended CONUS base realignments and closures. As stated above, the Army is currently in the second

year of execution of the first congressionally approved list. The second round of recommendations has been forwarded to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission on March 12, 1993. As specified in law, the list must be justified in terms of the approved base realignment and closure selection criteria and the Joint Chiefs of Staff force structure plan submitted as an enclosure to the FY 94 DoD budget. The Commission will evaluate each Services' submission and release its report to the President not later than July 1, 1993. The results of this Commission's work will become known as BRAC 93 within DoD once they have been published.

The Army's process for identifying the recommendations on BRAC 93 is accomplished through an independent study group process. The Total Army Basing Study (TABS) breaks the task into three phases.

Phase I was an evaluation of the CONUS installation inventory in terms of military utility. The Army's Major Commands (MACOMs) conducted an analysis of their installations using a set of quantifiable attributes designed to compare installations and produce relative rankings based on military value only.

In Phase II, TABS uses the JCS Force Structure Plan, a stationing vision prepared by the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, the MACOM Phase I evaluations, and MACOM visions of the future, based on their operational concepts and anticipated funding, to produce a list of potential closures and realignments.

During Phase III, TABS will work directly with the BRAC 93 Commission, in order to justify the analytical methods used and provide additional information that they may require.

To ensure continuity in the collection of data and the integrity of analytic process, the Army conducts internal audits which focus on the data collection in both phases. The purpose of the audits is to ensure the data was accurate and that it was applied consistently throughout the analysis. The GAO has also been monitoring the TABS process and is now in the midst of preparing a report to the Base Closure Commission, due April 19, 1993.

As one can see, the Army has again utilized the same process to identify recommendations to the BRAC 93 Commission and has had independent oversight of its actions from both the Army Audit Agency and GAO.

Summary

The Army continues to execute all initiatives of the BRAC process, as directed by PL 100-526 (BRAC I), the January 29, 1990, SECDEF decision (BRAC II), OCONUS troop reductions (BRAC III) or currently called RETRO-EUR/FUTURE-EUR and Round One of PL 100-510 (BRAC 91). We view these initiatives as an opportunity to achieve economic efficiencies and improve our operational effectiveness. The current administration has placed a specific focus on reducing the size of the United States Armed Forces. As the Army is reduced, the associated basing structure must also be

reduced. We have taken great strides in this area in our OCONUS bases and will continue to do so in the remainder of FY 93 and the follow-on years. The BRAC process established by PL 100-526 and PL 101-510 allows the Army to reduce the excess basing structure created by the reduced force structure in CONUS. The fiscal realities are requiring a reshaping of the Army. We are attempting to do this in a manner which will minimize the impact on soldiers, civilian employees and communities affected by the various base closure and realignment actions. We will not abdicate our responsibility to the environment and the preservation of the historic and cultural resources at our closing installations in all BRAC initiatives. The Army will continue to work with the local communities to structure a redevelopment plan for the bases impacted by various BRAC actions. Once complete, the Army will have a reduced CONUS basing structure which will provide the power projection platforms necessary to deploy the United States Army around the world to meet global conflicts.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. Thank you.

TABLE 1
P. L. 100-526, BRAC 1
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE 1
ARMY FINANCIAL SUMMARY
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

TABLE 2

BRAC I

P.L. 100-526

ANTICIPATED LAND REVENUE - ARMY
(\$ in thousands)

LOCATION	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	TOTAL
Presidio of San Fraciaco, CA	-	-	-	0	0
Hamilton Army Airfield, CA	-	-	-	0	0
Tacomy Warehouse, PA	-	-	1,750	-	1,750
Kapalama Military Res., HI	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Pontiac Storage Facility, IN	-	4,700	-	-	4,700
Indiana AAP, IN	-	-	-	267	267
Fort Des Moines, IA	-	-	-	0	0
Lexington-Bluegrass AD, KY Lexington portion	-	-	-	11,000	11,000
Army Material Technical Labs Massachusetts, Michigan New Jersey, Virginia	-	-	-	13,911	13,911
Fort Meade, MD	-	-	505	-	505
USA Reserve Ctr, Gaithersburg, MD	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Fort Sheridan, IL	-	-	-	43,387	43,387
Cameron Station, VA	-	-	-	104,335	104,335
Defense Mapping Agency Herndon, VA	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
Stand-Alone Housing, Various Locations: NOTE #1	5,821	14,228	15,775	-	35,824
TOTAL	5,821	58,928	18,030	175,100	257,879

NOTE #1 - \$3.879 MILLION OF FY92 STAND-ALONE HOUSING REVENUES WERE REALIZED IN FY91.

TABLE 3BRAC II - FORCE STRUCTURE & BASE REALIGNMENTS
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

<u>IMPLEMENTATION ACTION</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR*</u>
Reduce Active Army**	90-94
Reduce Reserve Components	90-94
<u>Inactivate 2d Armored Division</u>	90-91
<u>Downsize 194th Armored Brigade</u>	90
<u>Downsize 9th Infantry Division (Mtz)</u>	90-91
Relocate 7th Infantry Division and Close Fort Ord	92-93
<u>Layaway Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant</u>	90-91
Layaway Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	93
Cease Workload at and lease Kansas AAP	93
Layaway Louisiana AAP or Scranton AAP	94
Layaway Sunflower AAP	92
Layaway Longhorn AAP	93
Partial Inactivation Tank Production at Detroit ATP***	91
Partial Inactivation Tank Production at Lima ATP***	95
Realign Supply Function at Red River AB	90-93
<u>Close Fort McClellan</u>	93
<u>Warm Base Fort Gillem</u>	92
<u>Inactivate HO. 4th Army</u>	92
<u>Close Sacramento AB</u>	92-93
<u>Eliminate Troop Support Command</u>	92-93
Convert Health Services Command	92-93
<u>Inactivate 1st Region CIDC</u>	91
Reorganize AMC Headquarters	91-95
Reorganize DESCOM Headquarters	91-95
Streamline AMC Management Engineering Activity	91-95
Streamline Information Systems Command	91-95

* Subject to proposals being approved following completion of required analyses and notification to Congress under TITLE 10 U.S.C. 2687, if appropriate

** Partially satisfied by actions outlined below.

***These proposals have been modified to permit some work to continue beyond the implementation period.

NOTE: 1 Underlined proposals have been executed.

2 Overstruck proposals were rescinded in accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

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TABLE 4

BRAC III SUMMARYAFFECTED AREAS INCLUDE SITES IN
THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

ROUND/ COUNTRY	ROUND 1 13 Sep 90	ROUND 2 12 Apr 91	ROUND 2 12 Apr 91	ROUND 4 30 Jul 91	ROUND 3 12 Nov 91	ROUND 6 30 Jan 92	ROUND 7 22 May 92	ROUND 8 13 Aug 92	ROUND 9 13 Dec 92	ROUND 10 12 Mar 93	TOTALS
BELGIUM								1			1
FRANCE								21			21
GERMANY	99	12	13	38	82	78	23	24	15	13	397
GREECE	2						2				4
ITALY					1		3				4
KOREA	12						5	1			18
NETHERLANDS				1	1	1	1	1			5
TURKEY							5	1			6
U.K.			2		1		2				5
TOTALS	113	12	15	39	85	79	41	49	15	13	461

TABLE 5
P.L. 101-510; BRAC 91
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE 91
ARMY FINANCIAL SUMMARY
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	TOTAL FY 91-97
ONE-TIME IMPLEMENTATION COSTS:							
Military Construction	23.800	139.810	301.930	91.150	2.500	1.000	550.990
Family Housing	0.000	0.259	0.000	8.566	0.000	0.000	8.825
Construction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Operations	0.000	0.259	0.000	8.566	0.000	0.000	8.825
Environment	35.700	49.983	17.800	114.800	4.400	4.100	226.587
Operations and Maintenance	0.000	146.005	124.711	160.081	83.833	72.900	508.310
Military Personnel	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other	0.000	24.743	35.408	45.872	21.267	32.500	150.700
TOTAL ONE-TIME COSTS	59.300	360.800	479.849	420.249	111.800	110.500	1,551.498
Revenues From Land Sales (-)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	(671.000)	(671.000)
Budget Request:	59.300	360.800	479.849	429.249	111.800	0.000	880.498
FUNDING OUTSIDE THE ACCOUNT:							
Military Construction	7.477	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.477
Family Housing	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Construction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Operations	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Operations and Maintenance	44.729	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	44.729
Other	4.139	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.139
Homeowners Assistance Progr	0.125	16.541	37.160	16.373	0.000	0.000	70.199
TOTAL OUTSIDE THE ACCOU	56.469	16.541	37.160	16.373	0.000	0.000	126.543
SAVINGS:							
Military Construction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Family Housing	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.080	2.080
Construction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Operations	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.080	2.080
Operations and Maintenance	101.900	172.235	283.345	331.078	347.891	368.358	1,604.805
Military Personnel	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Civilian ES	(1.357)	(2.286)	(4.180)	(4.704)	(5.317)	(5.648)	(5.848)
Military ES	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL SAVINGS	101.900	172.235	283.345	331.078	347.891	370.436	1,606.885
NET IMPLEMENTATION COSTS:							
Military Construction	31.077	139.810	301.930	91.150	2.500	1.000	567.467
Family Housing	0.000	0.259	0.000	8.566	0.000	(2.080)	6.745
Construction	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Operations	0.000	0.259	0.000	8.566	0.000	(2.080)	6.745
Environment	35.700	49.983	17.800	114.800	4.400	4.100	226.583
Operations and Maintenance	(57.172)	(26.230)	(158.634)	(162.017)	(264.258)	(295.456)	(963.767)
Military Personnel	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other	4.139	24.743	35.408	45.872	21.267	32.500	163.929
Homeowners Assistance Progra	0.125	16.541	37.160	16.373	0.000	0.000	70.199
Revenues From Land Sales (-)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	(671.000)	(671.000)
NET IMPLEMENTATION COST LESS LAND REVENUES	13.869	205.106	233.664	114.544	(236.091)	(930.936)	(599.844)

NOTE #1. \$7.818M OF THIS AMOUNT WAS OBLIGATED IN FY91.

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TABLE 6

BRAC 91

P.L. 101-510

ANTICIPATED LAND REVENUE - ARMY
(\$ in thousands)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>
Fort Ord, CA	-	-	-	400,000
Fort Devens, MA	-	-	-	112,000
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN	-	-	-	104,000
Fort Dix, NJ NOTE #1	-	-	-	00,000
Harry Diamond Lab (ARL), VA	-	-	-	30,000
Sacramento Depot, CA	-	-	-	25,000
TOTAL	-	-	-	671,000

NOTE #1: THE ANTICIPATED REVENUES FROM FORT DIX WERE REDUCED FROM \$83.0 MILLION TO ZERO, BASIS OF THE REDUCTION IS THE PROPOSED UTILIZATION OF FORT DIX BY OTHER FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES PRECLUDES DISPOSAL OF THE ANTICIPATED EXCESS LANDS.

INSTALLATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. HEFNER. Anyone else have any statements?

Someone alluded this morning and I think someone here earlier, that our respective requests over last year's level is under the previous fiscal year 1992 level. In fact the total fiscal year 1994 request for all services is approximately the same level as two years ago. And, we want the members to understand, and I think they do, not be misled about the increase over last year's level and the reason is that, has already been pointed out, was because of the pause or other—other reasons.

I have just a couple of questions. The Army is becoming less foreign deployed and more U.S. based and that will increase the importance of the strategic mobility. What kind of deficiencies do you have in the infrastructure at U.S. installations that hinder mobility? And how are you going about correcting these deficiencies if there are any?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well we have a strategic mobility program that we mentioned a little earlier. We will continue to try to get NATO to support some of that around the country.

Mr. HEFNER. You think there will be some NATO money that will be used in—

Major General SOBKE. Yes, sir. In fact we've got NATO money in Bayonne, Sunny Point and Fort Benning, Fort Riley and we are increasing the action in the NATO arena in order to take advantage of the slice money that comes out. And so—

Mr. HEFNER. That is a source of funding.

Major General SOBKE. The overall program, Mr. Chairman, is to try to pump some \$550,000,000 into this area in the next seven years. We are taking an effort. This will of course take care of the runways, taxi ways, brief rooms, rail systems and war time storage in the operation site.

NEW BARRACKS STANDARDS

Mr. HEFNER. The budget request includes \$278,300,000 for 14 projects to provide troops housing facilities. Most of these projects are modernizations or renewals. And one project in Fort Bragg will provide a replacement complex for an entire brigade. What extent is this work being driven by the new standards for barracks? In other words, can you say how much of this work is rehabilitation or replacement of worn out barracks as opposed to enhancement to meet the new standards?

Major General SOBKE. That's easy. We are not trying to take anything that met the old standard 2 plus 2 and bumping that up to meet the new standards. We're going back to take those barracks that are clearly of the 1950's era and bringing those up to the new standards. So there's nothing in the budget or programs that would attempt to meet the new standard if it is an inadequate facility under the 2+2 standard.

Mr. HEFNER. How long will it take you to buy-out your barracks program?

Major General SOBKE. Sir, we estimate at this point in time that it will take us about 15 years if we are able to sustain some \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year.

Mr. HEFNER. I have some other questions that I will direct but at this time I'll yield to the lady from Nevada, Ms. Vucanovich.

FAMILY HOUSING

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen, I am particularly interested in the family housing in your inventory. How many family housing units are in the Army's inventory?

Major General SOBKE. At the end of fiscal year 1993, ma'am, we'll have in the United States some 111,964 units. And overseas we'll have 35,782 for a total of 147,746—148,000 units.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. When General Shali was here, he stressed the need to maintain the facilities that we're keeping in Europe. Does this request adequately address his concerns, do you feel?

Major General SOBKE. It probably doesn't because even—even here in the United States where we are trying to focus the investment, maybe you will see an increase in the deferred maintenance and repair margin from some \$720,000,000, I think it is to—let me get a number here for you, ma'am. Well, from 1993 to 1994, we'll see DMAR increase from \$720,000,000 to \$840,000,000. In point of fact, the Army family housing in Europe is funded at a less level than we are here in the United States.

QUALITY OF LIFE OVERSEAS

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Do you think the quality of life projects overseas are being given a priority?

Major General SOBKE. They are being given, I would say, a lower priority than the ones here in the United States.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Where is your largest deficit area?

Major General SOBKE. Our largest deficit, ma'am, is in Hawaii with some 1,847 dwelling units short just for the Army. If you put all of the services together, and we are the executive agent in that area. We have a recognized figure of some 3,600 units short in Hawaii.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Is there a long waiting list time?

Major General SOBKE. Well, it reflects the fact that there is a waiting list of course. In fact for the Army the waiting list is 25,000 soldiers overall. But really what it means is that the soldier is paying more out of his pocket to live in Hawaii because of the economy there. It has gone up so quickly over the last five or six years. I might add that the U.S Army, Pacific command estimates the deficit in Hawaii is even more—even more than the 3,600 figure that I gave you. It's over 5,000 units short.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. During our conversation yesterday, General, you pointed out to me an inequity in how we house our single versus our married soldiers. And as I said, I'm concerned about the family housing and troop housing. We also had an opportunity to talk about the Army's initiatives on the whole barracks modernization. I understand that the Army Chief of Staff Sullivan has placed a high priority on this program.

Can you briefly describe this program, how many barracks are planned for this renewal and how long it would take?

Major General SOBKE. Yes, ma'am. We have a requirement here in the United States for about 160,000 spaces in the barracks. At

this point and time, we have some 32,500 spaces which meet what we call the 2 plus 2 standard or the standard that was in effect just prior to this increase that we had.

So therefore you can see the distance that we've got to make up. So we're talking about an investment of about \$250,000,000 a year. At that rate, we think it'll take us about 15 years considering the size of the Army remains about the same for the foreseeable future. But it's a very good program.

And, what we are going to see there in Fort Bragg, Mr. Chairman, is a first-class brigade facility. It has been well-planned, well-designed and—

BARRACKS PROGRAM

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. What are the key features of the program besides the fewer people and more space?

Major General SOBKE. Well the key features are indeed recognition of the fact that the soldiers deserve more privacy than he or she has had before. Recognition of the fact that we've got to not only treat the place where they live but the entire environment to provide all of the features that would go into making a community for that soldier to live—A quality environment which includes the things that sustain life and make it interesting and worthwhile.

Those are the things that are going into this program and even if we don't have the money to do it right away, I would like to master plan those so that we can do them later on.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. As you know, I talked to you the other day about Hawthorne and I'm just curious—how many Army ammunition depots are there in the Materiel command besides Hawthorne?

Major General SOBKE. There are 25 in the Army.

HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. I noticed that you—in your fiscal year 94 request, you asked for \$7,000,000 to construct container holding pads at Hawthorne. Could you just briefly explain this project?

Major General SOBKE. Well, we learned our lesson from Just Cause and Desert Storm and we need to have adequate facilities in order to make this ammunition ready for shipment. So that is the purpose of this program—this particular project.

The container holding pad packaging are needed for grading, and preparation of ammunition for shipping, those kinds of things. And they've got to be placed so that they have access to rail and road.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. I have several other questions and I'll submit them for the record. I appreciate your time.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Coleman.

801 HOUSING

Mr. COLEMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As various modernization programs are going on for the last decade, it has been kind of tough. We haven't had any requests from the military from the Administration's budget and this committee has seen fit to move forward with a program that I think is critical in terms of improvement and retention. I just want to say I think that we often times

don't emphasize enough that this area of the defense budget, I would hope we would continue to be on the same side and continue to provide what I consider to be the real foundation for real improvements. I can assure you we will see these facilities—when you talk to the soldiers, the men and women with various salaries and different units, they can assure you of their new found confidence that their government cares. They feel good when they see that people are willing to be there. The military cares, the government cares, willing to spend the money necessary to help them.

I would say to you that I think the 801 housing thing is working. I am interested in knowing, for examples, what your numbers are. I know that you gave the family housing—I was wondering if you had some statistics on that as well.

Major General SOBKE. 801 has been in the effect, I think, since 1983. And since that time, some 4,280 units have been going to 801.

Mr. COLEMAN. 4,280?

Major General SOBKE. 4,280 units. 2,000 of those, sir, were put in at Fort Drum. We activated the division up there. Now, 802 is another story. We've had one successful project in 802 and that is just recently in Hawaii. Those are the numbers. That's been a successful program.

Mr. COLEMAN. Is it showing the economics—

Major General SOBKE. Well, right now we suffer from the fact that there's a scoring issue that goes into these whether or not we will be able to have any additional progress in the future under what is now, Section 2835—it is now no longer the 801 program. Section 2235 seems to be a good program. We discussed that last year.

Mr. COLEMAN. I heard the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development make a comment not so long ago about utilization of old barracks. The photograph you showed might be in deed not suitable. But I noticed in his comments he proposed using those barracks. Do you have any comments specifically as to whether or not such a move could be made?

Major General SOBKE. I'm going to defer to Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. You know those old World War II barracks—we've moved out of them there. They are really not suitable for use. We would not want to use them. The only way we would go to any of them, is if we could have access—

SCREENING BRAC PROPERTIES

Mr. COLEMAN. I kind of suspect the Secretary might have been referring to those facilities where may be undergoing base closures. I think it might be very good to be very clear on what happens at base closures or what transpires. Not all of those properties are kept by the federal government. I'm wanting to see, for example, I think you said, the bases would go through all the necessary phases before a closure. What happens to facilities—

Mr. JOHNSON. Where we have a base closing, one of the screening processes, it has to go through us for use.

Mr. COLEMAN. What happens with Sheridan?

Mr. JOHNSON. Not for family housing. You see it's kind of left up to the community how we do this. The community and the zoning

people get together and determine whether they can—whether a home should be on an installation. Bear in mind they have to follow the law and we screen that.

Mr. COLEMAN. Well, have you given some thought to the idea of making any changes? Making any changes/revisions, changes or determine in some way how you might facilitate the suggestion of the Secretary?

Mr. JOHNSON. We screen them and if they are available and HUD comes up with a sponsor, the sponsor can be bonded at one of the facilities, we turn them over on a one-year lease. We are complying fully with the law and it is too bad we have homeless but the thing about is that we do have is screening. The problem usually is do we have a sponsor to come down and get the lease. The sponsor really doesn't have any money to run it. We do have some home. A good example is Fort Belvoir.

Mr. COLEMAN. Any other examples?

Colonel HARVEY. Sir, in the base closure program, I mentioned that 49 of our stand-alone housing sites had been closed. We've already transferred six of those to homeless providers—six of those sites. There are six other applications pending. These are stand-alone family housing sites and at a number of our other installations, there has been interest expressed by homeless providers when they are screened in securing family housing units to help provide homes for the homeless.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

Mr. COLEMAN. I wonder if I might, just to say as my last question at this time, with respect to the clean up ordinance, I know that it has historically been a fact that much of the effort, or much of the funds have been dedicated for that purpose have requests back up to the job. Much of it I think is a result of base closing but also toxic waste and clean up issues generally because of the magnitude and size of the problem. It is my understanding, and I don't know if this comes necessarily within your purview as much as it might in another segment of the Department of Defense, but I am interested in what priorities are being given to that in terms of a request from the Department of Defense?

Major General SOBKE. Yes, o.k. We execute environmental restoration which includes two components—of the Installation and Restoration Program and the Formerly Used Defense Sites program which we are the Executive Agent; those installations which are no longer part of the defense but were at one point and time. Now with regard to the first, the Installation Restoration Program, which pertain to Army sites, we've got some 10,600 actual sites where we have initiated some sort of preliminary assessment, started an investigation and then if something needs to be done, why then we can proceed all the way through remedial investigation, remedial design and remedial action. So far we have completed 159 of those sites. In future we see that some 1,300 sites may eventually require clean up action. Our goal is to have all of the remedial designs completed by the year 2000. So I think that's a very aggressive program. As a matter of fact, if we look at the accounts we are asking for in fiscal year 1994, the total is \$1,247,000,000 for both

the formerly used defense site program and the installation and restoration program. That's a—

Mr. COLEMAN. Let me just ask one follow-up question then. You said just formerly used defense sites?

Major General SOBKE. Right.

Mr. COLEMAN. For example, at current military installation, you might have properties or land on which you formerly utilized for targeting or some other purpose and that that land may not in fact now be used for normal purposes such as building houses or selling it off to the civilian sector or utilizing it—or those kinds of things. It cannot be used for housing. Does that fall under the same category?

Major General SOBKE. Let me give you an example. Spring Valley, right here in Washington is now a formerly used defense site because of the conditions that were discovered there and are being cleaned up under that program by our environmental office.

Mr. COLEMAN. I just wanted to make sure of the categorization—not how to utilize the military at all, but nonetheless, because it was used during the war—or artillery range, it's not specifically today. In fact, during the Civil War it was not. In terms of the overall importance of the issues that you have to deal with, we've had immediate performance. I never thought it appropriate to try to adjust the order. I was just curious about—we might not get an idea about where you are. Fifty-nine so far you've already done—well remedial design or remedial action.

Major General SOBKE. Well, sir, I'd be happy to have Dick Brown to come see you on that.

Mr. COLEMAN. Certainly.

Major General SOBKE. I think that will work with what your immediate requirements would be.

Mr. COLEMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Callahan.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm asking this of all the panelists that are here before us on base closure. Do you feel in a very brief answer, that you gave adequate input to the Army Reserves in the determining factors that went into the recommendations on base closure? Were they a part of the loop or were they just advised that this was what was going to happen?

Mr. JOHNSON. They were part of the loop. As a matter of fact they have members on the past committee that sit with the deliberations. They recommended on the closures and realignments.

PANAMA CANAL

Mr. CALLAHAN. Secondly, where are we on the Panama Canal at this point? I know that what—we have to move by 1995? Are we on schedule there? Do we still—

Major General SOBKE. Yes, sir, I can answer that. We are continuing year-by-year to return those installations which we have felt for quite a number of years the Panama Canal. There is a schedule which completes itself before the deadline in 1999. We see a continuing need at this time, although this is a little bit out of my purview, we see a continuing need for SOUTHCOM but no decision has been made by the Secretary of Defense as to whether the

SOUTHCOM headquarters is to go. It should relocate from Panama.

Mr. CALLAHAN. But when—do you have to move out by 1995? Is that your understanding?

Major General SOBKE. 1999, sir.

Mr. CALLAHAN. 1999.

Major General SOBKE. According to the Treaty.

RED COCKADED WOODPECKERS

Mr. CALLAHAN. Okay. But you have not made any plans as to where SOUTHCOM will be moved to at this point? Further, at Fort Bragg, I think you've made a request for some additional housing. Is there an environmental problem there with the—I mean an endangered species problem with redheaded, cockaded woodpecker? And do you think this is going to have a series impact?

Major General SOBKE. In January—

Mr. HEFNER. We're moving those woodpeckers to Alabama.
[Laughter.]

It's much better and they fit right in with all of these programs.
[Laughter.]

Major General SOBKE. It's been very helpful. Of course my team started January a year ago. Those range—multi-purpose range complexes in Fort Bragg shut down because of the concerns over the red cockaded woodpeckers and we have worked very closely at the local level and at the national level—General Sullivan has been working with Mr. Turner of the Fish and Wildlife to try to resolve the issues so that you would be able to co-exist with the red cockaded woodpeckers. The range is now open and we're very happy about that.

We are in the process—of course we had to come up with a plan which would provide for green hill for these birds that migrate back and forth for their colonies and link up so that they can reproduce and prosper. That caused some delay of some projects which were under the purview of history. All of that is back on track now. We did have to change about 40 percent of the projects under the old master plan because of this new accommodation of the Fish and Wildlife. It worked out well.

Mr. CALLAHAN. In the Philippines, it's my understanding that we had some very severe severance pay contracts that when we moved out we have to pay the civilian employees a great number of months. I know that's factual because I read it in the Parade Magazine. [Laughter.]

Do we have any contractual obligations of severance pay or contingent, or unemployment pay at any of these installations that we are closing down overseas that you are aware of?

Major General SOBKE. Ah, I can't give you details, Mr. Callahan, but I can tell you that in Europe we have to work very closely with the Works Council to ensure that the laws of the nation are met and there are, it seems to me, you have to give them quite a bit of notice before you let one of those national workers go. It seems to me it's six months, eight months, a year or something like that.

DOWNSIZING

Mr. CALLAHAN. And, one last question. Secretary Christopher tells us that there's a problem in downsizing the Russian Army because their people in their Armies don't have any place to go. Do we have a similar program in our country where if we are going to downsize by what 400,000 or, well I get from 188,000 to 140,000. Do we—are we affording the same type of opportunity to provide any type of housing for our retired military who don't necessarily want to go but just caught in the downsizing?

Major General SOBKE. I know of no program specifically set up to make that kind of a transition for people leaving the services.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Well, let me just put you on the spot here and just answer if you want to and this will be my last question, Mr. Chairman. Do you think it's fair for the United States of America to send Russia aid to provide housing for the downsize of their military when we are not providing it for our own people? Thank you, sir. [Laughter.]

Major General SOBKE. I don't feel comfortable answering that, sir.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I understand then.

Mr. HEFNER. I don't know if the General was here the other day when I had already heard from one of the subcommittees that one of their their number one priorities would be in NATO for funding for housing in the Soviet Union which surprised me. I can understand where he's coming from and my response to him was that regardless of where you put the money, whether you put it in foreign aid or whether you put it in here it's going to be a tough sale. General Sobke just talked about using the barracks for the homeless. I can see if you get passed the rhetoric, I can see where it would probably be as good an investment you can make in base area.

But that's one of those deals ideal for a campaign issue.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I understand that. I didn't want to infuse rhetoric into this conversation. But you know I have to run in South Alabaman and the people are—

Mr. HEFNER. I'm familiar with that part of the country.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I don't quite understand, Mr. Chair. I'm just looking for answers.

Mr. HEFNER. That's what I was telling the General. This is going to be a tough sale regardless of which way you go at it is to get enough votes for housing for troops in Russia when we are—they say the picture is not as bad as usual. You used the phrase, Gener-al.

Major General SOBKE. Things are better, you see.

Mr. HEFNER. But I don't know where the General's coming from. It's not unlike Apex, North Carolina.

Mr. Foglietta.

MISSISSIPPI ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Could you update me on the ammunition plant in Mississippi? I understand that the Army has closed that plant but retained it but not full status but negotiations have taken place which would allow the Army to

retain ownership but it will also allow commercial work to be done at the same time. Has that happened or is that in the process of happening? What's the status?

Mr. JOHNSON. That's right. We've inactivated the installation; however, we have hired a contractor who has made a way to retain it and at the same time go out and get other private sector contractors in there. As a matter of fact we now have five different contractors to do work inside the facility.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. But, are they using the actual facility whatever was left over from the plant whether machine shops or any kind of the shops which may be there? Are they actually using them?

Mr. JOHNSON. Absolutely.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Are they utilizing or using the work force that was there prior?

Mr. JOHNSON. They're hiring local people to do the job. Now they are different types of work forces of course. You got xeroxing—but they do hire—

Mr. FOGLIETTA. You may have a sheet metal worker or steel worker who could do both jobs if you trained him. They wouldn't have hired those people.

Mr. JOHNSON. We are working very closely with the guys down there. We are really—we think that's real successful—we plan to use that place—as a matter of fact it brings down the cost of maintenance in the facility.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Which is the main reason.

Mr. JOHNSON. We are trying to save money.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. I think that's a great idea. We are trying to do the same thing. Is there any relationship between the federal government or the Army and the civilian contractors in hiring, pay, benefits, etc.?

Colonel HARVEY. Sir, the relationship is between the Army and the base contractor which is to maintain the facilities. Basic technologies then will lease out the other facilities.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Does the Army have direct contract—contact with those other contractors, those that are occupying space?

Colonel HARVEY. No sir.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Thank you so very much. I am going to make arrangements to go down and look at that.

Mr. HEFNER. Ms. Bentley.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Mrs. BENTLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First, let me say gentlemen, I understand there is about \$5,000,000 in your budget for child care facilities. We need a new center in Edgewood. The building is now being used for child care. It goes back to World War II and was once a horse barn.

Major General SOBKE. That was Edgewood, ma'am?

Mrs. BENTLEY. Yes.

Major General SOBKE. Yes, ma'am. We've got that in our fiscal year 1994 program.

CLOSED BASES FOR HOMELESS

Mrs. BENTLEY. Secondly, Mr. Coleman was talking about using some of the shut down bases for the homeless. Has anybody ever suggested that some of them might be used for training centers such as boot camps for young people who have gone astray and who need some discipline and training. We do have a boot camp operation in Maryland which is doing very well and Fort Meade has been suggested as an area that—one of the places that would assist in this program.

Mr. JOHNSON. We have a number of requests from areas that would like to do that and we entertain those requests when they come along. We would be very happy to do that. If the State would run it. We can't run it ourselves.

Mrs. BENTLEY. No, the State of Maryland would be involved in this.

Mr. JOHNSON. Okay.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION

Mrs. BENTLEY. Now, I have spent—almost all of my eight and one-half years since I've been in the Congress on the Chemical Demil issue which is under your purview. And today is—a little while ago DoD released a list of non-stock pile chemicals—nerve agents that are located at different posts. It is my understanding that nine of these sites are at Aberdeen Proving Ground. My questions are.

First, as you well know since 1986, Aberdeen has been conducting an expensive search for chemical munitions on posts. Does this list include anything that's not been reported before?

Mr. JOHNSON. I have our program manager here. I just saw the report a little while ago.

PROJECT MANAGER. Ma'am, if I may. I think that the information in this report has been reported before. I'm the Program Manager for the Stockpile—

Mrs. BENTLEY. I know who you are.

PROJECT MANAGER. But basically what they're saying is there are contaminations from various agents as well as mustard agents at Edgewood. I think that is not new. They're saying there may be buried munitions containing various chemicals at a primarily "o" field. I don't believe that is new.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Second, in view of the fact that Public Law 99-145 provides that only stock-piled chemical munitions may be destroyed at the eight proposed chemical sites. Do you foresee that any of these new weapons being folded into current existing stock-piles then being destroyed in the proposed Chem Demil facilities such as the one at Edgewood?

PROJECT MANAGER. I think, ma'am, it would be the interest of everybody if consideration was given to the use of an existing facility that's designed to get rid of lethal chemicals. However, each of the situations must be looked at individually in terms of getting rid of them. However, I think that we'll have to look at the munitions on an individual basis.

For an example, if we built a facility at Edgewood, it will have no explosive capability. Therefore if rounds are found at Edgewood

with explosives, then one would say, no we should not put it into the new plant. So again I think we'll look at it case by case.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Do you foresee or do you know of any plans that they will be moving any of these non-stockpiled weapons to Edgewood should this new facility be built?

PROJECT MANAGER. I think it's safe to say that one of the considerations that the non-stock pile people will have is to consider transport from let's say a site that's in the civilian area rather than in a military area. But whether or not it would be specifically to Edgewood, ma'am, I could not say.

Mrs. BENTLEY. My constituents are very concerned, first, they don't want the incinerator built there. Second, they're afraid that if it is built that you are going to be bringing in a lot of other waste—Mr. Chairman, how long do you want to go?

Mr. HEFNER. If the two ladies will yield. Mr. Hobson has no questions, he said. If you could finish yours, we have ten minutes before we vote. So—unless somebody else has some—

Mrs. BENTLEY. I'll hurry through these and then submit the rest of them.

PROJECT MANAGER. May I add something. If these munitions are moved anywhere, they would be considered a hazardous waste because they would be moved for the purpose of disposal. For us to be able to move it to any particular state, we must get a permit from that state. The state could stop the movement simply by not granting that permit.

Mrs. BENTLEY. So therefore you would have no plans at this moment about what form of transportation you might use to go anywhere, right?

PROJECT MANAGER. That's correct, ma'am.

Mrs. BENTLEY. It is my understanding within the next 60 days results from Johnson Atoll will be forwarded for study and review. And at a citizen's hearing that I attended on Saturday, I was asked if these results will reflect the emissions during the whole destruction process including the cooling down period of the incinerator when emissions or dioxants, etc. are supposedly higher?

PROJECT MANAGER. Yes, ma'am. I'll be brief. We do basic RCRA during the emission test trials under the EPA auspices. Those results are summarized in published reports. However, we monitor the agent 24 hours a day, seven days a week whether we are operating or not operating and those results will be available.

Mrs. BENTLEY. All those will be available?

PROJECT MANAGER. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. BENTLEY. And, what do you say the impact of the alternative technology study on the Chem Demil program will be?

PROJECT MANAGER. It's difficult for me postulate right now what we'll come up with. I think the range could be very varied—from improvements to incineration to perhaps an alternative technology. So I don't know right now.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Chairman, I'll stop with that question. I do have some I'd like to submit concerning Chem Demil program in the record.

Mr. HEFNER. Okay, without further questions, thank you, gentlemen. The meeting stands adjourned until the call of the Chair on Thursday.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Chairman Hefner:]

NEW BARRACKS STANDARDS

Question. Tell us about the changes involved in the new barracks standards, and what led to them.

Answer. The previous standard was a two-person, 180 net square feet (NSF) room (90 NSF per person) with a shared bath per two rooms. The new standard is a two-person, 220 NSF room (110 NSF per person), two closets, one bath per room and more personal storage space. The improved standard also includes interior and exterior improvements, e.g., bulk storage, better laundry facilities, landscaping, recreational areas, and additional parking. There is a modest cost increase for extra square feet per person, additional bath, and relocation of administration and supply.

The changes in the standards were the result of a 1992 Tri-Service Survey of barracks occupants. The survey solicited the opinions of enlisted personnel regarding how barracks influence their quality of life in the military. The survey was conducted at twelve installations, covering all branches of the military. Utilizing the results of the survey, the Army developed new barracks design standards. The Chief of Staff, Army requested and received approval from the Office of the Secretary of Defense to implement these new standards beginning in fiscal year 1994.

FACILITIES REDUCTION PROGRAM

Question. Please give us several examples of actions that you are taking to reduce the Army's inventory of facilities that are excess to requirements.

Answer. The Army is aggressively pursuing the issue of excess facilities capacity. Recommendations for Base Closure and Realignment are only part of the picture. We are also:

Implementing a disposal program which will result in the reduction of 34 million square feet (sf) of facilities through annual targets. An additional 10 million sf will be reduced to offset new construction. Army is disposing of facilities on a "worst, first" basis and those which offer excess capacity, while constructing and retaining facilities which support current mission needs for facilities. FY94 reductions are slated at 8.1 million sf.

Continuing to analyze the capability on Army installations with an eye to the future to determine if realigning units would provide more efficient use of the particular types of existing facilities.

Making the development of a Capital Investment Strategy part of the installation Real Property Master Plan. This requires the consideration of converting excess facilities to satisfy shortage requirements. It also requires a plan for disposal of any remaining excess facilities.

Question. If Congress were to set up a line item account for demolition or to allow use of bid savings and project cancellations for demolition, how big a program would you be able to execute during fiscal year 1994?

Answer. Our capability for contracting for disposal (which includes remediation, demolition, and debris cleanup) is at least

\$80M in FY94, however bid savings will not be sufficient to cover a program of this size.

Question. Why can't you do this work within our O&M funds?

Answer. A portion of the work can be accomplished within our O&M funds. In FY92, Army spent \$33M of its O&M funds on facilities disposal. We project that amount will again be spent in FY93 against facilities disposal. However, there is a pent up requirement for disposal of excess capacity at our aging production, research and industrial facilities, which are not funded from O&M accounts. Without funding from other sources (such as OPA, RDT&E, PAA, and MILCON) this disposal will not be accomplished.

PANAMA/SOUTHCOM

Question. What is the current status of the Panama Canal Treaty Implementation Plan, and of the relocation or reorganization or disestablishment of SOUTHCOM?

Answer. Drawdown of US forces in Panama, and turnover of DOD facilities to the Government of Panama, is proceeding according to the schedule outlined in the approved Panama Canal Treaty Implementation Plan. Services our planning for the relocation or disestablishment of their Component's individual units, according to Service force structure plans. However, USSOUTHCOM mission will continue, and therefore, there is no plan to disestablish the Command. The decision on timing of the relocation of HQ, US-SOUTHCOM was deferred by the Secretary of Defense in 1992.

Question. Is Homestead AFB being considered?

Answer. On 12 March 1993, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin approved and sent the "1993 Defense Base Closures and Realignments" report to the Defense Base Closures and Realignments Committee Chairman, James Courier. The SECDEF recommended the closure of Homestead AFB and accordingly DOD is not considering it as a possible relocation site for HQ, USSOUTHCOM.

Question. What is the timetable for turnover of installations to the Panamanian government?

Answer. The current schedule of significant facility turnovers to the Government of Panama through the end of the Treaty implementation period (31 December 1999) is:

Schedule of Turnovers

Facility:	Years
Camp Chagres	1993
Chiva Chiva	1993
Fort Amador.....	1994
Curundu Flats.....	1994
Fort Davis	1995
Fort Espinar	1995
Fort Clayton	1997
Albrook Air Force Station	1997
Gorgas Hospital	1998
Fort Kobbe	1999
Howard Air Force Base.....	1999
East and West Corozal.....	1999
Fort Sherman	1999
Rodman Naval Station	1999
Marine Corps Barracks	1999
Galeta Island	1999

CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION

Question. The budget request includes \$112.4 million for the chemical demilitarization program, \$1.5 million for Tooele, Utah and \$110.9 million for Anniston, Alabama. What is the schedule for requesting construction funds for the six remaining locations, together with the estimated amount for each location?

Answer. For planning purposes, over the next five years, FY 95-99, the Army's requirement for construction funds for the chemical demilitarization program and the chemical treaty facilities for the remaining sites includes an estimated \$181.0 million for Umatilla Depot Activity, Oregon, \$95.0 million for Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, \$157.0 million for Pueblo Depot Activity, Colorado, \$184.3 million for Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, \$121.6 million for Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and \$107.0 million for Newport Army Ammo Plant, Indiana.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Question. How big is the impact on the Army's Construction Program of concerns for endangered species, such as the situation with the Red-cockaded woodpecker at Fort Bragg?

Answer. The impact on Army construction projects has been significant in the past. Since accurate data on the total impact throughout the Army is not available, the impact can be illustrated with the following significant examples:

a. During FY92 eight construction projects at Fort Bragg were halted or delayed pending formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on impacts on the endangered Red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW). This action was necessary to prevent exceeding the incidental "take" limit (8 RCWs) established by the FWS. Delay in the MCA projects during FY92 resulted in an additional \$2.2 million in administrative and penalty costs. All projects which were halted are now proceeding. Since August 1991, approximately 40% of the MCA projects in the approved master plan have been resited to avoid conflicts with the RCW.

b. Based on a FWS endangered species survey and a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental assessment, construction of a Multipurpose Range Complex (MPRC) was initiated in 1988 at the Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA), HI. Subsequently, in settlement of a law suit challenging the Army's NEPA documentation, the Army agreed to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). In conducting a more intensive botanical survey in support of the EIS, 6 threatened and one endangered species were found near, or within, the MPRC. The preparation of a biological assessment of the impact on these species from operation of the MPRC is ongoing. Currently the MPRC is complete but is unused pending installation of targets and completion of the EIS (\$17 million for construction has been expended). It is estimated to be operational in FY95.

We are conducting more comprehensive endangered species surveys and planning which should prevent many of the conflicts experienced in the past. However, we cannot anticipate impacts

which are related to newly listed species or the identification of species in an area where they were not previously known to exist.

Question. What is the Army's position on the management of family housing in Hawaii?

Answer. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) directed the consolidation of all family housing in Oahu effective October 1, 1983. The Army was selected to be the executive agent for the operation and management of the 19,000-unit family housing inventory. Accordingly, fiscal years 1984-1988 operations and maintenance funds were transferred from the other services. No new construction and only 7 million in improvement funds were transferred because there was neither a reported deficit nor an existing improvements revitalization program in the Services' future year programs.

By early fiscal year 1991, the family housing deficit for all services had grown to over 5,000 units and the improvements revitalization backlog was expected to reach \$1.5 billion by the year 2000. Although the Army was not specifically responsible for the other Services' investments, the Army has already spent over \$70 million on the other Services' deficit and revitalization backlogs to make a consolidation a success. This additional funding for the other services could not be sustained without affecting the Army's ability to fund internal requirements. Because of this, the Army notified the other services in FY93 that they should fund their own investments.

The Army is now leading the CINCPAC effort to perform a complete analyses of revised requirements, land availability, and a future year development plan to satisfactorily reduce the deficit. This planning effort is being funded with a \$15 million O&M appropriation in FY93.

Question. The Army has programmed \$52 million for family housing units at Schofield Barracks in the fiscal year 1994 budget, but no construction is programmed for Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force installations on Oahu. I would just note that this gives some weight to complaints that you may not be meeting their needs. Would you care to comment?

Answer. The Army continues to meet all of its operational and managerial executive agent responsibilities for the family housing inventory in Oahu. Investments' funding is not a part of these responsibilities. That is, the other Services are responsible for programming funds for their deficit elimination and improvements' revitalization programs.

This position was reinforced last year when the Senate, in its Military Construction Appropriation Bill, 1993: (1) increased Navy funding \$117 million for new construction in Oahu; and (2) directed each Service to program its own fiscal year 1994 and out family housing investments (new construction, replacements and improvements). Also, the Senate, in its Department of Defense Appropriation Bill, 1993, provided \$15 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army funds for design and planning activities (including master plans and studies) related to deficit reduction for all Services. All

Services are participating in the development of a plan to use these funds.

Question. How do you assure that all existing military family housing units on Oahu get treated fairly for O&M expenses, especially maintenance?

Answer. The Army, through the Oahu Consolidated Family Housing Office, has the responsibility for funding the maintenance and repair requirements for all military family housing on Oahu. All Services are represented on various advisory boards and working groups which advise and recommended policy and funding to the Commander, U.S. Army Pacific who makes the final determination on the distribution of funds.

In regard to maintenance, the other Services receive a higher share than the Army. For example, the following data shows the average obligation per dwelling unit for recurring maintenance and repair, excluding major projects, for fiscal years 1991 and 1992.

Service:	Fiscal year	
	1991 average per DU	1992 average per DU
Army.....	\$1,847	\$2,170
Air Force.....	2,456	2,626
Navy/Marines.....	3,312	3,479

The Army is currently programming a new funding allocation scheme that assures that the Army and the Air Force receive a fairer share of the O&M funds.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Question. Please provide a list of installations from which Homeowners Assistance claims are pending, separately identifying each service.

Answer. Army—Fort Hood, TX. No additional claims are being accepted. Housing market has sufficiently recovered from the deactivation of the 2nd Armored Division.

Navy—Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, NH/ME; Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), New London, CT; and Chase Field Naval Air Station, TX.

Air Force—Loring AFB, ME; Carswell AFB, TX; Castle AFB, CA; Chanute AFB, IL; Eaker AFB, AR; England AFB, LA; Homestead AFB, FL; Myrtle Beach AFB, SC; and Pease AFB, NH (No new applications. HUD disposing of acquired homes.)

Question. Last year's appropriation act included \$133 million for this program. What is your current estimate for obligations against this appropriation during fiscal year 1993?

Answer. Current estimate for obligations of the appropriated \$133 million for FY93 is \$84.444 million. The remaining funds will be needed for subsequent Homeowners Assistance Programs. Obligations have been slower than estimated due to a number of factors:

Programs were slower coming on line than anticipated; Applicants were less than anticipated; Inability to hire realty specialists and appraisers precluded speedy processing of applications.

Question. To what extent is the private sector involved in the administration of the Homeowners Assistance Program?

Answer. All appraisals and title work is contracted out to the private sector; Management information services are being developed by private contractors; Private sector firms are involved in the upkeep and resale of acquired homes; A contract for the services of a national relocation firm is currently being processed. Bids have been received and the bids are being evaluated. Award of a contract is expected by the end of May 1993; A request for proposals for the processing of applications as well as the upkeep and resale of homes has been developed and will be tested at an appropriate installation in the near future.

REORGANIZATION

Question. Please describe in some detail your plans to reorganize the military construction and family housing functions into an Army Chief of Staff/Installation Management Office.

Answer. Per the direction of the Secretary of the Army, a task force examined the feasibility of developing an Army Staff organization to concentrate on the needs of our installations. The task force recommended to the Secretary that an Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, known as the ACS(IM), be created. The Secretary approved this concept on 15 March 1993 with an implementation date of 1 October 1993.

This new organization will serve as the Army Staff proponent for installation planning, policy, and programming of resources. Functions performed include management of facilities, housing, environment, family support, and intra/interservice installation support.

Resources to support the military construction function will be transferred from the Office of the Chief of Engineers to the new ACS(IM) organization. Likewise, family housing resources will be transferred from the US Army Engineering and Housing Support Center to the ACS(IM) organization.

KOREA / BURDENSHARING

Question. For the record, please describe the differences between the two Korean burdensharing programs, CDIP and ROKFC.

Answer. For Combined Defense Improvement Projects (CDIP), Republic of Korea (ROK) approval criteria limits funding of projects to those which support/enhance combined warfighting capability, such as hardened command centers and facilities for new weapon systems. ROK awards and administers all construction contracts. ROK will not design and construct to U.S. life safety and quality standards. However, they will accept and use U.S. operation and maintenance funded designs meeting U.S. standards to award construction contracts. Thus, most CDIP projects are U.S. designed by necessity. ROK will only pay for Korean made construction materials and installed equipment. If materials and equipment must meet U.S. standards, U.S. must pay for these "off-shore" items. Service component's operation and maintenance and/

or other procurement dollars are used to fund offshore materials. With constrained U.S. Service budgets, only critical life safety related items are designated as offshore. U.S. surveillance during construction is accomplished by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers using MILCON Planning and Design funds. Since these are not U.S. contracts, the Army has no authority over the ROK contractor. This limitation combined with use of Korean materials often results in poor quality construction. For Republic of Korea Funded Construction (ROKFC), project approval criteria is more lenient than CDIP. ROK will fund most projects with the exception of clubs, theaters and bowling centers. It is a "cash" program. ROK provides cash for construction projects. US Amry Corps of Engineers awards all design and construction contracts. ROK will pay for designs meeting U.S. standards and required offshore materials and installed equipment.

Question. Together, are these two programs meeting your facilities needs in Korea?

Answer. Although the projected growth in the \$80 million/year HNFC program is positive, it still does not meet USFK's minimum construction/facility revitalization requirement of over \$200 million annually.

INVENTORY

Question. How many family housing units do you have in the United States, and how many overseas, excluding Sections 801 and 802, and excluding leases.

Answer. As of the end of fiscal year 1993, 111,964 units in the 50 United States and Puerto Rico, and 35,782 units in foreign overseas areas.

Question. How many Section 801, Section 802, and leased units do you have in the United States, and how many overseas?

Answer. In FY94, the Army has requested funding for 4,280 Section 801 units, 745 temporary domestic leased units, and 276 Section 802 units in the United States. In foreign overseas areas 14,089 leased units.

HOUSING DEFICITS

Question. What is your current worldwide housing deficit?

Answer. The end of fiscal year 1993 programming deficit for the Army is approximately 5,400 family housing units. This number is expected to change as a result of base realignments and closures.

Question. Where are your three largest deficits, and how large are they?

Answer. As of the end of fiscal year 1993, the three largest deficits of the Army are Oahu, HI (1,847), Fort Campbell, KY (904), and Fort Bragg, NC (731).

Question. Where are your most expensive deficit locations based on actual payments of housing allowances?

Answer. The most expensive deficit locations based on payment of housing allowances are Hawaii, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Question. What percent of the family housing maintenance and repair requirement will be met within the fiscal year 1994 budget request?

Answer. The fiscal year 1994 maintenance and repair requirement is \$598 million. With a fiscal year budget estimate of \$388.5 million (\$322.1 million in the U.S.; 66.4 million foreign), only 71 percent in U.S.; 46 percent foreign of the annual requirement will be met.

Question. What is the current backlog of deferred maintenance?

Answer. The deferred maintenance and repair (DMAR) backlog for fiscal year 1992 was \$638.6 million (\$430.6 million in the U.S.; \$208.0 million foreign). The projected DMAR for fiscal years 1993 and 1994 are \$717.1 million (\$482.1 million in the U.S.; \$235.0 million foreign) and \$840.5 million (\$572.5 million in U.S.; \$268 million foreign) respectively.

Question. How much additional maintenance and repair work could be performed during fiscal year 1994, beyond the budget request, and what are the limiting factors?

Answer. The Army could execute approximately \$200 million more in maintenance and repair over and above the current budget request during fiscal year 1994. These funds would be used to accomplish necessary repair projects and prevent further growth in DMAR. Limiting factors are: (1) time it takes for project design; (2) lead time for the contracting process; and (3) availability of in-house staff for inspection and supervision of the increased work load.

CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS

Question. How much additional construction improvement work could be performed during fiscal year 1994, beyond the budget request, and what are the limiting factors?

Answer. With adequate lead time (normal budget process), the maximum funding that the Army could execute for revitalization and replacement of family housing is approximately \$550 per fiscal year. Design and contract solicitation lead times reduce the Army's ability to fund additional projects to \$150M to \$200 for contract award in 1994. This would require projects to be identified by the July/Aug 1993 timeframe with a majority of this work being replacement housing using the "Turnkey" concept (i.e., design and construct) contracting procedure. All of this work would be in CONUS, including Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico installations.

Question. How many family housing units are programmed for whole house revitalization within the budget request, and what is the funding increment for this work?

Answer. There are 1,872 family quarters programmed for whole neighborhood revitalization or replacement at a total funding increment of \$150,460,000. All work is to be performed at CONUS installations.

CONTRACT CLEANING

Question. For how many units are you requesting contract cleaning funds, what is the average cost per unit, and what is the total amount requested?

Answer. During fiscal year 1994, the Army will contract clean approximately 32,062 overseas units with a total cost of \$7.534 million and an average cost of \$235 per dwelling unit.

Question. Describe in some detail how you document savings for each contract cleaning expenditure.

Answer. The Army's saving result from allowing families to vacate quarters earlier and allowing incoming families to get into quarters faster thus limiting Temporary Lodging Allowance (TLA) payments. Incoming families are authorized up to 60 days. TLA and departing families 10 days. The contract cleaning program limits TLA (estimated as \$100 per day) to three days in lieu of the 10 days for departing families. Since families vacate faster, incoming families get into quarters sooner thus saving additional TLA. TLA savings more than offset contract cleaning costs.

CURRENCY FLUCTUATION

Question. What currency gains or losses are projected for your overseas housing programs during fiscal years 1993 and 1994?

Answer. Estimated losses will be approximately \$24 million in fiscal year 1993 at an estimated disbursement rate of 1.57 German Deutschmark (DM) per U.S. dollar (average rate through February 1993). The greatest foreign currency fluctuation impact is the result of the DM which has approved budget rates of 1.61DM and 1.65DM in fiscal years 1993 and 1994 respectively. The majority of these losses are for the Operations and Maintenance account. The prior year foreign construction projects are essentially complete and few are anticipated in the near future. The amount of foreign currency loss incurred is a function of the size of the foreign program, the approved budget rate, the actual disbursement rate and the outlay rate during the fiscal year. Losses incurred include payoff of prior year as well as current year obligations.

OFFICER QUARTERS

Question. Please submit for the record a table showing: (a) how many general/flag officer quarters (GFOQ) you have, separately identifying CONUS and OCÖNUS locations, (b) how many of these quarters exceed the statutory space limitation, and (c) the average O&M cost per unit.

Answer. The following data by major Army command and country is provided. Also, 323 sets exceed the statutory space limitations, and the average FY 94 O&M cost per unit for all GFOQs is \$22,157.

U.S. MACOM	Number of units	Country	Number of units
AMC.....	21	Belgium	2 17
FORSCOM.....	91	Germany	54
HSC.....	04	Italy	03
MDW.....	68	Netherlands.....	02

U.S. MACOM	Number of units	Country	Number of units
TRADOC	53	Japan	03
USAISC	01	Panama	08
USARPAC	1 34	Korea	13
USMA	03		
MTMC	02		
Total CONUS	277	Total OCONUS	100

¹ 13 are Army.² 5 are Army.

Note: 377 total general/flag officer quarters.

Question. Please submit for the record a table showing all GFOQ projects included in the budget request, identifying the number of quarters and the amount requested for each installation. This table should separately identify new construction projects, construction improvement project, and maintenance and repair projects.

Answer. The following data is provided in response.

Installation	Number of GFOQ	Project type	Amnt req (\$K)
Fort Mason	1	Maint & Repair	48.8
Fort McNair	6	do.	285.0
Fort Benning	1	do.	34.2
Fort McPherson	2	do.	76.2
Fort Shafter	2	do.	132.0
Hickam AFB	1	do.	63.2
Pearl Harbor	1	do.	26.8
Fort Knox	3	do.	112.8
Picatinny Arsenal	1	do.	48.9
West Point	3	do.	213.5
Fort Sam Houston	7	do.	681.9
Fort Myer	3	do.	103.8
Belgium	1	do.	100.5
Heidelberg	1	do.	53.8
Camp Zama	1	do.	118.3
Seoul Korea	1	do.	144.1
Panama	1	do.	61.4
Fort Monroe	3	Construc Improv	568.0
Fort Leavenworth	1	do.	20.0
Fort Jackson	2	do.	(¹)
Aberdeen PG, MD	2	do.	110.0

¹ Funds from proceeds of land sale.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

Question. Please bring us up-to-date with any proposals you may have for military cooperative housing, such as the Soldier Housing and Retirement Equity program.

Answer. The Army has worked to attempt to develop this housing concept for several years, however, there are still several major unresolved issues being worked by OSD and Army officials. Because of the unresolved issues, OSD made the decision to not forward proposal for enabling legislation.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Question. Please provide a list of your Service's installations from which Homeowners Assistance claims are pending.

Answer. Army—Fort Hood, TX. No additional claims are being accepted. Housing market has sufficiently recovered from the deactivation of the 2nd Armored Division.

Navy—Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, NH/ME; Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), New London, CT; and Chase Field Naval Air Station, TX.

Air Force—Loring AFB, ME; Carswell AFB, TX; Castle AFB, CA; Chanute AFB, IL; Eaker AFB, AR; England AFB, LA; Homestead AFB, FL; Myrtle Beach AFB, SC; and Pease AFB, NH (No new applications. HUD disposing of acquired homes.)

Question. Is the program meeting the needs of your Service?

Answer. Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP) met the needs of those individuals affected adversely by the deactivation of the 2nd Armored Division. The market has rebounded with the influx of new troops, therefore, the program is no longer needed at Fort Hood.

PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED

Question. Please provide for the record a list of any projects, either in the FY94 request or in prior years' unobligated balances, that are no longer required due to force structure changes, base realignments or closures, mission changes, bilateral or multilateral agreements, or other reasons. Please include on this list military construction projects, family housing construction and construction improvement projects, and projects financed under the base realignment and closure accounts.

Answer. All FY 94 projects are needed. FY 93 and Prior projects that are no longer needed are listed below. The funds from these projects will be reprogrammed in accordance with Appropriations Committee rules to pay for necessary cost increases, contractor claims, and emergency construction requirements.

[In millions of dollars]

	Amount	Reason
Military construction, Army (MCA) projects:		
FY90—Fort Polk, LA, multipurpose range up-grade.	9.60	BRAC 91
FY92—Fort Polk, LA, consolidated maintenance fac.	11.00	BRAC 91
FY92—Fort Eustis, VA, access road	2.80	No agreement with State.
FY92—Seneca AD, NY, fire station	1.15	Mission reduction.
Army family housing (AFH) projects:		
FY91—Walter Reed AMC, DC, renew family housing.	0.44	Cost increase—scope change

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Projects: BRAC projects are not appropriated on a line item basis, but Congress is notified of individual projects as they are developed. The following projects are no longer required, but these prior year funds will be used to fund unresourced BRAC requirements.

[In millions of dollars]

Installation	Project	Amount
Fort Polk, LA	Administrative facility	0.39
Redstone Arsenal, AL	Fuse evaluation facility	1.90

FISCAL YEAR 1994 BUDGET REQUEST

Question. I know this may be a problem that goes above your level, but there is a real issue with how the Department is budgeting for the 1993 round of Base Realignments and Closures (BRCA III). The fiscal year 1994 request for BRCA III is contained in a legislative contingency account in the Defense Appropriations Bill, rather than making a straightforward budget request in this bill. We understand that the contingency account includes \$1.2 billion estimated to be required in fiscal year 1994 for BRCA III, offset by \$1.0 billion in savings. How do you see this working?

Answer. The Army has approximately \$35.0 million of the \$1.2 billion in the legislative contingency account for BRCA III, FY94. Our intent is to use these funds for: BRCA III Planning and Design (P&D) requirements in the MILCON program; BRCA III, FY94 environmental restoration requirements; and assorted O&M requirements for BRCA III in FY94. The Army will refine their total BRCA III requirements as part of the FY95 budget process in the fall of CY93.

Question. Is OSD expecting that you will pay for BRCA III out of your routine O&M accounts?

Answer. It is possible that the Army will incur some BRCA III, FY94 costs out of Army Appropriations. We will not have a firm handle on these requirements until the various Army BRCA III planning MACOMs submit their BRCA III Implementation Plans to HQDA, and the BRCA III Commission process is complete. After analysis there may be requirements excess to the funds identified for Army use in the Legislative Contingency Account in FY94. These costs would be absorbed by the Army Appropriations.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION COSTS

Question. The base closure accounts are the sole source of funds for the Environmental Restoration (ER) of closure locations. Are sufficient funds included in the fiscal year 1994 budget to fully fund this work?

Answer. The Army has, at this time, sufficient funds in the BRAC I account to support identified ER requirements for the remaining years of the program. BRAC 91 funding requirements are evolving as reuse plans and site conditions are determined through environmental studies. We hope to further refine these requirements based on reuse and disposal plans currently being developed and adjust the requirements during the FY95 budget submission.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions submitted for the record by Chairman Hefner.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Vucanovich:]

HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA

Question. Hawthorne's mission covers conventional ammunition. First, could you please explain their mission, and second, is there a possibility that the mission might be changed to include non-conventional weapons?

Answer. Hawthorne's mission is to receive, issue, store, renovate, inspect, test, demilitarize and dispose of conventional ammunition; to maintain capability to load, assemble, and pack ammunition items; to produce selected ammunition items as assigned; and, to maintain the capability to accommodate the receipt and shipment of containerized cargo. There are no plans to alter the mission at this time.

Question. In your fiscal year 1994 request you ask for \$7 million to construct container holding pads at Hawthorne. Could you briefly explain this project.

Answer. The project provides for construction of three ammunition containerization sites. Each facility will provide a loading/unloading pad with road and rail access, pad lighting for 24-hour operations, two container storage areas, and a combined administrative and block and bracing shop.

Question. Is it fair to say that these pads are necessary if there are ever any plans to expand the mission at Hawthorne?

Answer. These pads are required to meet the current mission at Hawthorne. If this project is not provided, the capability of this major ammunition storage site to rapidly load and ship containers with required ammunition quantities will continue to be significantly impaired. The quick reaction time that allowed the major buildup during Desert Shield is widely credited as having critical impact on the outcome of Desert Storm. If the mission at Hawthorne changes, the facility requirements would have to be evaluated based upon the nature of the change.

Question. I noticed in reviewing your budget estimates that, under "Future Projects", None were requested for FY 1995. And none are planned in the next four program years. Do you foresee the possibility of any increased activity or expansion of the mission at Hawthorne due to the downsizing of the military and base closures?

Answer. Hawthorne gains conventional ammunition missions from Navajo Army Depot, Fort Wingate and Umatilla Army Depot as recommended by the 1988 Base Closure Commission. The only project at Hawthorne Army Depot required to complete the 1988 relocations is a \$520,200 Inspection/Parking area. This project is complete. The 1988 actions will be completed 30 September 1994.

Question. In the late 1970's and early 1980's a demil facility was built at Hawthorne to disassemble bombs, mortar shells, and ammunition. It cost approximately \$80 million to build. Trial runs were conducted but the facility was then shut down. Do you have any future plans for this facility?

Answer. The Western Area Demilitarization Facility (WADF) at Hawthorne is presently being operated by the Army, and, in FY91 underwent \$450,000 in upgrades. Since starting operations in FY91, WADF has demilled more than 4,500 short tons of munitions, and has reclaimed for resale approximately \$5 million in residue explosives, and another \$5 million in scrap metals. Demil operations at WADF are planned to be an ongoing mission well into the 21st Century.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Vucanovich.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mr. Dicks:]

FORT LEWIS

Question. One division from the 7th Infantry Division is in the process of relocating to Fort Lewis. Will the 7th's move require any specific military construction requirements as a result of their relocation?

Answer. No additional construction is required to relocate one brigade of the 7th Division to Fort Lewis.

YAKIMA EXPANSION

Question. What is the status of the Yakima expansion?

Answer. The land purchases are about 5% complete. Most of the rest will be completed by the end of this year. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) portion will take the longest because they have to obtain statutory approval, BLM has initiated the required legislative requests (in FY94 Legislative Package) and final transfer will be completed about a year from now. The facilities construction is at the 65% design point. The Army is developing the construction plan to allow start at the earliest time land become available.

FORT LEWIS

Question. The Congress was given notification that the Army would begin the Environmental Impact Study for the return of Armored Troops from Europe to Fort Lewis. Do you have an anticipated date when the EIS will be completed?

Answer. The Fort Lewis EIS is expected to be completed by April 94.

Question. It is my understanding that the renewal of the North Fort Whole barracks is not going to be requested until FY 1995 and 1996. Given the Army's intent to withdraw troops from Fort Lewis, wouldn't it be better to get a head start on these barracks in order to have them available when the troops are actually withdrawn?

Answer. The Army deferred barracks projects at Ft. Lewis in order to complete a master plan and economic analysis to determine if renovation or replacement by new construction was the best alternative. This has recently been completed and new construction will now be programmed.

Question. Pending the completion of the EIS, what modifications to the Fort do you anticipate will be needed to accommodate the heavier forces.

Answer. As a minimum we know that Ft. Lewis will need to add strategic mobility capability with a railhead upgrade and ammo storage point. Improvements to Yakima to sustain heavier training, store equipment, and modification of the multi-purpose range complex will also be required. Throughout the EIS process, as alternatives are refined MCA requirements and the environmental impact of siting will be developed. Depending on the size of the inbound force we expect that additional billets, maintenance and other support facilities will be required.

Question. The FY 94 Army MILCON request included funds to complete the incinerator project. Can you comment on the condition of the equipment that is on site at Fort Lewis since the incinerator project was halted?

Answer. The partially completed construction and associated equipment is in good condition. There is limited damages because the Army awarded contracts to "moth-ball" the incinerator. The equipment and materials were moved inside and openings in the incinerator were sealed with plastic.

Question. Does the current estimate assumes full/some utilization of materials and equipment on-site, and has there been a survey of the condition of that material to assure that it can be completed within cost/time?

Answer. The current estimate assumes full utilization of the materials and equipment that are on-site. The condition of the partially completed facility and the materials on-site have been carefully evaluated to ensure accuracy of estimate. In addition, the new estimate increases the project scope to meet new requirements for an ash disposal landfill and recycling separation point.

Question. Will this project require an additional Environmental Impact Statement prior to restart?

Answer. Yes. While Federal law does not require an EIS, the State of Washington now requires one before they issue the permits that we must obtain. A public scoping meeting was held in November 1992. The Draft EIS is scheduled for distribution in June 1993 with a public meeting planned for September 1993. We expect to have the EIS process finalized in January 1994.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mr. Dicks.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Bentley:]

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAM

Question. How much funding from the Nunn-Lugar funds is available to support the Russian chemical demilitarization program? What actions have been taken to support the Russians?

Answer. Under Public Law 102-229, the 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (commonly known as the Nunn-Lugar Act), the Secretary of Defense was authorized to transfer \$400 million to facilitate the transportation, storage, safeguarding and destruction of weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. This amount was increased to \$800 million in Public

Law 102-396, which is commonly referred to as the Freedom Support Act. Of the funding authorized for assisting the Russians, only \$25 million has been approved for chemical weapons (CW) destruction support (an additional \$30 million out of the \$400 million authorized under the Freedom Support Act is targeted for CW destruction support but has not been approved by Congress).

In July 1992, the Department of Defense (DoD) and the President's Committee on Conventional Problems of Chemical and Biological Weapons of the Russian Federation Concerning the Safe, Secure and Ecologically Sound Destruction of Chemical Weapons (hereafter referred to as the Presidents' Committee) signed an Agreement which outlined the following five areas of support which the U.S. would provide to the Russian chemical weapons destruction program; funding for these five areas is not to exceed \$25 million U.S. dollars:

(1) Development of a concept plan, including systems analysis and design for chemical weapons destruction.

(2) Provision for detection, systems of analysis and alarm systems for the transport of chemical weapons and/or for safety and warning purposes at chemical weapons destruction sites.

(3) Establishment of a familiarization program for Russian Federation chemical weapons destruction experts and engineers at facilities in the U.S. selected by the DoD.

(4) Visits by Committee technical representatives to chemical weapons destruction facilities in the U.S.

(5) Demonstration of protective equipment and provision of other training and tutorials related to chemical weapons destruction.

In addition to preparing numerous information papers for Academician Kuntsevich, Chairman of the Committee, U.S. efforts in support of the Russian chemical weapons destruction program have focused on elements 1, 3 and 4 of the July Agreement.

(1) Exchange Visits. Since July 1992, the U.S. has hosted three visits by Academician Kuntsevich, who was accompanied by members of his Committee, members of the Supreme Soviet, and representatives from the local communities adjacent to the proposed Russian chemical weapons destruction facilities. During the visits, briefings and tours were conducted at the Chemical Demilitarization Training Facility (CDTF) and the Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) construction site. Additionally, in February 1993, the delegation, which visited the U.S., also toured the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS).

(2) Concept Plan. In September 1992, the U.S. awarded a contract to Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) to assist the U.S. in establishing a field office in Moscow and assembling the Statement of Work for preparing a comprehensive Concept Plan for the Russian chemical weapons destruction program. In addition, a Notice was published in the Commerce Business Daily requesting U.S. firms to notify the Army if they were interested in preparing the concept plan (over 53 firms responded). Russian inability to meet their commitment on providing Moscow office space to collect the data required to develop a comprehensive destruction plan, as well as a reluctance on the part of Academician Kuntsevich for the U.S. to assist in preparing the concept plan, have prevented the U.S. from proceeding with this effort.

(3) Intern Familiarization Program. The U.S. has set-up a program to provide the interns with insight to the U.S. chemical weapons destruction experiences and management techniques which they can, in turn, apply to their program as appropriate. Currently, the U.S. is waiting for Academician Kuntsevich to provide the U.S. with a list of the proposed interns.

Question. Assuming Congress appropriated sufficient funds, what more could be done to help the Russians in expediting efforts to destroy the Russian chemical weapons stockpile?

Answer. The primary obstacle to the Russian CW destruction program appears to be the lack of a technical basis for selecting the destruction locations. This, combined with a dysfunctional public outreach/interaction program, has effectively killed any forward progress.

Efforts to expedite the Russian CW destruction program should include the following efforts:

(1) Establishment of a proactive public interaction program. One of the major stumbling blocks with the current program is the lack of communication between the President's Committee and the legislative bodies, as well as the general public living adjacent to the proposed destruction sites and transportation corridors. For the destruction program to succeed in the current climate of democracy and public involvement, the President's Committee needs to actively engage the public and legislative bodies, not only to explain the proposed CW destruction program, but to identify and address concerns.

(2) Obtaining Russian commitment for the development of the concept plan described in the July Agreement. The plan would provide a comprehensive, programmatic description of the entire Russian chemical weapons destruction program from storage through closure of the destruction facilities. The plan would serve several key functions including: documenting treaty and national requirements for the program, providing a basis for defending funding requirements, providing a forum for documenting the measures taken to address public concerns, and serving as the foundation for executing the program.

Question. Would DoD consider training Russians in chemical demilitarization management, methods and procedures?

Answer. Yes. Our initial proposal on this has been the Russian Intern Familiarization Program described above. The first group of interns would be limited to a total of six individuals consisting of three or four "corporate" personnel and two or three "plant" personnel. Corporate personnel would include program managers, process designers, public affairs specialists, resource management specialists, risk/safety specialists, etc. Plant personnel would include plant managers, shift engineers, plant safety personnel, laboratory personnel, etc. All interns will be required to be fluent in English. All interns would first receive approximately five days of orientation training at the CDTF located in the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground. A U.S. "mentor" (U.S. Army Chemical Materiel Destruction Agency or Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization employee) would then be assigned to guide and assist the Russian intern. Corporate personnel would spend the majority of their time at Edgewood with short trips to the JACADS

and the TOCDF. Plant personnel would spend the majority of their time at either JACADS or TOCDF with short trips to Edgewood.

The focus of the corporate personnel training will be on the macro or "big-picture" issues associated with managing a CW destruction program on a national scale. Key issues which would be discussed include technology selection and development, program management, resource allocation and management, environmental protection, Government and legislative coordination and liaison, public interaction, risk and hazard analysis and mitigation.

The training for plant personnel would be more focused on the construction, start-up and operation of a CW destruction facility. Key topics would include site management, quality assurance/quality control procedures, operations and maintenance scheduling and management, environmental compliance, chemical agent monitoring, and personnel training.

The key aspect about the Familiarization Program is that the U.S. is not attempting to force the U.S. approach to CW destruction on the Russians. Rather, we are attempting to provide the Russians with insight to the U.S. experiences and management techniques which they can in turn, apply to their program as appropriate.

Question. In your opinion, should the United States offer to build a demilitarization facility for the Russians? And how much would such a facility cost?

Answer. Not at this time. Even if we try to build the facility, the siting issues remain a problem. The Russians are experiencing public opposition to siting of the facilities. If the U.S. Government builds a demilitarization facility for the Russians, and if the facility is not operated correctly or is mismanaged and a release of agent occurs, a difficult situation will exist. The accusations from one side may be the design was faulty; and from the other side that the operations were not done in accordance with the design of the plant.

Question. Have the Russians selected a technology? If so, what and how does it differ from the United States' technology?

Answer. No. The plan, which was submitted to the Supreme Soviet (unsatisfactorily) in December 1992, specified three technologies for three sites; however, Academician Kuntsevich stated in February 1993 "these were only examples."

Question. Are other countries destroying chemical agents? If so, by whom and how? Also, are these countries' efforts tied to continued U.S. chemical weapon destruction?

Answer. Chemical weapons destruction programs are currently underway in Germany, Italy, and Iraq (under the auspices of the United Nations Special Commission). In addition, Canada and the United Kingdom have completed chemical weapons destruction programs; France and Japan are reportedly developing methods to destroy chemical weapons. These programs deal primarily with old and recovered weapons—and not deterrent stockpiles as in the case of the United States or Russia. In Germany, Iraq, Canada, and the United Kingdom, mustard agent was, or is, destroyed by direct incineration; in Italy, because the mustard was mixed with an arsenical compound, the mustard agent is chemically neutralized and the resulting reaction mass is mixed (stabilized) with concrete. In

Canada, Iraq and the United Kingdom, nerve agents were chemically neutralized.

The U.S. chemical weapons destruction program is based on Public Laws 99-145 (unitary stockpile) and 102-484 (binary stockpile, non-stockpile CW materiel and former chemical weapons production facilities) and is not predicated on the destruction of chemical weapons in other countries.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Bentley.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mr. Fazio:]

HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

Question. How do you intend to award the contract to clean up the landfill at Hamilton Air Force Base in Novato, California?

Please outline the milestones through award, particularly any Small Business Administration participation and/or 8-A requirements to be imposed on the project.

Answer. Currently, the award is scheduled to be accomplished using competitive 8-A contracting procedures in accordance with previous agreements with the Small Business Administration (SBA).

As background, an agreement to set aside this project for small business was initially made by the Omaha District to the SBA when this project was nearly half its current estimated cost. Critical execution goals and technical complexity of landfill No. 26 effluent treatment plant required splitting the project procurement into two phases for construction. The Phase 1 treatment plant was competitively bid and is under construction. The Phase 2 landfill cap construction was set aside for small business to honor the previous commitment to the SBA. A change and expansion in the SBA program now requires that this procurement be competitive 8-A due to the project's higher estimated construction cost.

We are continuing to review our procurement strategy for accomplishing Phase II construction. In this regard, we have scheduled a comprehensive review of our procurement strategies on May 11 and 12 and further discussions with state regulatory agencies and the New Hamilton Partners (NHP). Information on changes in the procurement strategy and schedules based on these reviews will be provided to the committee on May 24, 1993.

The current design and procurement schedule in 1993 is as follows:

Activity	Scheduled	Actual
60 percent design review.....	April 9	April 8-9
Draft final design submission.....	May 10	
On-board review	May 11-12	
Final design submission	June 14	
Advertise.....	August 2	
Open bids.....	September 7	
Award	September 21	

Question. Currently, the purchaser of Hamilton Air Force Base is scheduled to close on phase I of the project in July 1993. How will the Army be able to assure the purchaser that by the time of this closing:

A. the clean-up contract will be awarded by the Army in FY 1993;

B. the clean-up will be completed by October 1994.

Answer A. We are fully aware of the July 1993 Phase I closing date and will take all reasonable measures to assure an award in FY 1993. The Army Corps of Engineers is fully committed to a September 1993 award date and is intensively managing all aspects of the procurement schedule. We are continuing to review the procurement strategy to advance the contract award.

Answer B. As stated, the Army wants to complete the clean-up at the earliest possible date. Based on the original design, February 1995 was the estimated date of construction completion provided earlier to the NHP. It is our intention to specify a minimum achievable construction period for this project. Since the design is still ongoing, our best estimate of this minimum period will not be available until after the May 11-12 review of the 90 percent design. The minimum construction period will be discussed at this meeting. The estimated construction period will be provided to the committee as soon as it is clearly established.

Question. What specific requirements can the Army impose in the procurement process to expedite the clean-up schedule to meet the October 1994 completion requirement of the purchaser, and how can the Army enforce the contract to the satisfaction of the purchaser?

Answer. The Army is totally committed and focused to achieve the earliest possible completion date. However, because the design is not yet complete, it may not be possible to guarantee an October 1994 completion date. Additionally, this project also entails considerable involvement by state and local regulators which could also complicate the completion schedule.

With regard to enforcing a Phase II construction contract to the purchaser's satisfaction, we have offered to implement the authority under section 9099(g) to involve the purchaser directly in the management of such contract. We remain open to such a concept and, moreover, as discussed are continuing to reevaluate the entire procurement plan for Phase II of the clean-up.

Question. The FY 1993 Defense Appropriations bill provided sole source procurement authority to the Army for the cleanup of the landfill. This provision was included in the bill to ensure that the clean-up would be accomplished in a timely manner, to ensure that redevelopment of the base would be achieved in accordance with private sector financing requirements for the projects, and to ensure that the reimbursement rights, currently worth approximately \$20 million, would not be exercised by the purchaser. Why has the Army not utilized Congress' direction to use the sole source procurement authority for the clean-up?

Answer. To date, the Army has not elected to use this discretionary authority because we believe that we are making satisfactory progress on the overall clean-up effort. We are continuing to evaluate, however, whether use of this authority would provide for effi-

ciencies in completing the clean-up. Secondly, we will discuss this at our overall procurement review on May 11th and 12th 1993.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mr. Fazio:]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions submitted for the record by Mr. Lewis:]

GEORGE AFB—FT. IRWIN

Question. Why hasn't that study been completed as promised? What do you anticipate that it will recommend as the location for the NTC airhead and the rotary-wing operations?

Answer. Since the original Analysis of Alternatives Study (AAS) was completed and submitted for Major Command (MACOM) review, two developments required additional analysis. First, the U.S. Navy announced planned development of an airfield at Twentynine Palms, CA. In Apr. 93, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) confirmed Twentynine Palms was not constructing a military airfield. Secondly, San Bernardino County has tentatively proposed to donate Barstow-Daggett Airfield to the Army. In light of these developments, NTC was asked to prepare a revised Economic Analysis (EA) to compare the final five (5) proposed air-head sites. The EA is nearing completion. NTC has recommended construction of Barstow-Daggett provided the airfield is donated by San Bernardino. Final selection, however, will not be determined until the Department of the Army staff has reviewed the alternatives to include the MACOM-preferred alternative.

Question. Why were you unable to reach a negotiated interim use lease with the Air Force? Are you currently in negotiations for that purpose?

Answer. The Air Force decided an interim use permit was not a sufficient instrument to enable the Army to occupy the facilities at George AFB. This decision required an agreement between the Army and the Air Force to complete a permit, an operating agreement, and Air Force National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation. The Army completed an environmental assessment on 31 Dec. 92. The Air force continues to complete the required environmental documentation. Negotiations between the Army and the Air Force continue.

Question. With regard to the cost estimates for the Barstow-Daggett option, were you aware that the County of San Bernardino has tentatively agreed to donate the current facility thus reducing your estimated costs by between \$12-\$15 Million?

Answer. Yes, discussions with San Bernardino County continue.

Question. What are the annual operating costs associated with the current rotary-wing operations at Barstow-Daggett Airfield?

Answer. The annual operation costs of rotary-wing operations at Barstow-Daggett is \$799,000.

Question. What were the annual operating costs of the NTC air-head when it was operated at Norton AFB? What will you spend in FY 94 to transport the approximately 60,000 troops and the various training rotations to Fort Irwin?

Answer. Two major costs were incurred at both Norton and McCarran International; commercial charter costs and NTC sup-

port costs. Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) pays the commercial charter costs. Commercial carrier costs remain fairly constant between then-Norton AFB and the current airhead at McCarran International Airport. MTMC charter costs at Norton AFB were \$15 Million. Projected charter costs for FY 94 remains at \$15 Million. NTC support costs for Norton AFB was \$0.7 Million. Projected NTC support costs for FY 94 is \$1.33 Million.

Question. Is \$1.5 Million still an accurate estimate of the annual costs if a lease at George could be arranged?

Answer. \$1.5 Million was the rough order of magnitude estimate used to establish projected operating costs in preliminary negotiations with local officials. The estimate has been revised to \$1.7 Million with some recurring costs (maintenance, utilities, garbage, hazardous waste removal, etc.) to be determined.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mr. Lewis.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1993.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

WITNESSES

REAR ADMIRAL JACK E. BUFFINGTON, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

BRIGADIER GENERAL CLAUDE W. REINKE, U.S. MARINE CORPS, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. HEFNER. The Committee will come to order.

Good morning, gentlemen. Today we will review the fiscal year 1994 program for the Navy and the Marine Corps. Our witnesses are Rear Admiral Jack Buffington, Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and Brigadier General Claude Reinke, Director of the Facilities and Services Division.

Gentlemen, we want to thank you for appearing; and your prepared statements will be entered in full as a part of the record. You can proceed as you see fit. Admiral, I will start with you.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL JACK E. BUFFINGTON

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee, it is a real honor to be here today to testify before you on the MILCON and Family Housing program and our BRAC programs.

Let the record show that while Claude is from Texas and I am from Oklahoma, our relatives are all from North Carolina, sir.

Mr. HEFNER. I guess that gives us a leg up already.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Sir, we have a MILCON request this year of \$655 million.

Mr. HEFNER. That is okay, we will grant that. Since I am directly responsible for keeping all the bases open in North Carolina, which I am taking full credit for, it is sure good to have you.

I am sorry, I didn't mean to add a little levity here. As soon as my colleague from Maryland gets seated, we will begin.

Mr. HOYER. How are you?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Just fine, sir.

Mr. HOYER. I am just moving myself up in this committee so I can see you.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Certainly.

Mr. HOYER. Well, I am sorry I interrupted your meeting, Mr. Chairman.

I apologize for that, sir.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We requested, about \$838 million last year, but there were some changes with what was actually appro-

priated, about \$369 million. We had—several other things came in, like the Philippine withdrawal and a few other changes, but this year we are requesting about \$655 million.

Now, one of the big changes in our request is for environmental and safety, one of our big issues. About 25 percent of our budget this year is for upgrading wastewater sewage treatment plants, hazardous waste storage facilities and fire protection facilities.

Also, the other thing is quality of life. About 25 percent of our budget is for quality of life this year.

We have some fences to mend here for over the years. We had some people in our last secretariat, Under Secretary Howard, Ms. Pope, Ms. Drew, and Admiral Kelso who supported quality of life a great deal.

For years and years in the Navy, if it didn't float or didn't fly, we didn't need it; and we have not taken good care of our people. And so we recognize that, and we are going to try to do better at that in the future; and that is why 25 percent of our budget is for quality-of-life projects.

The remainder then would be going to mission-essential projects, some replacements, modernization, and primarily, the Philippine withdrawal to Guam.

Now, in Family Housing, we are asking for \$1.2 billion this year, which is about a 19 percent increase. We have a \$2.1 billion backlog here, and we are going to work hard in the future to take care of the people. We know it will be a smaller Navy, but we want to take care of the people we have and we want it to be a better Navy.

Down in the base closure and realignment, we are not real happy about leaving any of these places we have to leave, but our budget six years ago, in 1988, in 1993 dollars was \$125 billion. Next year, it looks like it will be about \$70 billion, and maybe less than that. That is a 45 percent reduction in a period of six years, and unfortunately, we are going to have to close some bases to keep up with that or else we will have a Navy with no ships and no airplanes and a whole lot of bases to take care of.

We are asking for \$18 million overseas. We have a couple of child development centers, one in Rota, Spain, and another at Sigonella, Sicily. We have some work on some mess halls and BEQ's in Naples.

We are asking also for about \$15 million for some 81 housing units that we can get at a really good bargain. We need those units badly, and this is the last year we have the option to buy it or else the prices will go up considerably. The original agreement allows us to buy them for considerably less than if we bought them on the open market.

Overseas, we only have about 19 Navy bases overseas, and we have reduced around the Mediterranean. We don't anticipate reducing any more major bases. The overseas bases, in the last few years have gone down 50 percent in manning. The bases that are in the Mediterranean are extremely important because of Bosnia and everything else going on over in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

We are looking forward to answering your questions, and I will let Claude here have a say for the Marine Corps.

Mr. HEFNER. General, I am afraid I mispronounced your name. General REINKE. It is Reinke.

Mr. HEFNER. Reinke, okay. I am sorry I mispronounced your name.

General REINKE. That is fine, sir.

STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CLAUDE W. REINKE

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee. I would like to first of all thank you for your past support for the facilities you have provided the Marine Corps, and the Marine Corps has benefited greatly from them.

This year, the Marine Corps military construction program is \$108 million and family housing is \$23.7 million, which constitute approximately 1.3 and 1.5 percent of our total budget.

These funds finance everything from new construction, revitalization to support our operational requirements, health and safety, environmental concerns, as well as quality of life. Our request, however, only partially satisfies the many needs we have in the base Marine Corps.

Our fiscal year 1994 budget is significantly higher than our fiscal year 1993 budget, but you have to remember that the fiscal year 1993 budget was abnormally low due to military construction pause that was placed on us. As a matter of fact, our overall MILCON budget has steadily declined since the late 1980s.

This reduction in MILCON funding should not be interpreted as a declining need for facilities, rather as the result of a very difficult budget decision affecting the keen competition for scarce resources. We face many challenges in our current resource-constrained environment, one of which is trying to maintain a balanced program.

As you know, we find more and more of our MILCON being devoted to environmental projects at the expense of quality of life and operation and training. We try to maintain a balanced program, but it is very, very difficult.

We are going to have base closure challenges this year. We do support the Secretary's recommendations to the Commission, and we know we are going to have some problems carrying those out, but we will work through those issues as we come to them.

In summary, I would like to emphasize our appreciation for your continued support; and I would say that our military construction and family housing budget for 1994 is austere, but it does reflect our best assessment of the minimum requirements we need to do the job you ask us to do.

Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you, General Reinke.

[Prepared Statement of Rear Admiral Jack E. Buffington follows:]

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RELEASED BY THE HOUSE
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF
REAR ADMIRAL JACK E. BUFFINGTON, CEC, U.S. NAVY
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
ON
THE FISCAL YEAR 1994
BUDGET SUBMISSION FOR
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY
APRIL 29 1993

NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL
RELEASED BY THE HOUSE
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE



**REAR ADMIRAL JACK E. BUFFINGTON
CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, UNITED STATES NAVY**

Rear Admiral Jack E. Buffington, CEC, USN, a native of Westville, Okla., and a graduate of the University of Arkansas in civil engineering, was commissioned in February 1962. He assumed duty as Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and Chief of Civil Engineers on Sept. 18, 1992.

RADM Buffington's first assignment was in public works at the New York Naval Shipyard. Following a tour as Aide and Flag Lieutenant to Director, Bureau of Yards and Docks, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, he reported to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Nine, serving as Company Commander on Okinawa, on a detail in Alaska, and Officer in Charge of Seabee Team 0906 in Vietnam. RADM Buffington served in the Seabee Division at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and later at Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria, Va.

Following postgraduate school at Georgia Tech, RADM Buffington reported to Public Works Center Subic Bay, Philippines, as Planning Officer. His next assignment was Executive Officer of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion Four in Okinawa and in Rota, Spain, followed by a tour as Operations Officer at PWC Subic.

RADM Buffington's next duty station was Assistant Resident Officer in Charge of Construction, New Orleans, followed by duty at the Armed Forces Staff College, Chief of Naval Operations Equal Opportunity Task Force, and Resident Officer and later Officer in Charge of Construction, Bethesda. Following that, RADM Buffington became Commanding Officer of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion One. While Commanding Officer, NMCB One won Best of Type and the Peltier Award as the top Seabee battalion in the Navy and led all battalions in retention, winning the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet Golden Anchor Award. RADM Buffington's next tour was Public Works Officer at the Naval Academy followed by duty as Commander, Naval Construction Battalions, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. As COMCBLANT, RADM Buffington was in charge of Seabees working in Europe, Africa, the Caribbean, and Central America. RADM Buffington was Commanding Officer, Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va., and then Director, Shore Activities Division (OP-44), Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics). In 1990, he reported as Commander, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and Commander, Naval Construction Battalions, U.S. Pacific Fleet. He was promoted to rear admiral (upper half) Oct. 1, 1991.

RADM Buffington's decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with three gold stars, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal with two gold stars, Navy Achievement Medal, Vietnamese Medal of Merit Second Class, and various other personal campaign and service medals.

RADM Buffington is the son of Ernest and Maxine Buffington of Westville, Okla., and is married to the former Robin Bush of Lakeland, Fla. They have two daughters: Shawn, who is married to Captain Kurt Lohrmann, USMC, and Kelly, who is married to Specialist Brian Corey, USA.

Mr. Chairman, I am Rear Admiral Jack E. Buffington, Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. I appreciate the opportunity to represent the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations in reviewing the Fiscal Year 1994 budget submission for Military Construction (MCON) and Family Housing, Navy, and the Navy's portion of the Base Closure budget with you. Brigadier General Claude W. Reinke, United State Marine Corps, will review the Marine Corps' portion of the request.

First, I would like to thank you for the continued support this Committee provides the Navy's Military Construction and Family Housing programs. In the past five years, your Committee has supported funding levels commensurate with, or above, our budget requests. This support has enabled us to make progress in improving the Quality of Life for our sailors and marines, and correcting critical facility deficiencies.

Our Military Construction request this year is lower than our fiscal year 1993 amended request, but higher than the fiscal year 1993 enacted appropriations. However, the fiscal years' 1993 and 1994 requests cannot be directly compared, inasmuch as the fiscal year 1993 request included the transfer of \$551.3 million in repair and minor construction funds from the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) account to the MILCON account, which was denied. The fiscal year 1993 request also reflected the MILCON "pause", which severely limited the amount of

construction funding requested.

Our Family Housing request is nineteen percent higher than the amended fiscal year 1993 request. This increase reflects Navy leadership's commitment to its premier Quality of Life program, in the development and support of the Navy's "Neighborhoods of Excellence" program.

The Navy is currently implementing two domestic base closure and realignment authorizations. Under the 1988 authority, the Navy is closing six installations and realigning one. The 1991 Commission recommended closing 16 Navy installations and realigning 18 activities. Included in the Secretary of Defense's 1993 Base Closure and Realignment recommendations were 60 active Navy and 52 Navy and Marine Corps reserve installations, and six changes to the 1991 BRAC Commission recommendations.

This budget request reflects the Navy's commitment to provide essential quality facilities within this austere fiscal environment. Additionally, it should be noted that the Navy's Military Construction, Family Housing and Base Closure budgets were prepared independent of the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment recommendations. Accordingly, the Navy's fiscal year 1994 funding requirements may have to be reassessed based on the final resolution of the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment recommendations.

Military Construction, Navy (MCON)

The fiscal year 1994 budget request for Military Construction, Navy is \$655.1 million. As mentioned above, this requested amount is lower than our fiscal year 1993 amended request of \$838.8 million, but it is significantly higher than the enacted appropriations of \$368.9 million. The following table compares the fiscal year 1994 budget request to the fiscal year 1993 amended request:

MILCON Request Summary
(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>FY 1993 ABS</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>
Conventional MILCON	\$287.5	\$655.1
Real Property Repair & Minor Construction	<u>551.3</u>	<u>0</u> 1/
Total Request	\$838.8	\$655.1

1/ Funds requested in Operation and Maintenance accounts

We have made a concentrated effort to ensure that within the funds available, our budget request provides funding for essential Mission Support and Quality of Life projects, and non-deferrable Environmental and Safety Compliance projects necessary to support our operating forces. It reflects a consistent increase in support of Quality of Life projects, such as construction and modernization of bachelor quarters, while maintaining a balanced funding of Mission Support and Environmental and Safety Compliance projects. The Navy anticipates increased emphasis on deferred replacement and modernization projects in future budget requests.

The Navy's Military Construction request includes 104 projects, compared to 39 requested in fiscal year 1993, and reflects a deliberate approach to fund those requirements that can not be deferred. Each of the requested projects meets one or more of the following program criteria:

<u>CRITERIA</u>	<u>No. PROJECTS</u>	<u>(\$M)</u>
Environmental and Safety Compliance	28	149
Quality of Life	23	148
Mission Support	38	211
Philippine Withdrawal to Guam	12	72
Treaty	3	5
P&D and UMC	<u>0</u>	<u>70</u>
	104	655

As indicated in the table above, the majority of the Navy's request is for Environmental and Safety Compliance, Quality of Life, and Mission Support, which includes both new requirements and replacement and modernization projects.

The \$149 million requested for Environmental and Safety Compliance projects includes construction or upgrades to 11 sanitary and wastewater treatment systems, 4 hazardous waste storage and handling facilities and 5 fire protection upgrades. These projects will correct existing violations of environmental and safety laws, regulations and codes.

To improve the Quality of Life for our sailors and marines, this budget requests \$148.3 million for the construction of seven barracks, providing 2822 new living quarters, and 9 new Child Development Centers, and modernization of 5 existing barracks. Quality of Life projects account for nearly one quarter of the Navy's fiscal year 1994 Military Construction request, compared to only 15 percent of recent years' programs.

We have requested \$141.4 million for facility replacement, modernization and improvements, as part of our Environmental and Safety Compliance, Quality of Life, Mission Support and Philippine withdrawal categories. This equates to approximately one quarter of our Military Construction budget. The Navy anticipates placing renewed emphasis on the replacement and modernization of our aging shore establishment in future budgets. Efficient facilities that enhance productivity, improve quality of life in the workplace and reduce the cost of ownership will be essential as budget, personnel and force structure are reduced.

The fiscal year 1993 request for Navy Military Construction overseas projects was \$12.5 million. I respectfully request that you give favorable consideration to our somewhat larger, but critical, \$18.1 million request this year. This year's overseas program includes three Quality of Life projects: dining and recreational facilities for Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy; and Child Development Centers at Naval Station, Rota, Spain and Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy.

Family Housing

The Department of the Navy's total fiscal year 1994 budget request for family housing is \$1,208 million. This 19 percent growth in family housing over our fiscal year 1993 request reflects Navy leadership's commitment to its premier Quality of Life issue by providing the necessary resources for Navy's "Neighborhoods of Excellence" program. This program will upgrade our aging inventory; provide quality customer services to our families; and acquire a limited number of new homes in keeping with our projected force level. The following table summarizes our fiscal year 1994 request in comparison to the fiscal year 1993 amended budget:

Family Housing Request Summary
(Millions of Dollars)

	FY 1993 ABS	FY 1994
New Construction	\$108.5	\$160.1
Improvements	198.3	190.7
Planning and Design	14.2	22.9
Family Housing Support	<u>696.7</u>	<u>835.1</u>
Total	\$1,017.2	\$1,208.8

The fiscal year 1994 request provides for 1,309 new and replacement homes at six locations. The new homes are critical to support our families stationed in areas where suitable housing in the local community is not available. Over one-half of the new construction request will replace homes that are deteriorated, structurally unsound, and not economical to

revitalize. Also included in this request are three support facilities that provide space to warehouse appliances, store and distribute self-help materials, and provide a convenient place for family/neighborhood activities.

This request includes \$190.7 million for the Improvements program to revitalize our aging homes and bring them up to contemporary standards; comparable to those found in the local community. This \$59.8 million increase over the enacted fiscal year 1993 appropriation includes funds to reduce our \$2.1 billion backlog. In keeping with the Neighborhoods of Excellence concept, our fiscal year 1994 request emphasizes whole neighborhood revitalization projects where all required improvements and repairs in a housing area are done concurrently.

Our leasing request of \$113.3 million supports our ongoing domestic build-to-lease projects and the foreign leasing program. The Navy has 1485 build-to-lease units occupied at five locations: Earle, New Jersey (300); Norfolk, Virginia (300); Mayport, Florida (200); Woodbridge, Virginia (600); and Staten Island, New York (85). Additionally, 2,529 units are under construction at five locations: 915 at Staten Island, New York; 300 at Port Hueneme, California; 600 at MCAGCC Twenty-nine Palms, California; 300 at NAS Pensacola, Florida; and 414 units of a joint Navy/Air Force 1,242 unit project in Prince George's County, Maryland.

Our Operation and Maintenance request of \$721.7 million includes \$366.1 million for operations and utilities and \$355.6 million for maintenance. The increase in the operations accounts, over our fiscal year 1993 request, will assist families in finding affordable housing on the economy by enhancing housing referral services through expanded office hours, automated housing/neighborhood listings and information, and showing services. The increase in the maintenance account will allow for an expanded self-help program, service calls performed evenings and weekends and minor repairs to reduce the repair backlog.

Base Closure

The Navy is currently implementing two domestic base closure and realignment authorizations: (1) the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (PL 100-526), referred to as "BRAC 88"; and (2) the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510). The BRAC 1990 Act established three "rounds" of base closure nominations in 1991, 1993, and 1995. Under BRAC 88, the Navy is closing six installations and realigning one. As a result of the 1991 recommendations, referred to as "BRAC 91", the Navy is closing 16 installations and realigning 18 activities. With one exception, the realignment actions are tied to Navy's lab consolidation initiative.

Our base closure implementation plans are on schedule to meet or precede the six-year closure deadline, with the exception

of some environmental restoration actions. The following is a partial schedule of our BRAC 91 closure and realignment actions:

NAS Chase Field, TX	Ceased mission September 1992
	Deactivation closure 1 February 1993
CBC Davisville, RI	Closure fiscal year 1994
NS Long Beach, CA	Cease mission fiscal year 1996
NAS Midway	Drawdown fiscal year 1992
NAS Moffett, CA	Cease mission fiscal year 1994
NS/NSY Philadelphia, PA	Cease mission fiscal year 1996
NS Sand Point, WA	Cease mission fiscal year 1995
MCAS Tustin, CA	Cease mission mid fiscal year 1997

The Navy is establishing action offices, within existing organizational structures, to most effectively execute base closure actions. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment), the Chief of Naval Operations and the Marine Corps Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics provide policy and oversight. The Naval Facilities Engineering Command provides design, construction, environmental studies and cleanup, real estate disposal actions, and serves as caretaker for operationally closed bases. Finally, the base commanders of affected installations plan, budget, and execute the closures or realignments.

The Navy's portion of the fiscal year 1994 domestic base closure request is \$906.2 million for BRAC 91. No funding is requested for BRAC 88 actions. Of these amounts, approximately

\$593.4 million are for conventional military construction and family housing projects. The following table illustrates the funding profiles and total costs for fiscal years 1990 through 1997.

Base Closure 1988
(Millions of Dollars)

	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95
ONE TIME COSTS	\$79	\$70	\$36	\$97	\$0	\$0
NET SAVINGS	<u>-8</u>	<u>-26</u>	<u>-77</u>	<u>-66</u>	<u>-81</u>	<u>-77</u>
	<u>\$71</u>	<u>\$44</u>	<u>\$-41</u>	<u>\$31</u>	<u>\$-81</u>	<u>\$-77</u>

Base Closure 1991
(Millions of Dollars)

	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
ONE TIME COSTS	\$68	\$352	\$906	\$249	\$-452	\$-47
OTHER APPROPS	41	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SAVINGS	<u>-99</u>	<u>-136</u>	<u>-302</u>	<u>-490</u>	<u>-564</u>	<u>-574</u>
	<u>10</u>	<u>\$216</u>	<u>\$604</u>	<u>\$-241</u>	<u>\$-1016</u>	<u>\$-621</u>

Approximately one-third of the Navy's \$593 million BRAC 91 fiscal year 1994 construction requirement results from the closure of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Tustin, California. \$228 million is requested to fund construction of facilities at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) Twenty-nine Palms. However, as indicated above, if the BRAC 93 recommendations are approved, these construction requirements would be reassessed.

Environmental efforts are a significant part of the execution of base closure actions, especially under the BRAC 1990 authority. As part of the Navy's ongoing environmental

management efforts, more than 160 sites requiring remedial action have been identified. Additionally, four of the BRAC 91 closure installations are included on the National Priorities List, and cleanup of these installations is expected to extend beyond the six-year closure window. The Navy is continuing to coordinate with DOD, federal, state and local regulatory agencies to expedite our restoration efforts.

In accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, on March 12, 1993, the Secretary of Defense recommended closure of 31, and realignment of 12, major domestic installations. Additionally, the Secretary recommended closure, realignment, disestablishment or relocation of another 122 smaller bases and activities.

Included in the 1993 recommendation was the closure, realignment or disestablishment of 60 active Navy and 52 Navy and Marine Corps reserve installations, and six changes to the 1991 BRAC Commission recommendations. In anticipation of 1993 closures, realignments and disestablishments, referred to as "BRAC 93", a legislative contingency account has been included in the fiscal year 1994 Defense Appropriations request for \$1,200 million to initiate implementation of BRAC 93 closure actions. The Navy's portion of this contingency account in fiscal year 1994 is \$759 million. The following table lists the recommended Navy closure and realignment candidates:

Major Base Closures

Naval Station Mobile, Alabama
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California
Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California
Naval Air Station Alameda, California
Naval Aviation Depot Alameda, California
Naval Hospital Oakland, California
Naval Station Treasure Island, San Francisco, California
Naval Supply Center Oakland, California
Naval Training Center San Diego, California
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida
Naval Aviation Depot Pensacola, Florida
Naval Training Center Orlando, Florida
Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii
Naval Air Station Glenview, Illinois
Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, St. Inigoes,
Maryland
Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi
Naval Air Station South Weymouth, Massachusetts
Naval Station Staten Island, New York
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Charleston Naval Shipyard, South Carolina
Naval Station Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Air Station Dallas, Texas
Naval Aviation Depot Norfolk, Virginia

Major Base Realignments

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut
Naval Surface Warfare Center (Dahlgren) White Oak
Detachment, White Oak, Maryland
1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, New York
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island
Naval Air Station Memphis, Tennessee

Smaller Base Closures, Realignments,Disestablishments or Relocations

Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, California
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Western Engineering
Field Division, San Bruno, California
Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface)
Pacific, San Francisco, California
Public Works Center San Francisco, California
Naval Electronic Security System Engineering Center,
Washington, D.C.
Naval Hospital Orlando, Florida
Naval Supply Center Pensacola, Florida
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock, Annapolis
Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland
Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Annapolis, Maryland
Sea Automated Data Systems Activity, Indian Head, Maryland
Naval Air Facility Detroit, Michigan
Naval Air Facility, Midway Island

Submarine Maintenance, Engineering, Planning and
Procurement, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Naval Air Warfare Center - Aircraft Division, Trenton, New
Jersey

DOD Family Housing Office, Niagara Falls, New York

Naval Air Technical Services Facility, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface)
Atlantic (HQ), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Charleston,
South Carolina

Naval Hospital Charleston, South Carolina

Naval Supply Center Charleston, South Carolina

Naval Surface Warfare Center - Port Hueneme, Virginia Beach
Detachment, Virginia Beach, Virginia

Navy Radio Transmission Facility, Driver, Virginia

Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Norfolk Detachment, Norfolk,
Virginia

Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (Surface)
Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia

Planning, Estimating, Repair and Alterations (CV),
Bremerton, Washington

Navy National Capital Region (NCR) Activities

Security Group Command, Security Group Station, and Security
Group Detachment, Potomac, Washington, DC

Bureau of Navy Personnel, Arlington, Virginia (including the

Office of Military Manpower Management, Arlington,
Virginia)

Naval Air Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia

Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alexandria, Virginia

Naval Sea Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia

Naval Supply Systems Command, Arlington, Virginia (including
Defense Printing Office, Alexandria, Virginia and Food
Systems Office, Arlington, Virginia)

Naval Recruiting Command, Arlington, Virginia

Tactical Support Office, Arlington, Virginia

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Activities

Naval Reserve Centers at:

Gadsden, Alabama

Montgomery, Alabama

Fayetteville, Arkansas

Fort Smith, Arkansas

Pacific Grove, California

Macon, Georgia

Terre Haute, Indiana

Hutchinson, Kansas

Monroe, Louisiana

New Bedford, Massachusetts

ttsfield, Massachusetts

Joplin, Missouri

St. Joseph, Missouri

Great Falls, Montana
Missoula, Montana
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
Jamestown, New York
Poughkeepsie, New York
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Kingsport, Tennessee
Memphis, Tennessee
Ogden, Utah
Staunton, Virginia
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Naval Reserve Facilities at:

Alexandria, Louisiana
Midland, Texas

Navy/Marine Corps Reserve Centers at:

Fort Wayne, Indiana
Billings, Montana
Abilene, Texas

Readiness Command Regions at:

Olathe, Kansas (Region 18)

Scotia, New York (Region 2)

Ravenna, Ohio (Region 5)

DOD Data Center Consolidation

Facilities Systems Office, Port Hueneme, California

Fleet Industrial Support Center, San Diego, California

Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, China Lake,
California

Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division, Point Mugu,
California

Naval Command Control & Ocean Surveillance Center, San
Diego, California

Navy Regional Data Automation Center, San Francisco,
California

Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station, San Diego,
California

Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, DC

Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, Washington, DC

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida

Naval Air Station, Mayport, Florida

Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station Pensacola,
Florida

Trident Refit Facility, Kings Bay, Georgia

Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station,
EASTPAC Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Enlisted Personnel Management Center, New Orleans, Louisiana
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Station, New Orleans,
Louisiana
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine
Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division, Patuxent River,
Maryland
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia
Naval Computer & Telecommunications Area Master Station,
Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia
Navy Data Automation Facility, Corpus Christi, Texas
Navy Recruiting Command, Arlington, Virginia
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington
Naval Supply Center, Puget Sound, Washington
Trident Refit Facility, Bangor, Washington

In addition to domestic base closure actions, the Navy continues to pursue overseas closure and realignment actions. Our overseas base structure is relatively small, with only 19 bases of any significant size. Each of these bases is linked to forward deployment of Fleet and Marine Corps units. Since the requirement for such forward deployment is anticipated to continue, any overseas base structure changes would generally be

tied to changing needs of the Fleet or specific changes in international relations. Since 1990, the Navy has begun actions to return (close) six overseas bases (25 sites), including Naval Support Activity (NSA) in Holy Loch, United Kingdom, and the Subic Bay/Cubi Point complex in the Philippines. Additionally, we are reducing (realigning) three other bases in response to such things as improved communications technology.

Base closure and realignment actions provide the Navy the opportunity to reduce facility costs, concurrent with force structure draw-down, and in keeping with the fiscal realities with which we are faced. Along with these benefits, however, come the potential negative impacts on our sailors and marines, their families, our civilian employees and the neighboring communities. As we progress through the base closure process we are striving to remain sensitive to these negative impacts to ensure we do everything possible to minimize them.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, the request before you includes those facility requirements considered essential in fiscal year 1994, commensurate with force structure reductions, and vital quality of life facility initiatives. We urge your favorable consideration of this request.

I will be pleased to answer questions you and the subcommittee members may have.

Mr. HEFNER. I have quite a few questions, but I am going to wait until the end and then decide whether I want to ask the questions or ask them for the record.

I know Members are very busy. This is a very important hearing, and at this time I will yield five minutes to the gentlelady from Nevada, Mrs. Vucanovich.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I may submit some questions for the record, but there are a couple of things I wanted to ask Admiral Buffington.

FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION, NEVADA

You know that I represent Fallon Naval Air Station, and I am sure you are aware about the Dixie Valley buy-out and the activities that went on there that have been going on there for a long time.

I think the Navy has been wonderful. They bought out a lot of properties. But it is my understanding that we still have three owners who were interested in selling their land, and I understand the Navy is interested in that but needs an appropriation.

Can you tell me what the Navy would need or what your plans are in relation to those three?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I can't tell you exactly what that is. I can get that for you, but we are interested in buying those last three parcels; and I will get that information for you.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Fine. It is key to my State to have Fallon doing as well as it is, and it certainly is a good reason, but we need to satisfy these people if we can.

Let me just talk about the Base Closure Commission. In deciding which bases will ultimately shut down—and that is not one of my problems, but it is my understanding that Congress and the services decide where the displaced units will be deployed; is that correct?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Do you then anticipate the decision to move Top Gun to Fallon could maybe be changed by either Congress or internal decisions of the Navy?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I don't anticipate that change. I think it will be going to Fallon.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Do you think it will continue?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. That is the way it is tracking now. I am not part of the Base Closure Commission, so I can't speak for them, but that is what it appears right now.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Well, they have their problems, we know that, but it would be very nice for our area if we did get Top Gun. We are anxious to have it there and we feel that we have a good facility.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We certainly appreciate your support up there.

FAMILY HOUSING

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Just very quickly, how many family housing units are in the Navy's inventory?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Right now we have about 25 percent of our people in housing. I believe we are looking at about 73,000 units of housing we have.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Where are the largest deficit areas?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. San Diego.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. San Diego. Everyone wants to be in San Diego.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I tell you.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. I don't blame them.

Mr. HEFNER. No, not everybody.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Sorry about that.

Can you tell me, what is the average time on a waiting list for government-provided housing?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. It can be up to two or three years in that area in certain ratings. But I will tell you what the problem is now: We are about 9,000 houses short there. We anticipate this will go up to about 12,000 with the moving around we are going to have. So we do have a considerable shortage.

Hawaii is another shortage area, with anywhere from a year to two years' wait. We are pretty well getting that one under control down there.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Would you comment too, General, on how many family housing units that you have?

General REINKE. We have 22,435 family housing units. Our biggest deficit is in southern California, Camp Pendleton, north of San Diego; and Twenty-nine Palms, which is in the desert in southern California.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. What is the average waiting time?

General REINKE. It varies, of course, from location to location. The average waiting time across the board is 11 months. We have a 7,435-person waiting list.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Well, you know, I think all of us really care—it is a different emphasis than there used to be on taking care of families, and the child care centers and so forth; and those are the issues that I particularly care about.

I have some other questions and I will submit them for the record, because I understand some people have some other questions.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Mrs. Meek.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Chairman, as usual, I am concerned about the quality-of-life issues, and I have not heard any branch of the service talk too much about what you are doing and how much attention you are paying to those issues. I am sure, because of the constraints caused by budgetary factors, you have had to really look strictly at the construction phase of what you do. As I listen to people as they come in for the hearings, there are a lot of things that don't seem to fall within the purview of this committee. They either fall in Defense or some other committee.

I am concerned as to whether they really fall within the purview of any committee, if there is any really strong look at quality-of-life

issues that are associated so closely with the military, to the people who are serving in the military and their families.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, ma'am, we are working hard. As a matter of fact, of the entire budget, 25 percent is dedicated to quality of life. We are going to work hard on that in the future and do our best to start taking better care of our people, because we have not taken that good of care of them in the past.

General REINKE. You are correct, we are faced with many constraints in our budget. As our budgets come down, there is less and less we can do. We had a high, I think, in 1989, when almost half our budget was on quality-of-life issues, and we considered things like family housing, child care centers, new barracks for the Marines and all the community support facilities that go along with supporting our Marines.

We do the best we can. We think we have done a good job in the past, and as our fiscal environment improves, we will do more in the future. We have two child care centers, for example, in this year's budget.

Mr. HEFNER. Will the gentlelady yield?

Mrs. MEEK. Yes.

Mr. HEFNER. It has always been a real burning issue with this committee, certainly not a partisan issue; and when Ralph Regula was the Ranking Member, where Mrs. Vucanovich is now, Ralph Regula and I crusaded for quality of life. And we were very, very upset at last year's budget when we had a so-called "pause." That was totally unacceptable to us.

I have to put the blame where the blame belongs, because when the budgets come over here. Quality of life has had a tendency to take second place to everything else in the budget that is put together across the river. We have fought for the enlisted man and woman in the service and quality of life, their living conditions.

I have been all over this country, seen where troops were operating the most sophisticated weapons ever known to mankind and living in World War I and World War II conditions. It has been totally unacceptable.

We have done, I think, an admirable job with what few dollars we have had.

So I am glad to hear you say you are going to go to bat when you put together your plan. Whatever you are doing at the Pentagon you are going to be a little more hard nosed, because—just to draw an analogy, a general from NATO was in before this Committee and also before our Defense Subcommittee. His number one concern in NATO is, number one desire, would be for some money for some housing for the Russian soldiers.

Just shows you what you have to do to get—the things you need to do for the quality of life.

Last night on television they were talking about the high rate, in California, of suicide in the Marine Corps because of the anxiety. This is a quality-of-life thing.

And we have long since had to give up because it was the subject of national inquiry on the talk shows and the Rush Limbaughs and people like that talking about swimming pools and things like that and all the perks our military get. We had to give up doing some of

these things that, in my view, we should continue to do. But just the pressure was so immense, we were unable to do it.

I am glad to hear you say, and I am glad to see you brought this to our attention, that we are going to concentrate on quality of life. We don't fund weapon systems, we don't build ships and planes, but we do look after the men and women that are in our armed forces.

I am sorry for taking your time.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We certainly appreciate your support on that.

General REINKE. We sure do.

Mrs. MEEK. That is it for me, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Okay. Who is next?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I will be brief, but I am glad to hear those comments about the quality of life. I am real happy to hear the Navy is concerned about that, because I want to tell you, if you close down my naval station, you are going to make my life miserable.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Your quality of life will deteriorate.

Mr. CALLAHAN. My quality of life will tremendously diminish, which is part of the question I want to ask.

I see that you are asking, and this is the first time I have seen in any presentation that has been presented to us the words in anticipation of the total inaction of the recommendation you have sent to the Base Closure Commission for the entire thing.

You are requesting \$1.2 billion, \$800 million for the Navy for fiscal year 1994, which you will only have ten months because it is going to be—I guess you will have 12 months. It will be October before we do that. So what would be the total cost of base closure over a six-year period, which is what Admiral Kelso indicated to me that the total close-down factor in here would be, from four to six years.

What is the total amount of base closure costs, and what are you projecting four years into the future?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. It is a pretty significant figure, Mr. Callahan. I am giving you a pretty wild guess right now, but it is probably somewhere under \$5 billion over a several-year period of time if you closed all the bases in BRAC III. However, by 1997, you would start to be getting some payback and by 1999, you would get a \$1.6 billion payback.

So it is a short payback period if you close down this many bases.

Mr. CALLAHAN. It is a short payback, but what is the net in the next four years? What is the net cost to the Navy in base closing?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. In net, you will lose over the next four years.

Mr. CALLAHAN. What is the net loss?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I could not tell you exactly, sir. I will have to check that. You are probably talking \$2 to \$3 billion. I can get you figures on that.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Get some figures on the gross cost less the savings and, therefore, the net cost.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. You have to talk four or five years before you start saving money, once you start closing bases. You start saving money from salaries and people and everything, but by the

time you talk about moving people and building facilities elsewhere and everything, it is a problem.

Mr. CALLAHAN. How much in 1991—in anticipation of the base closures, then, how much did the Navy project the cost of the 1991 closures would be?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I don't have those figures. I will get you that

Mr. CALLAHAN. Get me that and give me what you presented to this committee in 1990 in anticipation of the 1991 closures.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALLAHAN. And tell me also—and do this by next Monday, which is when the Base Closure Commission comes to Alabama—tell me what you projected the cost would have been, and what it actually has been to date, and what obligation is still outstanding.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Thank you, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

The total estimated one-time costs, excluding Environmental Restoration costs for the Navy to accomplish the Base Realignment and Closure 93 recommendation is \$4,675,800,000.

It is anticipated that the savings to Department of Defense (DoD) and Navy, will begin to exceed one time costs in 1997; the net cost to the Navy from FY 94 to 99 is estimated to be a *net savings* of \$2,146,000,000.

The FY 92 DoD request for Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 91 was \$100,000,000. This was a first year budget wedge that was submitted before the DoD or BRAC 91 Commission recommendations were known. There was no program cost identified for BRAC 91 in FY 92.

In Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 91 the Navy's initial budget request in January 1992 was for a one-time cost of \$930,500,000 for the six years of the program. Our April 1993 request is for \$1,075,000,000 an increase of \$145,000,000 or 15%, with projected savings of \$2,166,700,000, and a total net savings of \$1,050,400,000. The Navy currently has net savings of \$1,050,400,000, the Navy currently has unobligated balance of \$309,000,000 in its BRAC 91 account, but has firm plans to obligate all of that prior to the end of the fiscal year. The Navy's portion of the DoD BRAC 91 request was reduced by \$40,000,000 by Congress in FY 93.

NESEA IN ST. INIGOES

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Hoyer.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I am glad to see you here, gentlemen.

As you know, I have a great interest in three of the facilities located in my district, one of which I perceive to be the premier facility of its type in the world. Also I am interested in NESEA, as you know, which was on the base closure list in 1991 and was rejected by the Base Closure Commission; and is now, in a modified form, on the Base Closure Commission. And because of its modified form, I want to ask you about your April 1993 notice that the three MIL-CONs-P-723, P-712 and P-720 have either been deferred or frozen at this point in time?

After NESEA was removed from the list, the Navy had given the green light for those projects, it is my understanding. In April of this year—I have the notice here—they were frozen.

This might make sense if the recommendation was the same in 1991, but as you know, sir, the air traffic control and the automated carrier landing system activity at NESEA is scheduled by the

Secretary's recommendation to stay at NESEA, as is AEGIS as well, but this MILCON is going on.

In addition, as you know, a major move is proposed, which we are very strongly supportive of, as you can imagine, for Patuxent and I would like you to tell me about these three MILCONs, because they all seem to relate to activities that will be remaining, unless one assumes that the Base Closure Commission rejects the Navy's determination that ATC/ACLS should stay there or that NAVAIR should move those functions related to NAVAIR systems.

It seems to me those MILCONs ought to go forward.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Those will go forward, sir. We are working on that right now, you are right. Those support things will remain there, and we will proceed forward with those.

Mr. HOYER. We will send a release out today that the Navy succumbed to my excellent argument.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEFNER. With the strong backing of the committee.

Mr. HOYER. Right. The release will say only through Mr. Hefner's and Mrs. Vucanovich's strong intervention was this able to be accomplished. Let me go to Pax River itself then, P-383 jet engine test facility. What is the status of the F-18 program?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. What we are doing on that, we are giving the word to go ahead and design that facility, sir. We don't have the funding for it now, but we are giving the okay to go ahead with the design.

Mr. HOYER. Excellent. Let me go to another item I am concerned about, and as you know, I think the Navy should be concerned about; and I specifically have some troubling information that has just come to me.

I don't know whether you have had the opportunity to see this audit report dated March 29th, 1993. Specifically, it relates to Kirtland Air Force Base in new Mexico.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. No, sir, I have not seen it.

ANECHOIC CHAMBER

Mr. HOYER. And the construction of an anechoic chamber. Historically, the anechoic chamber has dealt with Edwards and with Pax. Pax, as you know, has about 250 to 400 million, depending upon how you cost it, of laboratory facilities adjacent to and integrated into the existing anechoic chamber. We authorized \$10 million last year; excuse me, we authorized \$61 million, of which we appropriated \$10 million.

I am hopeful this committee will see its way clear to appropriating the balance of those funds this year.

Can you tell me what the status of the design work is on the large anechoic chamber-authorized and funded?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We have given the okay to go ahead with the design. We don't have the funding worked out, of course, as you know, but we are working on the design.

Mr. HOYER. Is work currently going on on the design?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We are starting that this year.

Mr. HOYER. Starting it. Boy, oh, boy.

Mr. HEFNER. Better leave something for Mrs. Bentley.

Mrs. BENTLEY. That is right.

Mr. HOYER. Some days are just good, Helen.

Mr. HEFNER. It just all depends on who you know.

Mr. HOYER. I just grow to love the Navy more and more.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. On the test facility you asked me about there.

Mr. HOYER. P-383.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I might give you some better information on that. I thought it was under design, but let me check this out on the test facility.

Mr. HOYER. Okay. So you will get back to us on that.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir, I will.

[The information follows:]

Design process is currently underway. A/E award anticipated Sep 93 and 35% design equivalent complete by Nov 93.

Mr. HOYER. Let me go back to this. I am pleased about our anechoic chamber, but the Navy needs to know about this. This is the report that indicates the Air Force had an equipment request. They are going ahead with a anechoic chamber construction. Audit report, IG, says that ain't right. Plus the fact-can you tell me how much work we do at the present anechoic chamber, for the record, at Pax River that is purple.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I can't tell you exactly, sir. I know we use it pretty extensively.

Captain WOOMER. It is multipurpose and used extensively, scheduled basically wall to wall.

Mr. HOYER. Can you get me that information?

Captain WOOMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOYER. Obviously, that will be important for me as we moved forward, and because of the constriction of the budgets, purple work is going to be more and more dual-use, all that sort of stuff; and we are really looking at it, and we think we do it well down there. On your behalf, we want to argue that case as persuasively as we possibly can.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I understand.

Mr. HOYER. You tell me when my time is up, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Time is up.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you, Admiral.

Mr. HEFNER. Had you finished, I would yield.

Mr. HOYER. Can I pursue one more issue?

Mr. HEFNER. You can have one more minute because I yielded my time.

Mr. HOYER. I appreciate that. I want to say, Admiral, I really do appreciate how well the Navy has worked with me. I know you are interested in these three facilities as well. These are new to me, and frankly, I have become very excited about these facilities because of the quality of people; and the work they do as we downsize our force, the technological capabilities of our force, is going to become geometrically more important. And that is, of course, what we do at these three facilities, research and development testing, integration, and we do it very well, moving on, P-113 hazardous waste treatment facilities at Indian Head.

Does the current program, do you know-and if you don't know, we can get this information-comply with the EPA and State of Maryland hazardous waste regulations?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I will find out for you, sir.

Mr. HOYER. My information is that it does not. You have this 113 program for fiscal year 1996.

I would appreciate your looking at that in the context of whether or not we need to bring that forward because of the noncompliance that might exist.

[The information follows:]

The current program at Indian Head, does currently comply with EPA and State of Maryland regulations. NSWC-IH is currently conducting open burning of PEP contaminated cardboard, wood, rags and plastic at the Caffee Road Thermal Treatment Point. This is HW treatment operation under RCRA. A Subpart X permit was submitted to the EPA under the Part B RCRA permit. The Subpart X permit application is under technical review at EPA's direction. A Notice of Deficiency may be issued challenging the assessment of the PEP-contaminated material as a reactive waste. A NOD could result in prohibition of open burning and commercial landfill will accept the material since it cannot be certified to be non-reactive without expensive testing. If this happens certain mission operations will have to be halted.

A MILCON project is established to bring this operation inside so that the gases can be treated. It is unknown whether EPA will declare this operation to be in non-compliance before 1996. If the project was moved up the regulatory agencies might let them continue operations with the corrective project ongoing earlier.

RADFORD ARMY ARSENAL

Mr. HOYER. I said one more question. Let me bring one other thing to your attention that perhaps you can answer for the record, that I am concerned about, and that is the Radford Army Arsenal. They have a secondary-source contract with Indian Head, as you probably know, or may know. It is my understanding that they may not be pursuing that secondary-source contract, which I think is probably not good policy, but I think it is concern about Radford's downsizing.

I would like you to check that and see what the status is of that possibility.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

The Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) does not have a secondary-source contract with the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division (IHDIV). However, both the IHDIV and RAAP currently produce MK 90 propellant grains for use in the 2.75 INCH Rocket. The Army, Armament Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) established these dual sources (IHDIV and RAAP) for MK 90's during the early 1980's to ensure adequate manufacturing capacity, enhance mobilization readiness and reduce program risk. Declining requirements and the downsizing occurring at RAAP threaten the continued existence of dual sources for MK 90's.

The Army notified the IHDIV in April 1993 that there were not enough requirements to keep both the IHDIV and RAAP production lines operating at or above their economical rates. The economical rate for the IHDIV is 6,000 per month. The Army says the economical rate for the RAAP is 20,000 per month. The total requirement for MK 90's is approximately 18,000 per month in 1994 and 1995. Hence, the Army has stated that the IHDIV will not receive any more production orders unless requirements are reinstated. This means the IHDIV production line will shut down in the August/September 1994 time frame. The Department of Defense will lose its second-source for MK 90 propellant grains at that time. History has shown that dual sources for MK 90's are required to ensure an adequate; continuous supply for 2.75 INCH Rockets.

The IHDIV developed an improved 2.75 INCH Rocket in the late 1970's. The 2.75 INCH Rocket is used by all three services. The improved Rocket uses the MK 90

propellant grain. There are only two domestic sites that have the capability to produce MK 90 propellant grains; the IHDIV and RAAP. The IHDIV began producing MK 90 propellant grains in 1983, and helped the RAAP develop their manufacturing process shortly thereafter. The RAAP began producing MK 90's in 1986. Both facilities have produced MK 90's at various rates over the last 10 years. Periodic shutdowns have also occurred, the most notable of which was the explosive incident at the Radford facility in March 1988 which halted production for over a year. During that time period the IHDIV surged production from 15,000 units per month to 30,000 units per month to maintain an adequate supply of MK 90 propellant grains. Both facilities are currently producing; the IHDIV at 6,000 per month and the RAAP at 20,000 per month.

INDIAN HEAD

Mr. HOYER. Indian Head does excellent work. The work is fine. The Army likes the work being done at Indian Head, but there is some question, they may not want to continue to do that; and I think the Navy needs to look at that, and I want to look at that.

Mr. Chairman, you have been kind with the use of your time. I will submit some other questions for the record and if we can get answers to those, I would appreciate it.

Mr. HEFNER. Without objection.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you, Admiral. General, thank you.

Mr. HEFNER. Mrs. Bentley.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral to assure you, to let you know that we have in Maryland a strong bipartisan delegation working for the State of Maryland, I want you to give everything that Mr. Hoyer has asked for.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. HOYER. I am going to keep poking you, too; I want you to know that.

Mr. HEFNER. And Buy from America.

Mrs. BENTLEY. And Buy from America.

Mr. HOYER. Would the gentlelady yield?

Mrs. BENTLEY. Yes.

Mr. HOYER. We said that facetiously, Admiral, but I want you to know that is absolutely true. We have eight Members from Maryland, and we are in lock-step. Frankly, we are enthusiastic about the proposals. On the one hand, I am fighting—I want to keep St. Inigoes, but I am tickled pink about NAVAIR.

Our Governor, our legislature, everybody there is going to do everything in their power, including me and Mrs. Bentley and everybody else, to make sure that that works 110 percent. We just want you to know how enthusiastic we are about that.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Hoyer.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mrs. Bentley.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Thank you. I also want the record to show, Admiral, that whenever a Navy ship comes into the Sparrow's Point Shipyard for repair, the crew is treated better in the State of Maryland than anywhere else in the United States.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Come on what about when they come to Alabama.

Mrs. BENTLEY. I am just telling you.

Mr. HOYER. I think I had better leave at this point before they decide to start to argue.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Mrs. BENTLEY. Getting on down, as you well know, I have always been a strong supporter of the Navy since I am a strong believer in seapower; but I am also very pleased at this point that you all are concentrating on the quality of life; and we need more good child care centers throughout the service, and we need to push on those.

Now, a couple of specific questions. Bancroft Hall, I am on the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy, and we have talked about Bancroft Hall, but I am looking in the budget and I don't see any monies specified for Bancroft Hall. I thought specific provisions had been made.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We are doing that with O and M money, starting on Wing 7 Air; starting the rehab and everything.

Mrs. BENTLEY. That's fine.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Isn't that correct, guys?

It is in the Defense bill. Yes, ma'am. Not in here, but we do have it. I used to be the public works officer down there, so I am very concerned with that place, too.

Mrs. BENTLEY. It needs it so badly. I don't think there have been any improvements there since Admiral Kimmell was a cadet.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Let me tell you, from being the public works officer there once, you get below surface paint you have some real problems. We need a lot of work there and a lot of money spent there, absolutely.

Mrs. BENTLEY. On page 18 of the Navy's request I see a line item for \$190,696. Where is this going to be used?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. What is that again, ma'am?

Mrs. BENTLEY. On page 18 of the Navy's request, it is under various locations.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I will have to get you an answer on that, ma'am. I don't know.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Okay.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We will get back to you on that.

Mrs. BENTLEY. All right, sir.

JAPAN

Mrs. BENTLEY. I would be particularly interested whether any of this money is going to be spent in Japan. I hope it is all going to be spent here.

[The information follows:]

The \$190,696,000 line item on page 18 of the Navy's request is for family housing improvement projects at Navy and Marine Corps locations included in the Construction Improvements section of the Family Housing Program request, pages 375 through 428. The \$196,696,000 will revitalize and repair 6,282 Navy homes and 577 Marine Corps homes by bringing them up to contemporary standards, making them more energy efficient, and increasing their useful life and livability. This request reflects Navy leadership's commitment to the "Neighborhoods of Excellence" concept of providing quality housing, neighborhoods and services that meet the needs of the customers, enhance morale and retention, and support the operational readiness of the Navy. Of the \$190,696,000 total request, \$2,848,000, 1.5 percent is to revitalize and repair 923 homes at Yokosuka and Iwakuni, Japan.

Mrs. BENTLEY. I also did not notice an inclusion of any more money to abate the environmental problems at Bainbridge. Are

any more monies needed? And when will the facilities be turned over to the State of Maryland?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Okay, I will check on that and get that information for you. We are working hard on that. We would like to get that cleaned up and finished up, absolutely.

[The information follows:]

We do not anticipate needing any more MCON money to finish the demolition/cleanup of Bainbridge. We will be using FY 94 DERA funds to cleanup the two IR sites, the old landfill and the fire fighting training area.

The Navy and the Maryland Economic Development Corporation still plan to execute a purchase agreement for the Bainbridge property, with settlement to occur upon satisfactory completion of the building demolition and asbestos removal currently underway at the site.

ASBESTOS ABATEMENT

Mrs. BENTLEY. In all of your rebuilding and refurbishing of buildings, are you running into major costs for the asbestos and lead-based paint abatement, and what are you doing about it, and how much will it run?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I cannot give you an exact estimate, but every place we go it is a problem. You have the floor tile, the tile on the roofs and everywhere else; and, yes, it is getting to be a major problem, because we have to clean it up everywhere we go.

It used to be—demolition, you knock something down, no problem at all; but now it is getting to be a major cost every time you demolish a building. We cannot afford to demolish some, and we need to get rid of some of those buildings because they are tying up everything.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Are you coordinating cost-effective methods of mitigation?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We are working real hard on that, ma'am.

Mrs. BENTLEY. One of the things at Bainbridge, since the Navy has been burying the asbestos there, I also understand that asbestos, like tires, rises to the surface over time; and from what I have been told, the asbestos will not be a problem at Bainbridge because the Navy intends to cap off the storage area.

But having said that, what does the Navy plan to do about the ongoing liability of asbestos and lead caused by storage in hazardous waste dumps?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. The Navy always has to back up our liability wherever, on anything.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Forever?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We have no choice; that is U.S. law. So we have to back up whatever we have now.

Asbestos has not particularly been a problem in most places, because in a lot of applications it is not even considered hazardous, you know.

Mrs. BENTLEY. One last question. The U.S.N.S. Comfort, the hospital ship, I understand is on standby to go into the Adriatic.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I don't know that.

Mrs. BENTLEY. You don't know that?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. No, ma'am.

Mrs. BENTLEY. That is all, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you, ma'am.

RELOCATION OF MCAS EL TORO TO MIRAMAR

I have a question, General Reinke. You are going to recommend the closure of Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro and going to relocate it at Miramar, California?

General REINKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEFNER. What kind of problems is this move going to cause, because it is going to be moving into a very high cost area? What do you perceive is going to be the consequence of this?

General REINKE. If the Commission's recommendation is enacted and we do have to close and move to Miramar, we see we are going from one high-cost area into another high-cost area.

Mr. HEFNER. Miramar would be an even higher cost area than at El Toro, or would it?

General REINKE. I am not sure it would, sir. I think they are fairly close.

Mr. HEFNER. They are both high cost?

General REINKE. Yes, sir, Orange County; and Los Angeles is high cost as well.

We see the normal problems associated with any move. There will be requirements for refurbishing some of the facilities there to meet our needs for our particular type aircraft. We are going to be bringing a lot of aircraft down to Miramar that normally they don't have in their operation. They will be a different type aircraft.

We may need to enter into some new kinds of flight patterns-helicopters, for example, as opposed to F-14s and—

Mr. HEFNER. You won't have to do any renovation of runways and this sort of thing. The facilities are adequate there. You will just have a different type of aircraft.

General REINKE. We may very well have to do some renovation, because some of their facilities are designed for the F-14, and they will have to be modified for the F-18s and the helicopters. There will be new construction required there because we are bringing more aircraft than they presently have there.

In the areas of maintenance facilities, parking aprons and what have you, we are bringing an awful lot of aircraft down there; and we will have to work out some new problems with the FAA because the air control circumstances around Miramar are somewhat different than they are in Orange County. Miramar is under what is called a TCA for Lindbergh Field, which is the commercial airport in San Diego; and the different flight profiles and flight patterns of helicopters are far different from the fixed-wing aircraft that have traditionally worked out of Miramar.

It will require some consultation and working together with all the agencies.

Mr. HEFNER. Have they in the past had some joint use capabilities there?

General REINKE. They may fly some helicopters in their occasionally, but they do not routinely base them there.

Mr. HEFNER. Before you all move there, if the move takes place, did they have some joint use that they used for the commercial airport and for the—

General REINKE. Not for the commercial, not at Miramar. Just the air space around there.

Mr. HEFNER. Do you anticipate having some base closure money to use for your transportation there, for housing at Miramar?

General REINKE. Sir, to my knowledge, the data that was submitted did not include funding for additional housing at Miramar.

Mr. HEFNER. I have some other questions for the record, but let Mr. Dicks—

Mr. Dicks. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral welcome; and General, we are glad to have you here.

EVERETT, WASHINGTON

Admiral I want to ask a couple of quick questions. Navy fiscal year 1994 request includes \$12 million for the steam plant at Everett. What other infrastructure projects or what other immediate projects are still necessary to complete that base and the infrastructure?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We need to get our breakwater in there also, and then we have—oh, let's see, I have got some ten outyear projects there that we need, but we are coming along pretty good there, sir.

Mr. Dicks. When would the base open?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Fiscal year 1994. NS Everett would not operationally open until 1996, until we have the carrier up there. But there will be two frigates there in 1994. In 1995, we are bringing two more destroyers. And in 1996 we will have two destroyers coming in at that time; and that will be the time that we would operationally open the base.

Mr. Dicks. I also see fiscal year 1993 MILCON appropriation 5.6 million for the oil and water separator. Is that project going okay?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We are going to award it, we hope, in May or June.

Mr. Dicks. Does this strategic home port remain a high priority for the Pacific Northwest?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I will tell you why, the Navy is going to four megaports in this overall theme. We have the Norfolk area on the East Coast on down to Mayport, Florida, Jacksonville, and that area. Then out of the West Coast, San Diego complex, and then up in Puget Sound would be Bremerton, Bangor, and Everett complex. If Everett was out in a place by itself, it would not be a high priority, but it is high priority because of its location in connection with the other bases.

Mr. Dicks. I called Admiral Kelso after the Department provided the closure recommendations to the BRAC Commission, and basically, he said that in order to save any money, you have to shut the entire complex down, as you have done at Charleston.

I know these are painful decisions, and my sympathy goes out to the communities involved and the Members of Congress that have to deal with these problems. I have had to deal with them in the past, but as Admiral Kelso indicated, unless you shut down almost everything in an area, you don't save any money.

So you pick one base here and one there, but you still have the hospitals and the supply center, and as a result, you just don't save any money. Is Admiral Kelso accurate on that?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. DICKS. I thought it was. For the record, I would like you to provide the Navy's strongest possible case for why Everett should not be added to the base closure list, and/or just the strategic military reasons why you made the decision not to put it on—maybe characterize it that way.

I want to defend the Navy's decision before the Base Closure Commission, and I want to be in the best position I can be to do that.

Then you describe when the base will be open, and it is also important to further discuss the planned active duty ships starting with frigates, then the destroyers, and eventually the carriers. That is the plan for Everett, isn't it?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir, as we get the construction completed up there.

Mr. DICKS. How many carriers could Everett accommodate? There was a question raised by Admiral Foley in Alameda about how many carriers could be accommodated at Everett. As I understand it, you could accommodate two aircraft carriers at Everett, and up to—I was told by Admiral Clark, up to five aircraft carriers at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. No, sir, not with full facilities; we could not do that.

Mr. DICKS. How many could you accommodate at these installations?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. I will have to get that for you, but we plan on one in Everett, and of course having one in Puget Sound at the shipyard.

Mr. DICKS. There has been a question raised about ultimate capacity.

Admiral Clark is the former shipyard commander at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. I have asked him, and he said that the shipyard could hold five carriers. So I want an accurate number, because there is some confusion here. I want to get an accurate number, because this becomes an issue in the sense of how many piers do we have.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. It is not how many can tie up there. It is how many people you have. There are a whole lot of folks on a carrier.

Mr. DICKS. Well, I believe we could accommodate three. How many carriers can San Diego accommodate?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. At San Diego?

Mr. DICKS. One or two?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We can handle three now, but we can only handle two—

Mr. DICKS. So that between San Diego and Puget Sound complex we can handle all of the Pacific carriers; is that not accurate?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. That is correct.

Mr. DICKS. But can we do it?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. That is the plan. Now, we cannot, but we are eventually working for that, yes sir.

Mr. DICKS. One other thing I would point out, too. There are some serious questions about Alameda in terms of the condition of the facilities there and the dredging that is required and other issues.

Isn't it true, with Everett, that you have the Navy's newest most modern, most environmentally compatible base that has been constructed? I have been there personally, walked over the area; I think it is the finest looking military base except maybe for Bangor I have ever seen.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir, it is going to be a good base; and it is going to be one that doesn't require dredging.

That is the major problem we are dealing in San Francisco right now. San Francisco Bay enforces-silts up to the tune of about two feet a year. It is getting hard to be able to dredge anywhere down there and find anywhere to dump it. And it is not just the Navy; the Navy is a small part of this problem.

The main shipping in the San Francisco area is starting to shut down. They are unloading the container ships down at Long Beach, and Long Beach is happy about this. They are building up their facilities; by 2020, they will have the major container port on the West Coast.

And Seattle is doing the same thing, but there are some major silting problems in the San Francisco area, and there will continue to be.

Mr. DICKS. Regarding other important MILCON projects, last year, we were able to do some work on bachelor enlisted quarters at Puget and the Bangor area. How we are doing on that project?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We are working on that. We have not figured out where the funding is coming from.

Mr. DICKS. This committee gave you the money, I think; this was the bachelor enlisted quarters.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. We are working on that, yes, sir.

Mr. DICKS. Everything is going all right, sir, on that?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir. I am sorry.

Mr. DICKS. Everything is on schedule?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you, Mr. Dicks.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA

Mrs. MEEK. I will make this quick, Admiral Buffington. I am new on this committee, and its looks like, before I can make a tour to see what is going on with the naval facilities, you will have closed them all. I am from Florida, and as I look on the list, I see most of the bases in my area either up for closure or realignment.

But I have a question about Key West because that is very close to me. Would you give me a little update, as far as you know, about Key West in terms of the naval air station there? I have not been in contact with them, Admiral, but before next time, I will be.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We are continuing to use Key West down there for drug operations and other things; and to my knowledge, we are still present and the Key West area is not on the list, that I know of.

Mrs. MEEK. It is not on the closure list at all?

Admiral BUFFINGTON. We continue business as usual at Key West.

Mrs. MEEK. That is my question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you, Mrs. Meek.

Thank you, gentlemen, for appearing today; it is good to see you again.

The committee stands adjourned, subject to call of the Chair.

Admiral BUFFINGTON. Thank you, sir.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Chairman Hefner:]

INVENTORY

Question. How many family housing units do you have in the United States, and how many overseas, excluding Sections 801 and 802, and excluding leases?

Answer. Excluding Section 801, Section 802 and leases, as of 30 September 1992 the Navy had 70,174 homes; 58,340 homes in the United States and 11,834 homes overseas. The Marine Corps had 22,650 homes; 22,178 homes in the United States and 472 homes overseas.

Question. How many Section 801, Section 802 and leased units do you have in the United States, and how many overseas?

Answer. Currently, the Navy has 1,585 Section 801 homes occupied in the United States: 300 at Norfolk, Virginia; 200 at Mayport, Florida; 300 at Earle, New Jersey; 600 in the Washington, D.C. area, located at Woodbridge, Virginia; 145 at Staten Island, New York; and 40 at Pensacola, Florida. An additional 1,829 homes are under construction: 855 at Staten Island, New York; 300 at Port Hueneme, California; 260 at Pensacola, Florida; and 414 for the Public Works Center, Washington, D.C., part of a joint Navy/Air Force 1,242-home project to be located in Prince George's County, Maryland. The Navy also has 65 domestic leased homes in the United States and 1,504 leased homes overseas.

The Marine Corps has 600 Section 801 homes at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California, recently completed and occupied. The Marine Corps also has 75 leased homes at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, but none overseas.

There are no Navy and Marine Corps Section 801 or Section 802 projects located at overseas locations. There is only one Section 802 project in the United States, 276 homes for Marine Corps families at Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

HOUSING DEFICITS

Question. What is your current worldwide family housing deficit?

Answer. The worldwide housing deficits projected for the Navy and Marine Corps are 21,100 and 9,854, respectively.

Question. What are your three largest deficits, and how large are they?

Answer. The three Navy locations with the largest projected deficits are: San Diego, California, 9,099 homes; Norfolk, Virginia, 3,122 homes; and Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, 865 homes. These deficits are based on January 1992 survey and market analyses results. It is anticipated that the results of the January 1993 survey, now being finalized, and BRAC 93 decisions will change the deficits at many locations. The three largest defi-

cits for the Marine Corps are: Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, at 6,972; Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California, at 2,193; and Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, at 585. These deficits do not include the effect of Base Realignment and Closure 1993 recommendations.

Question. What are your three most expensive deficit locations, based on actual payment of housing allowances?

Answer. Based on a comparison of Variable Housing Allowance rates, the three most expensive Navy deficits are: San Francisco and Port Hueneme/Point Mugu, California; and Earle, New Jersey. The Marine Corps' three most expensive deficit locations are: Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro and Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California; and Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona.

WAITING LISTS FOR FAMILY HOUSING

Question. How many families are on waiting lists for government-provided family housing, and what is the average waiting time?

Answer. As of 30 September 1992 there were 31,000 families on waiting lists for Navy family housing. The waiting times for assignment to family housing vary from one to 36 months with an average wait of 4 to 8 months. The number of families on the waiting list reflects a combination of families who: would prefer to live in government housing; are unsuitably housed in the private community; or expect assignment to government quarters during their tour of duty. The waiting list excludes families who decided not to apply for assignment to government quarters because it would not become available during their entire duty at that installation.

As of 30 September 1992 there are 7,727 families on the Marine Corps waiting lists with an average waiting period of 11 months.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Question. What percent of the Family Housing maintenance and repair requirement will be met within the fiscal year 1994 budget request?

Answer. The Navy's Fiscal Year 1994 budget request meets 94 percent of the total maintenance and repair requirement, 69 percent of the Marine Corps' maintenance and repair requirement will be met within the Fiscal Year 1994 request.

Question. What is the current backlog of deferred maintenance?

Answer. The current backlog of deferred maintenance is \$1.5 billion for the Navy and \$94.7 million for the Marine Corps as of 30 September 1992.

Question. How much additional maintenance and repair work could be performed during fiscal year 1994, beyond the budget request, and what are the limiting factors?

Answer. The Navy could perform an additional \$21 million in maintenance and repair work beyond the Fiscal Year 1994 request. The limiting factors for the Navy include design status of the projects and the availability of additional maintenance and repair funds to commence design on projects. An additional \$18 million in maintenance and repair work could be performed by the Marine

Corps beyond Fiscal Year 1994 request. The limiting factors to performing additional maintenance for the Marine Corps are the amount of maintenance required, manpower available to perform the work, the amount of projects designed or able to be designed, and ability to award or modify service and repair contracts to accomplish the work.

CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS

Question. How much additional construction improvement work could be performed during fiscal year 1994, beyond the budget request, and what are the limiting factors?

Answer. The Navy and Marine Corps could perform an additional \$46 million and \$35 million, respectively, in construction improvement work in Fiscal Year 1994. The Navy and Marine Corps have projects that are designed and ready to execute. The limiting factors to performing additional construction improvements include the number of projects currently designed or in the process of being designed, and the amount of improvement design funds currently available to do any additional design of improvement projects.

WHOLE HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS

Question. How many family housing units are programmed for whole house revitalization within the budget request, and what is the funding increment for this work?

Answer. In Fiscal Year 1994, the Navy has programmed 2,716 units costing \$137.2 million for whole house revitalization, and the Marine Corps has programmed 533 units costing \$23.3 million.

CONTRACT CLEANING

Question. For how many units are you requesting contract cleaning funds, what is the average cost per unit, and what is the total amount requested?

Answer. The Navy's fiscal year 1994 request includes \$1.239 million to clean 5,727 units at an average cost of \$216 per unit. The Marine Corps has no costs for contract cleaning in the Fiscal Year 1994 budget.

Question. Describe in some detail how you document savings for each contract cleaning expenditure?

Answer. The Navy is performing contract cleaning only at overseas locations where an offset in temporary lodging allowances can be documented to result in savings to the government. The Marine Corps has no expenditures for contract cleaning.

CURRENCY FLUCTUATION

Question. What currency gains or losses are projected for your overseas housing programs during fiscal years 1993 and 1994?

Answer. The Navy does not anticipate any currency gains or losses in Fiscal Year 1993. As was the case last year, currency projections appear to be on target. The Navy will review the Fiscal Year 1994 projects at the beginning of the fiscal year to assess whether there will be gains or losses depending on the foreign currency rate in effect at that time.

The Marine Corps has not had any reported gains or losses from the currency fluctuation at its only overseas location, Iwakuni, Japan.

OFFICERS QUARTERS

Question. Please submit for the record a table showing: (a) how many General/Flag Officer Quarters you have, separately identifying CONUS and OCONUS locations, (b) how many of these quarters exceed the statutory space limitation, and (c) the average O&M cost per unit.

Answer. A table showing the number of General and Flag Officer Quarters, average operation and maintenance costs, and number of quarters exceeding statutory space limitations for the Navy and Marine Corps follows:

Military department	No. of units	Avg O&M Cost per unit	No. G&FOQs exceeding stat. limit
Navy total ¹	140	\$41,637	118
CONUS ¹	129	42,553	110
OCONUS ¹	11	30,900	8
Marine Corps:			
CONUS	26	23,337	15
OCONUS	0	0	0

¹ End of FY 1991 data.

Question. Please submit for the record a table showing all GFOQ projects included in the budget request, identifying the number of quarters and the amount requested for each installation. This table should separately identify new construction projects, construction improvement projects, and maintenance and repair projects.

Answer. A table showing Navy and Marine Corps General and Flag Officer Quarters projects included in the Fiscal Year 1994 budget request follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	No. of quarters	Amount
Navy:		
New construction projects:		
NAB Little Creek, VA	2	¹ \$191.0
Improvement Projects:		
NAS Patuxent River, MD	1	30.4
PWC Norfolk, VA.....	1	10.1
PWC Yokosuka, JA	1	14.0
Total improvements	3	54.5
Maintenance and repair projects:		
PWC San Diego, CA.....	5	184.8
Naval District of Washington, DC.....	6	1,524.2
PWC Pensacola, FL	2	178.8
PWC Great Lakes, IL	1	48.1
NAS Patuxent River, MD	1	41.5
PWC Norfolk, VA.....	16	840.4

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	No. of quarters	Amount
PWC Yokosuka, JA.....	1	25.9
Total M&R.....	32	2,843.7
Marine Corps:		
New construction projects—none		
Improvement projects—None		
Maintenance and repair projects:		
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA.....	5	343.4
MCAGCC Twenty Nine Palms, CA.....	1	50.0
MCCDC Quantico, VA	1	72.7
Total M&R.....	7	466.1

¹ Units included in PWC Norfolk/NAB Little Creek, VA, project. Unit construction costs only are identified. Site development costs are included for the entire 392 home project, and not broken-out by unit. Pro-rata costs would increase construction cost to approximately \$294,000.

MILITARY COOPERATIVE HOUSING

Question. Please bring us up-to-date with any proposals you may have for military cooperative housing, such as the Soldier Housing and Equity program.

Answer. The Navy is continuing to explore public/private venture alternatives to meet family housing requirements. Presently, the Navy is pursuing a Section 802 368-home project on Oahu. Also, a study to investigate the feasibility and develop a concept of how and where cooperative housing would work is underway. Co-ordination with the Army in these efforts is continuing. The Marine Corps has no proposals for military cooperative housing.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Question. Please provide a list of your Service's installations from which Homeowners Assistance claims are currently pending.

Answer. There are currently three Navy location with pending claims: Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Naval Air Station, Chase Field, Texas; and Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut. The Marine Corps currently has no Homeowners Assistance claims pending.

Question. Is the program meeting the needs of your Service?

Answer. Inadequacies have been identified by Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, for Naval Submarine Base New London:

The law allows up to 90 percent of prior fair market value to be used as the basis for benefits in the case of Government purchase. However, the program uses 75 percent.

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled, based on wording in the law, that benefits received under Homeowners Assistance Program be treated as income.

Closing costs associated with home sale are not provided for.

The 90 percent rate was initially used when there were few base closures. With Base Realignment and Closures 91, and the many bases announced for closure, the Office of the Secretary of Defense amended the payment to 75 percent, with the intent of encouraging more private sales.

The Army Corps of Engineers, executive agent for Homeowners Assistance Program, has twice appealed the Internal Revenue Service determination that Homeowners Assistance Program benefits are taxable as ordinary income attributable to employment. Both appeals were denied by the IRS.

A new initiative for tax relief is included in the 1993 DOD Omnibus Bill to amend the current tax code, to be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1989. The amendment would:

Permit amounts received in connection with the sale of a principal residence under the Homeowners Assistance Program to be treated as an amount realized on the sale of a principal residence, and thus not treated as compensation for services for tax purposes.

Permit homeowners 55 years of age and older to exclude from taxable income up to \$125,000 of gain on the sale of a principal residence.

Exempt from taxes, income which results from discharge of mortgage indebtedness pursuant to the Homeowners Assistance Program.

PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS IMPACTED BY BASE CLOSURE

Question. Please provide for the record a list of any projects, either in the fiscal year 1994 request or in prior years' unobliged balances, that are no longer required due to force structure changes, base realignments or closures, mission changes, bilateral or multilateral agreements, or other reasons. Please include on this list military construction projects, family housing construction and construction improvement projects financed under the base realignment and closure accounts.

Answer. In the event the Department of Defense recommendations provided to the 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission are approved, the following fiscal years 1990-1994 projects would no longer be required due to base closure realignments or closures:

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FY 1994 PROJECTS IMPACTED BY BASE CLOSURE

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	State	Installation	Project	Title	Amount
MCON:					
1994.....	CA	NTC San Diego	P-067	Fire Sprinkler Washers	700
1994.....	CA	MCAS El Toro	P-624	Maintenance Hangar Add	1,950
1994.....	CA	NAS Alameda.....	P-053	Control Tower Complex.....	4,700
1994.....	CT	NSB New London	P-438	SUB Ind Waste Treat Fac.....	5,700
1994.....	CT	NSB New London	P-421	Utilities Improvements.....	8,190
1994.....	CT	NSB New London	P-391	Steam Turbine Generator.....	6,600
1994.....	CT	NSB New London	P-441	Haz Waste Transfer Fac.....	1,450
1994.....	FL	NAS Cecil Field.....	P-831	Sanitary Wastewtr Treat.....	1,500
1994.....	HI	NAS Barbers PT	P-253	Fire Fighting Trng Fac.....	1,350
1994.....	TN	NAS Memphis.....	P-292	Fuels Trainer Facility	600

FY 1994 PROJECTS IMPACTED BY BASE CLOSURE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	State	Installation	Project	Title	Amount
1994	VA	NADEP Norfolk	P-327	Aircraft Rework Facility.....	17,800
Subtotal.....					<u>50,540</u>
FHN:					
1994	NY	NS Staten Island	H-04-87	Mitchel Manor Whlsite, II	7,161
1994	CA	San Francisco	H-1093	Upgrade HVAC Sys, Stockton	400
Subtotal.....					<u>7,561</u>
BRAC II:					
1994	CA	MCAS 29 Palms	P-004S	Airfield Ops and Maint	47,720
1994	CA	MCAS 29 Palms	P-999S	Runway, Site Prep & Infra	165,700
1994	CA	MCAS 29 Palms	P-521S	Access Road	14,200
1994	CA	NAR Alameda	P-320S	Hangar Modifications	4,100
1994	CA	NAS Alameda	H-206S	Family Housing (71 units)	8,670
1994	HI	NAS Barbers PT	P-261S	Consolidated Trainer Fac.....	¹ 5,500
Subtotal.....					<u>245,890</u>
Total (FY94)					<u>303,991</u>

¹ Requirement for this facility will transfer to Kaneohe Bay if BRAC 93 recommendation are approved.

Other FY 94 projects may become available pending investigation of continued need in light of BRAC 93 recommendations. These projects will be identified to the Committee after determinations are made.

PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS (FY 90-93) IMPACTED BY BASE CLOSURE

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	State	Installation	Project	Title	Amount
MCON:					
1992	CA	NSY Mare Island	P-295	Computer Operations Center.	9,000
1992	CA	NADEP Alameda	P-715	Boiler Plant Modifications.	800
1992	CA	NADEP Alameda	P-726	H-VAC Modifications...	1,250
1993	CA	NSY Mare Island	P-282	Hazardous & Flammable Stor.	8,000
1992	CT	NSB New London	P-394	Submarine IMA Facilities.	5,800
1993	CT	NSB New London	P-428	Pier 17 Upgrade	12,500
1993	FL	NAS Cecil Field	P-266	Jet Engine Test Cell ...	5,850
1991	MS	NAS Meridian	P-191	Access Roads	500
1992	MS	NAS Meridian	P-280	Expand/Modify Fire Stas.	418
1992	MS	NAS Meridian	P-277	Fire Training Facility ..	1,200
1993	MS	NAS Meridian	P-281	Child Development Center.	1,100
1990	SC	NB Charleston	P-190	Access Roads	3,000
1992	SC	FMWTC Charleston	P-624	Advanced FF Trainer ..	14,620
1993	TN	NAS Memphis	P-291	Firemat Training Mockup.	3,300
1993	TN	NAS Memphis	P-170	Fire Rescue Training Fac.	9,060
1993	TN	NAS Memphis	P-011	Fire Rescue Station	1,750
Subtotal.....					<u>78,148</u>

PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS (FY 90-93) IMPACTED BY BASE CLOSURE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	State	Installation	Project	Title	Amount
MCNR:					
1990	CA	NRC Bakersfield.....	P-129	Land Acquisition.....	1,000
1993	IL	NAS Glenview	P-158	Fuel Farm Modifications.	6,500
1991	MA	NAS S. Weymouth	P-059	Fire Station Addition ..	780
1991	TX	NAS Dallas	P-355	Community Center.....	400
1991	TX	NAS Dallas.....	P-208	GSE Shop.....	1,640
Subtotal.....					<u>10,320</u>
FHN:					
1990	CA	NAS Alameda.....	H-071	Family Housing	¹ 34,000
1993	CA	MCAS El Toro	H-115	Family Housing (200 homes).	² 14,100
1993	CA	MCAS El Toro	H-125	Family Housing Land Sale.	² 0
1993	CA	MCAS El Toro	H-126	Family Housing Land Sale.	² 0
1993	FL	NAS Cecil Field.....	HRC-191	Repair/Imprv 200 Units.	³ 0
1993	MA	NAS S. Weymouth	HC-586	Repairs to 48 Units ..	³ 0
1993	MA	DODFH Westover	HRC-191	Repairs/Improv 183 Homes.	³ 0
1993	TX	NAS Dallas.....	HCR-191	Repairs to Qtrs A and B.	³ 0
Subtotal.....					<u>48,100</u>
BRAC I:					
1990	NY	NS Staten Island.....	P-120R	Outdoor Recreation Facs.	2,600
1991	NY	NS Staten Island.....	P-118R	Police Station.....	1,200
1991	NY	NS Staten Island.....	P-110R	Automotive Hobby Shop.	640
1993	NY	NS Staten Island.....	P-113R	BQ.....	9,000
1993	NY	NS Staten Island.....	P-108R	Storage Facilities.....	1,600
Subtotal.....					<u>15,040</u>
BRAC II:					
1993	HI	NAS Barbers PT.....	P-255S	COMPATWINGSPAC Bldg (II).	2,600
HUGO:					
1991	SC	NS Charleston.....	P-937H	Gear Locker/Auto Hby Shop.	3,250
1991	SC	NS Charleston.....	P-646H	Fleet Ops Control Bldg.	2,350
Subtotal.....					<u>5,600</u>
Total (FY90-93)					<u>159,808</u>

¹ Reprogramming of funds originally slated for NS Long Beach has been requested. Congress awaiting results of BRAC 93. If BRAC 93 approved, this project is no longer required. However, there are continuing critical housing shortages in Southern California, such as San Diego.

² Housing projects on hold pending final determination of need and required scope to support San Diego County deficit. Obligation of \$900K lodged against H115.

³ Project cancelled prior to BRAC 93 due to \$57M Congressional reduction to Navy's FY 93 Construction Improvement Account.

Other projects FY90-93, including those under construction or with obligations incurred, may become available pending investigation of continued need in light of the BRAC 93 recommendations. These projects will be identified to the Committee after determinations are made.

Projects no longer required due to force structure change or mission change:

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	State	Installation	Project	Title	Amount
MCON:					
1991	AK	FSSC Amchitka	P-001	Electronic Installation	1 5,656
1992	AK	NSGA Adak	P-076	Classic Wizard	3,600
1992	AK	NSGA Adak	P-069	BEQ	9,100
1991	CA	NAWS PT Mugu	P-063	Security Improvements	2,070
1992	CA	NWS Concord	P-289	Missle Test Cell	1,250
1992	DC	NAVDIST Wash	P-304	Haz Waste Stor Fac	2,050
1991	FL	NAS Key West	P-620	EOD Mobile Unit Fac	3,010
1992	FL	NTC Orlando	P-479	Barracks	7,980
1992	GA	NSB Kings Bay	P-444	Trident Train Complex Addn	9,200
1992	MD	NRTF Annapolis	P-810	Antenna Modifications	2,400
1991	VA	NAS Oceana	P-178	Weapons Sys Trnr Addn	3,670
1992	VA	NS Norfolk	P-638	Fire Alarm Sys Imprvments	340
1992	WA	NAS Whidbey IS	P-511	Flt area Ctrl and Surv Fac	1 3,349
1991		VARLOCS	P-091	Land Acquisition	3,999

¹ Previously cited as a source of savings for reprogrammings. Amounts represent funds currently available for additional reprogramming: P-001, 5656; P-511, 3349).

BASE REALIGNMENT & CLOSURE

Question. I know that this may be a problem that goes above your level, but there is a real issue with how the Department is budgeting for the 1993 round of Base Realignments and Closures (BRAC III). The fiscal year 1994 request for BRAC III is contained in a legislative contingency account in the Defense Appropriations Bill, rather than making a straightforward budget request in this bill. We understand that the contingency account includes \$1.2 billion estimated to be required in fiscal year 1994 for BRAC III, offset by \$1.0 billion in savings. How do you see this working?

Answer. A legislative contingency account was established by the Department of Defense Comptroller to finance the fiscal year 1994 Base Closure and Realignment 1993 (BRAC 93) national costs. While a detailed explanation of this account is best addressed by the Department of Defense Comptroller, it is my understanding that this account is funded by transferring resources from components' operations and maintenance (O&M) accounts. These transfers are to be based on the anticipated savings resulting from the final resolution of the 1993 Base Closure and Realignment recommendations.

Question. Is OSD expecting that you will pay for BRAC III out of your routine O&M accounts?

Answer. Upon final resolution of the Base Closure and Realignment 1993 (BRAC 93) recommendations, transfers of anticipated savings will be made from impacted components' accounts to the BRAC 93 legislative contingency account. It is anticipated that the majority of fiscal year 1994 savings will be accrued in the O&M accounts.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION COSTS

Question. The Base Closure accounts are the sole source of funds for the Environmental Restoration of closure locations. Are sufficient funds included in the fiscal year 1994 budget to fully fund this work?

Answer. Yes, adequate funds have been allocated in our fiscal year 1994 budget to address known requirements at closure locations. Studies are presently being conducted which could have an impact on funding requirements, due to unforeseen conditions.

BASE CLOSURE III

Question. Admiral, you indicate in your prepared statement that a legislative contingency account for Base Closure III has been included in the fiscal year 1994 Defense appropriations request for \$1.2 billion. To clarify the record, there has been no legislative contingency proposed by the President for Base Closure III funding thus far. In other words, to date the President has not requested one dollar for Base Closure III.

Answer. While there are no funds requested in the Military Construction Appropriation for the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) 1993 account (BRAC II), \$3.0 billion is requested for Authorization. Of this \$3.0 billion, approximately \$1.8 billion is for BRAC 91 actions and \$1.2 billion is a wedge for BRAC 93 recommended actions. Additionally, \$200 million is requested in the Department of Defense Appropriations Allowance account; page Appendix-74 in Budget of the United States Government (H. Doc. 103-3). It is my understanding, the remaining \$1.0 billion is to be funded by transferring resources from impacted component's accounts.

CONTINGENCY ACCOUNT

Question. You indicate that the Navy's portion of the so called contingency account is \$759 million. Do you have the capability to obligate these funds in fiscal year 1994?

Answer. Yes. A large portion of the FY 94 planned expenditures are for civilian personnel expenses (separation, relocations, etc) which are necessary to begin some long daisy chain moves. The other areas of obligations in FY 94 will be engineering design of projects we want to construct in FY 95/96 and environmental clean-up of already known sites.

Question. How much of the Navy Base Closure III funds for FY 1994 would be for non-construction activities such as permanent change in station costs, planning and environmental clean up?

Answer. The details of the FY 94 BRAC III closure schedules & budgets are being developed right now by the Commanding Officers of the closing activities. It is anticipated that all of our FY 94 request will be spent on non-construction actions.

BASE CLOSURE PROCESS

Question. What problems will it give the Navy in executing the base closure process, if the base closure account is structured the

same way as the military construction accounts, that is, down to the project level of detail?

Answer. Project specific line item approval of BRAC projects may impose additional impediments to execution of the Program within the six years allotted by Law. Currently, we are able to adjust and revise project scopes and costs as necessary during the design and execution phases as the details of the closure schedule dictate. These changes if significant are subject to detailed audit by the DoDIG.

BASE CLOSURE III

Question. What types of activity for base closure requires exclusive use of base closure funds?

Answer. Base Closure and Realignment account Part II (BRAC II) is the sole source of funding for Environmental Restoration and military personnel issues at impacted activities. Additionally, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (PL 101-510, 5 November 1990) allows the use of BRAC II, Military Construction Planning and Design, Unspecified Minor Construction or Operations and Maintenance funds to implement BRAC II actions.

BASE CLOSURE—MARINE CORPS AIR STATION EL TORO

Question. General Reinke, with the recommendations to close Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro and relocate its aircraft and personnel to Miramar, California, what type of problems do you foresee with this move? For example, will this create a financial hardship for the service man or women since Miramar is in a high cost area?

Answer. It must be clarified that the move to Miramar includes both the relocation of Marine Corps Air Stations Tustin and El Toro. The problems foreseen with this move include:

The operation of over 100 more aircraft out of Miramar with missions that are dissimilar to those currently being flown.

The requirement to establish helicopter access/egress routes within San Diego's positively controlled airspace.

The limited time available to execute this multi-tiered move.

All three air stations, Tustin, El Toro, and Miramar are in high cost areas. With the complete closure of MCAS Tustin and El Toro the Marine Corps will loose 2,927 family housing units. If the access to existing military family housing in San Diego is sufficient, the impact on our Marines will be insignificant.

Question. Will you program base closure funds to construct family housing at Miramar?

Answer. Programming will be dependent on access to the San Diego housing market and final decisions of the Base Closure Commission.

AGANA, GUAM

Question. Does the Navy have any plans to relocate its activities from Agana?

Answer. The Navy has no plans to relocate Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana to Anderson Air Force Base (AFB) and the Department of Defense did not include NAS Agana on the 1993 realign-

ment and closure list submitted to the Base Closure Commission. NAS Agana was recently added to the base realignment and closure list by the Base Closure Commission as a candidate for relocation to Anderson AFB. Costs, environmental impacts, and operational constraints for this proposal need to be evaluated.

Question. What would it cost to relocate facilities from Agana?

Answer. Under the scenario whereby the Air Force remains at its current force level at Anderson Air Force Base, the cost of relocating operational units and families from Naval Air Station Agana to Anderson is around \$350 million. This preliminary estimate covers the cost of relocation, upgrade of existing facilities, and construction of new facilities. It does not include any environmental clean-up or mitigation cost that might be associated with the move.

MARINES PROGRAM LEVEL

Question. General Reinke, since 1989 your military construction program has been shrinking year by year from a level of \$242 million in 1989 to \$108 million in 1994—a 55 percent reduction. How do you explain this reduction?

Answer. Since 1989 the Department of Defense budget has taken larger and larger budget reductions. The Marine Corps has taken commensurate reductions to its total budget. This has created keen competition for scarce resources. Since the majority of the Marine Corps budget goes toward essentials such as family housing upkeep, minimum field training days for infantry battalions, recruit training, and manpower salaries there are fewer dollars available for other important requirements such as military construction.

HAWAII FAMILY HOUSING

Question. Last year the conference action on the Military Construction bill appropriated \$117 million to construct 758 new housing units at various locations in Hawaii. The conference action was \$65 million less than the amount recommended by the Senate to build the same number of units. Is the Navy able to build the same number of units at the reduced level?

Answer. Based on conventional townhouse construction, the Navy is comfortable with the amount of funds available. However, if as a result of the dynamic situation on Oahu, there is a requirement to build mid-rise housing due to site constraints, cost would be a problem.

MARINES QUALITY OF LIFE

Question. General Reinke, similar to your program level for military construction, quality of life program for the Marines has been reduced dramatically since 1989. How do you explain the drop? When will we begin to see more emphasis on quality of life projects?

Answer. Since 1988, the quality of life portion of the Marine Corps Milcon program has gone from a high of 38% in 1989 to a low of 12% in 1993 and 1994. This drop is a result of keen competition for scarce resources. In order to keep pace with the overall re-

ductions to the Department of Defense budget the Marine Corps has been required to provide increasingly larger portions of its budget to essentials such as family housing upkeep, minimum field training days for infantry battalions, recruit training, and manpower salaries.

Quality of life has been a high priority for the Marine Corps. Between 1980 and 1993 the Marine Corps has supported quality of life by investing \$657 million in new construction for bachelor housing. This investment improved the living conditions for over 38 thousand Marines. Although some new bachelor housing construction is still needed, the Marine Corps' current plan is to invest primarily in the upgrade and modernization of our current inventory.

Of the total funds for maintenance and repair the Marine Corps has increased the amount expended on barracks and troop messing facilities since 1989. The following percentages apply:

	Fiscal years					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Percent.....	7	10	20	17	17	17

The Marine Corps has been working on Bachelor and Family Housing campaign plans which call for more emphasis on quality of life projects in the upcoming budget cycle.

Question. Do you still have Marines in open bay barracks?

Answer. Yes, the Marine Corps currently billets approximately 11,000 recruits and trainees in adequate open bay barracks annually and approximately 5,000 permanent party Marines in inadequate open bay barracks. Camp Pendleton has our largest barracks deficit and must billet approximately 3,400 Marines in inadequate open bay barracks.

CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

Question. What is the status of recovery efforts from floods at Camp Pendleton? Do you plan to submit a supplemental request or reprogramming request for restoration of damaged facilities?

Answer. Emergency repairs, to primary paved roads, the Stuart Mesa Bridge, temporary bridge and road repair at Basilone, water line connections, and rechannelling the river at Ranch House and 26 area are complete or underway.

Design and planning are underway for further rechannelling of the Santa Margarita River, a permanent Stuart Mesa Bridge, utility river crossing at Basilone Road, diversion weir, housing erosion, railroad, and levees.

A Supplemental request of \$57,295,000 for Fiscal Year 93, \$18,016,000 in Fiscal Year 94 and \$24,080,000 in Fiscal Year 95 has been submitted to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The breakout by appropriation is as follows:

	Fiscal years		
	1993	1994	1995
O&M, MC	20.667	11.066	.....
MCON (MC)	3.000	6.550	24.080
FAMHSG (MC)	4.345	.400	.....
PMC .....	.185	.....	.....
RPM, D	29.098	.....	.....
Total.....	57.295	18.016	24.080

ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

Question. Approximately \$142 million of the Navy and Marine Corps program is requested for environmental type projects. How much of this is for environmental compliance reasons?

Answer. All of the projects included in the \$142 M for environmental projects are to address either Class I or Class II compliance requirements except two, which are categorized as "pollution prevention." Class I projects remedy a situation where the Base is already in violation of Federal, State or local laws. Under Class II conditions, operations will be out of compliance with an impending or projected deadline if action is not taken. Pollution prevention is taking action "today" so that there will be no pollution "tomorrow." The two pollution prevention projects are listed below:

NSB Kings Bay, GA, Utilities & Site Improvements (\$7.2 million).

NAS Memphis, TN, Potable Water System Improvements (\$0.3 million).

DEMOLITION PROGRAM

Question. Do you have a program for identifying and demolishing surplus inventory of facilities?

Answer. No, the Navy does not have any uniform program to identify or demolish surplus facilities.

Question. Do you think a demolition program would get a priority if a special line item was established under the military construction account or would you prefer to continue using Defense O&M funds for demolition?

Answer. A fenced program would help, if not funded at the expense of Operations and Maintenance or Military Construction requirements. Demolition of facilities can be very expensive because of the presence of asbestos, lead-based paint, PCB and other hazardous materials. The presence of these materials drives removal costs up, and reduces potential salvage value. It is often more cost effective to maintain structural integrity of a facility than to demolish it. A decision to demolish a facility should be based on life cycle economic analysis, together with safety and security considerations.

DEMOLITION PROGRAM

Question. Are there savings to be achieved by demolishing unneeded buildings?

Answer. Some savings could be achieved by demolition of un-needed facilities. Basic structural maintenance requires very little Operations and Maintenance funding, compared to the one time cost of building demolition. A decision to demolish a facility should be based on a life-cycle economic analysis, together with safety and security considerations.

MARINES—ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Question. General Reinke, I understand environmental compliance comprises 50 percent of your construction program. Do you expect the Environmental Compliance Program to dominate your program next year?

Answer. We anticipate that environmental compliance will continue to dominate our program in the coming years. Our infrastructure is approximately 40 years old. This aging infrastructure, along with stringent environmental compliance requirements, will cause these expenses to continue to take a large portion of the Marine Corps Milcon program.

MARINES—FAMILY HOUSING

Question. When was the last year that you had no new construction of family housing units? Why are you proposing no new units when you project a total deficiency of 9,854 units? Is base closure and manpower reduction going to help reduce the deficiency?

Answer. Fiscal Year 1980 was the last year the Marine Corps had no new construction of family housing units.

Recent budget cuts resulted in a decision to postpone a 105 unit new construction project for MCB Camp Pendleton, CA from Fiscal Year 1994 to Fiscal Year 1995. The Marine Corps places higher emphasis on maintaining and revitalizing our existing housing inventory over constructing new units. It does not make sense to construct new units while we are closing existing units because we are unable to maintain them in a habitable condition.

Our deficit is concentrated in the southern California area. The projected closure of MCAS Tustin has already resulted in a reduced projected deficit for MCAS El Toro but will result in increased deficits at other installations in the southern California area. The proposed closure of MCAS El Toro will eliminate their remaining deficit but add to the Naval Complex San Diego deficit.

SUBIC RELOCATION TO GUAM

Question. In the fiscal year 1992 Supplemental, \$60 million was appropriated in connection with relocation of Navy missions from Subic Bay to Guam. This year the Navy is requesting \$72 million in construction for Guam. How much more is required to complete the relocation to Guam?

Answer. One additional Military Construction project is required to complete the construction program supporting relocation of Navy units from Subic Bay to Guam. The cost of this Cold Storage Warehouse project is \$15.5 million.

NAPLES

Question. Is the FY 1994 request associated with relocation of any facilities from Agnano?

Answer. No. The facilities provided in the FY 94 Quality of Life (I) project, Dining Hall, Consolidated Club, Recreation Facility, Bank/Credit Union/ITT Services, are long standing requirements that have existed at the Capodichino airport site. Prior to 1989 when we acquired additional property at the airport from the Italian Air Force we did not have room to construct these "support facilities" so we made do with an undersized, inadequate mess hall at Capodichino and relied on facilities across town in Agnano, Bagnoi, or Carney Park to support the other needs. The increased military population Capodichino now make these requirements a priority.

GUAM NON-IMMIGRANT ALIENS

Question. Current law prohibits funds from being obligated or spent for any military construction project in Guam if any work is performed by a "non-immigrant alien" (i.e., hire only Guamanians or U.S. citizens). With the current unemployment rate on Guam at about one percent, are contractors having a problem hiring skilled labor?

Answer. In recent years contractors have had a problem hiring skilled labor. With current unemployment near one percent, anyone who wants a job can find one. There are basically two alternatives for contractors: 1) hire from off Island; or 2) increase wages to attract labor from existing resources.

Question. do you expect a problem in hiring skilled labor in view of the large construction program that is just getting underway?

Answer. Given the Navy's large construction program that is getting underway, the current hiring situation is expected to worsen. Bid prices are beginning to rise in Guam. The labor shortage, increased wages and moving and living expenses are contributing factors.

Question. Do you see a need to amend the current law dealing with hiring only Guamanians and U.S. citizens?

Answer. Amending the law to broaden hiring options beyond Guamanians and U.S. citizens would probably result in lower bid amounts. However, there would be a risk of lowering the quality of construction resulting from using less skilled workers. There is also the potential for language problems during construction which might lead to lower quality construction. Consequently, the Navy does not advocate an amendment to the existing laws.

AMERICAN PREFERENCE POLICY

Question. American Preference Policy for the Pacific states that for a foreign firm to be awarded the contract, its bid must be 20 percent less than the lowest responsive bid of a U.S. firm. What has been the success rate of Navy contract awards to U.S. firms for projects in Guam since adoption of the American Preference Policy for the Pacific region?

Answer. Since the American preference policy for the Pacific has been in effect, the success rate for Navy contract awards to U.S. firms has been in excess of 90 percent.

FORD ISLAND, HAWAII

Question. Could you update the Committee on Ford Island, Hawaii proposal requiring the State to construct a causeway to Ford Island in exchange for conveyance of Naval property to the State of Hawaii.

Answer. The Navy, the State of Hawaii and the City and County of Honolulu have agreed to the terms for conveyance of the Navy land and payment of funds for construction of the causeway. A Memorandum of Understanding between the parties to implement the Agreement has not been executed however, because of the newly imposed environmental indemnification requirements contained in the 1993 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (Public Law 102-396). The Department of Defense will not agree to transfer its lands subject to the new environmental indemnity provision and the city and State will not agree to waive the provision.

Question. What is your program for facilities development on Ford Island?

Answer. The Navy is considering construction of 700 to 800 units of family housing and some personnel support facilities on Ford Island. This plan is contingent upon completion of the Ford Island Causeway to provide direct access to Ford Island. There are currently no plans for constructing additional operational facilities on Ford Island.

JAPANESE FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (JFIP)

Question. Provide for the record a list of the Navy and Marine Corps projects that will be funded under the Japanese Facilities Improvement Program in Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994.

Answer. The following is a list of projects approved by the Japanese Government for JFIP funding in Fiscal Year 1993. The JFIP fiscal year begins 1 April. Funding levels for Fiscal Year 1994 have not yet been determined by the Japanese government.

JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR 1993 NEW START PROJECTS

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Title	Cost
Akaski.....	Utilities	1,604
Akaski.....	POL Facility	237
Akaski.....	Warehouse	59
Akaski.....	Oil Filter/Separator	65
Akaski.....	Warehouse (Conforming)	12
Akaski.....	POL Facility	3,459
Akizuki.....	Warehouse	781
Akizuki.....	Disaster Preventing Facility	119
Army POL.....	Pipeline (Submarine)	108
Army POL.....	Pipeline	1,555
Aska	Security Fence	22
Atsugi AB.....	POL Related Facility	788
Atsugi AB.....	Sewage Treatment Facility	122
Atsugi AB.....	Commissary	3,764
Atsugi AB.....	Family Housing	634

JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR 1993 NEW START PROJECTS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Title	Cost
Atsugi AB.....	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters.....	606
Atsugi AB.....	Family Housing	13,270
Atsugi AB.....	Family Housing	806
Atsugi AB.....	Sports Facility	7,018
Atsugi AB.....	Maintenance Hangar	50
Atsugi AB.....	Maintenance Hangar	5,651
Atsugi AB.....	Warehouse	545
Atsugi AB.....	Utilities	8,186
Atsugi AB.....	Parking Apron	44
Atsugi AB.....	Maintenance Hangar	6,877
Atsugi AB.....	Guest House	482
Atsugi AB.....	Elementary School.....	2,060
Atsugi AB.....	Sports Facility.....	81
Atsugi AB.....	Telephone Exchange.....	4,669
Atsugi AB.....	Education Facility (Multi-purpose)	6,022
Atsugi AB.....	Education Facility (Maintenance)	1,069
Azuna.....	Fire Protection Facility	1,846
Courtney	Vehicle Shop	179
Fugi.....	Warehouse (Equipment)	1,414
Fugi.....	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	3,468
Fugi	Vehicle Shop	1,163
Fugi	Sports Facility	925
Fugi	Post Office	168
Fugi	Bachelor Officers Quarters	968
Fukaya	Sewage Drainage System	368
Futenma AS.....	Sports Facility	4,615
Futenma AS.....	Administrative Building (Laboratory)	29
Futenma AS.....	Bachelor Officers Quarters	540
Futenma AS.....	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	6,801
Futenma AS.....	Vehicle Shop	902
Futenma AS.....	Parking Apron	165
Futenma AS.....	Utilities	79
Futenma AS.....	Maintenance Hangar	14
Futenma AS.....	Ground Support Shop	1,488
Futenma AS.....	Vehicle Shop	53
Hachinohe	POL Facility	65
Hansen.....	Post Office	1,005
Hansen.....	Administrative Building (Training)	2,148
Hansen.....	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	4,137
Hansen.....	Dental Clinic	2,339
Hansen.....	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	413
Hansen.....	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	326
Hansen.....	Storm Drainage System	65
Hansen.....	Administrative Building	145
Hansen.....	Communication Shop	111
Hansen.....	Vehicle Shop	4,241
Hansen.....	Road	248
Hansen.....	Warehouse (Equipment)	106
Hansen.....	Vehicle Shop	51
Hansen.....	Vehicle Shop	2,709
Hario	Medical/Dental Clinic	1,736
Hario	Community Center	2,545
Hario	Child Care Center	1,223
Hario	Commissary	2,595
Hario	Family Housing	118
Hiro	Disaster Preventing Facility	118
Ikego.....	Waste Disposal Facility	10,329
Ikego.....	Telephone Exchange	1,775
Ikego	Utilities	22,798
Ikego	Family Housing	47,616
Ikego	Family Housing	9,723

JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR 1993 NEW START PROJECTS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Title	Cost
Ikego.....	Sewage Treatment Facility.....	4,315
Iwakuni.....	Administrative Building (Aircraft)	2,003
Iwakuni.....	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	2,366
Iwakuni.....	Administrative Building	68
Iwakuni.....	Administrative Building (Data Process)	94
Iwakuni.....	Vehicle Shop	105
Iwakuni.....	Security Facility	33
Iwakuni.....	Security Fence	16
Iwakuni.....	POL Facility	147
Iwakuni.....	Family Housing	2,501
Iwakuni.....	Family Housing	317
Iwakuni.....	Sewage Draining System	992
Iwakuni.....	Post Office	237
Iwakuni.....	Sports Facility	631
Iwakuni.....	Storm Draining System.....	38
Iwakuni.....	Warehouse (Cold Storage)	3,377
Iwakuni.....	Warehouse (Package)	649
Iwakuni.....	Maintenance Shop.....	1,481
Iwakuni.....	Utilities	1,129
Iwakuni.....	Warehouse (Parts)	1,232
Iwakuni.....	Warehouse (Conforming)	48
Iwakuni.....	Runway	2,293
Kadena.....	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	4,320
Kadena.....	Medical/Dental Clinic	528
Kadena.....	Administrative Building (Engineer)	27
Kadena.....	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	5,855
Kadena.....	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters.....	153
Kadena.....	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters.....	158
Kadena.....	POL Facility	404
Kadena.....	Child Care Center	145
Kadena.....	Sewage Treatment Facility	46
Kadena.....	Utilities	13
Kadena.....	Vehicle Shop	5
Kadena.....	Security Facility	11,455
Kadena.....	Warehouse (Conforming)	647
Kadena.....	Warehouse (Parts)	224
Kadena.....	Maintenance Facility (Aircraft)	12
Kadena.....	Administrative Building (Cargo)	20
Kadena.....	Fire Fighting Facility	563
Kami Seya.....	Utilities	2,644
Kami Seya.....	Gas Station	455
Kawakani.....	Warehouse	13
Kawakani.....	Storm Drainage System	61
Kawakani.....	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	2,367
Koshiba.....	Disaster Preventing Facility	818
Koshiba.....	POL Related Facility.....	4,201
Kuwaе.....	Warehouse (Medical)	240
Kuwaе.....	Administrative Building (Health)	406
Makininato.....	Paint Shop	676
Makininato.....	Communication Shop	12
Makininato.....	Administrative Building (Vehicle)	6
Makininato.....	Child Care Center	22
Makininato.....	Elementary School	1,120
Makininato.....	Gas Station	289
Makininato.....	Bank	416
Makininato.....	Road	473
Makininato.....	Warehouse (Conforming)	414
Makininato.....	Sports Facility	6,511
Makininato.....	Vehicle Shop	12
Makininato.....	Warehouse (Cold Storage)	1,245
McTureons.....	Fire Station	999

JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR 1993 NEW START PROJECTS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Title	Cost
Misawa AB	Family Housing	1,959
Misawa AB	Administrative Building (Supply)	837
Misawa AB	Family Housing	2,369
Misawa AB	Administrative Building (Air Terminal)	269
Misawa AB	Family Housing	12,945
Misawa AB	Road	503
Misawa AB	Hard AC Shelter	13,712
Misawa AB	Hospital	10,148
Misawa AB	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	660
Misawa AB	Family Housing	5,036
Misawa AB	Administrative Building (Sec Police)	26
Misawa AB	Hard AC Shelter	2,245
Misawa AB	AC Shelter	1,678
Misawa AB	Guest House	266
Misawa AB	Warehouse	1,286
Misawa AB	Garage	218
Misawa AB	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	137
Misawa AB	Maintenance Shop	5,740
Misawa AB	Utilities	749
Misawa AB	Storm Drainage System	244
Misawa AB	Maintenance Hangar	52
Negishi.....	Storm Drainage System	62
Sagani.....	Warehouse	178
Sagani.....	Warehouse	665
Sagani.....	Test Shop	26
Sagani.....	Warehouse (Equipment)	40
Sagani.....	Utilities	4,233
Sagani.....	Garage	41
Sagani.....	Warehouse (Flammable)	47
Sagani.....	Sports Facility	1,496
Sagani.....	Storm Drainage System	864
Sasebo	Pier	2,083
Sasebo	Utilities	305
Sasebo	Telephone Exchange	5,022
Sasebo	Special Service Facility	96
Sasebo	Vehicle Shop	136
Shields	Utilities	10
Shwab	Sports Facility	173
Shwab	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	273
Shwab	Communications Shop	3,631
Tana	Post Office	458
Tategani	Storm Drainage System	30
Tategani	Warehouse (Flammable)	63
Tategani	Warehouse (Multi-purpose)	150
Terii	Warehouse (Conforming)	71
Terii	Bachelor Officers Quarters	289
Terii	Storm Drainage System	20
Terii	Warehouse	515
Urago	Safety Measures Facility	486
White Beach	Warehouse (Hospital)	172
Yokohama	Vehicle Bridge	1,453
Yokose	POL Facility	181
Yokosuka	Fire Station	1,090
Yokosuka	Exchange	112
Yokosuka	Special Service Facility	550
Yokosuka	Pier	203
Yokosuka	Utilities	84,842
Yokosuka	Dredging	2,868
Yokosuka	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	7,638
Yokosuka	Admin Building (Waterfront Support)	44
Yokosuka	Shop (Electric/Electronics)	373

JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR 1993 NEW START PROJECTS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Title	Cost
Yokosuka	Family Housing	1,158
Yokosuka	Family Housing	937
Yokosuka	Family Housing	3,417
Yokosuka	Family Housing	995
Yokosuka	Family Housing	819
Yokosuka	Family Housing	153
Yokosuka	Oil Filter/Separator	113
Yokosuka	Family Housing	4,977
Yokosuka	Family Housing	320
Yokosuka	Family Housing	150
Yokota AB	Fire Station	607
Yokota AB	Administrative Building (Aeromedic)	5,163
Yokota AB	Administrative Building (Bandshell)	876
Yokota AB	Post Office	98
Yokota AB	Youth Center	2,362
Yokota AB	Special Services Facility	133
Yokota AB	Warehouse (Medical)	2,520
Yokota AB	Parking Apron	4,905
Yokota AB	Utilities	722
Yokota AB	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	3,960
Yokota AB	Security Fence	1,161
Yokota AB	Warehouse (Material/Equipment)	28,862
Yokota AB	Oil Filter/Separator	44
Yokota AB	Child Care Center	340
Yokota AB	Family Housing	658
Yokota AB	Dining Facility	4,511
Yokota AB	Family Housing	5,947
Yosami	Security Facility	246
Zana	Storm Drainage System	1,807
Zana	Disaster Preventing Facility	728
Zana	Sports Facility	44
Zana	Family Housing	1,877
Zana	Family Housing	3,643
Zana	Sewage Treatment Facility	373
Zana	Vehicle Shop	990
Zana	Warehouse (Housing)	419
Zana	Utilities	10,407
Zana	Medical Clinic	30
Zana	Medical/Dental Clinic	1,114
Zana	Community Center	1,385
Zana	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	2,036
Zukeran	Administrative Building (Headquarters)	49
Zukeran	Administrative Building	2,775
Zukeran	Administrative Building (Vehicle Reg)	1,655
Zukeran	Warehouse (Communication)	8
Zukeran	Administrative Building (Photography)	31
Zukeran	Administrative Building (Communication)	49
Zukeran	Bank	11
Zukeran	Vehicle Shop	80
Zukeran	Vehicle Shop	29
Zukeran	Vehicle Shop	960
Zukeran	High School	2,477
Zukeran	Warehouse (Furniture)	162
Zukeran	Warehouse (Hospital)	2,280

Question. Have the Japanese declined to fund any projects that you requested in fiscal years 1993 and 1994? If so, what projects were denied, at what cost, and for what reason?

Answer. The Japanese have turned down several Navy projects in the 1993 request. The reasons for denials include need for site acquisition and/or clear building sites, and projects deemed politically sensitive to the Japanese government. The U.S. has not yet requested formal approval for the fiscal year 1994 Japanese Facilities Improvement Program (FJIP) candidates and, therefore, there have been no denials in the current year program.

LONDON, U.K. FAMILY HOUSING

Question. The budget request includes \$15.5 million to exercise a purchase option for 81 leased family housing in London, England. Please provide economic analysis supporting this purchase.

Answer. The executive summary of the economic analysis supporting purchase of 81 West Ruislip units follows. A complete copy can be provided upon request. The economic analysis supports purchase as the most cost effective alternative for the United States Government. The purchase price is \$191,000 per unit versus \$250,000 to purchase a three-bedroom townhouse in London. Homes in London are very expensive, small, and lack American amenities. Fiscal Year 1994 is the last year to exercise the purchase option contained in the existing lease agreement.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study reviews conceptual alternatives to provide adequate family housing in order for Commander, U. S. Naval Activities, United Kingdom (COMNAVACTUK) to perform its assigned mission. An existing lease agreement with Peter Gordon Blacker covers 81 family housing units and includes a provision that gives the U.S. Government an opportunity to purchase the property at a stated time during the lease term and for a stated price. This analysis examines the conceptual alternatives of 1) continued leasing; or 2) continued leasing through FY-94 with purchase of the facility with FY-94 funds, and cessation of annual rent at the end of FY-94. Both Alternatives 1 and 2 are capable of being implemented. For informational purposes these alternatives were compared with continued leasing through FY-95 with a hypothetical FY-94 Military Construction of a family housing to meet COMNAVACTUK's needs. No land is or will be available for pursuit of MILCON construction, however, and Alternative 3 is incapable of implementation. Inclusion in the analysis was solely for heuristic purposes. The Net Present Value (NPV) projections of the three alternatives are shown below:

<u>Alternative Means</u>	<u>NPV</u>	<u>USS Equiv.</u>
1 Status Quo/Leasing	£9,453,000	\$13,733,000
2 Lease w/Purchase Using FY-94 Funds	£5,729,000	\$9,610,000
3 MILCON-FY-94	£6,026,000	\$10,136,000

Alternative 2 has the lowest NPV of the three alternatives. A description of each alternative is summarized below:

Alternative 1 (NPV is £9,453,000) considers continued leasing of 81 family housing units through FY-2009; the existing lease began October 1, 1984 and runs for ten years with 15 additional one-year renewable options ending in FY-2009. Rents were escalated every five years based on provisions in the existing lease. The lease allows for restoration costs at the end of the lease. Based on on-going negotiations with Mr. Blacker on other leased properties, the restoration costs may be substantial. Therefore, an estimated cost for restoration has been included.

Alternative 2 (NPV is £5,729,000) considers the purchase of the existing property with FY-94 funding with Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD) in FY-95. The purchase option and stated price are in conformity with provisions in the existing lease. Leasing terms will be the same as in Alternative No. 1 through FY-94. A composite residual value for the buildings and related land is included in this alternative.

Alternative 3 (NPV is £6,026,000) considers the same leasing scheme as Alternative 1 through FY-95. A MILCON Project would be included in the FY-94 MILCON program; it is assumed that land will be purchased in FY 94 for construction and that MILCON will take two years with BOD occurring in FY-96. Residual values for land and buildings are shown in this alternative. An estimated cost for restoration of the existing leased units has been included.

The U.S. Government will be responsible for annual utility, maintenance and operation costs under all three alternatives. Therefore, these cost have been eliminated from the analysis. All costs were escalated annually based on appropriate inflation factors.

BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT

Question. The Navy is doing what we have advocated for a long time (i.e., closing bases), but now you are doing it all at once. What, if anything, can you do to soften the blow of the local economy?

Answer. First, the Navy is expediting relocation planning, operational closure, and McKinney Act/Governmental reuse screening to allow the earliest possible disposal/transfer of base property to local non-DOD use. Second, when the community has identified potential users for the base property, the Navy is utilizing interim leases to allow community access to Navy held property in advance of actual disposal/transfer. Third, in the absence of an identified community end use, the Navy is maintaining the structural integrity of closed facilities to preserve their value for reuse until actually transferred. Fourth, the Navy is accelerating environmental restoration whenever possible to stimulate basic property reuse planning. Finally, the Navy is functioning as a community advocate in liaison with other State and Federal agencies to assist in obtaining conversion funds to help transition the use of closing Navy facilities. This aid includes grants from DOD's Office of Economic Adjustment, the Homeowner's Assistance Program, separation bonuses to civil service personnel, job retraining reimbursement and incentives to employers. Also available are School Impact Aid, and grants through the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration. Information is passed through Navy conducted, jointly sponsored community conferences.

BASE CLOSURE III

Question. Explain the problem of having three separate base closure accounts.

Answer. It is my understanding that the two Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Acts we're currently operating under (BRAC 88 and 90) each established a single account to fund their respective closure and realignment actions. The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (PL 101-510, 5 November 1990) established a single account to fund the 1991, 1993 and 1995 actions. I don't perceive any difficulties with maintaining separate distinct accounts for each round of closures. However, funding the remaining BRAC actions from a single account may provide some additional fiscal flexibility.

STATEN ISLAND SECTION 801 PROJECT

Question. If Homeport at Staten Island is approved for closure, what will the Navy's position on the build-to-lease project for 915 housing units? Will the Navy terminate or buy out the lease?

Answer. Based on Office of the Secretary of Defense guidance, there is no Termination for Convenience of the United States Government clause included in this contract. Therefore, Navy is considering a wide range of alternatives to avoid breakage costs. These alternatives include housing residual military families, bachelors and Department of Defense civilians in the New York City area, and possibly subleasing to the public.

EVERETT, WASHINGTON

Question. How much has been appropriated for construction of the strategic homeport at Everett, Washington and how much is required to complete construction?

Answer. The amount appropriated from Military Construction, Navy (MCON) projects through fiscal year 1993 is \$240.9 million. There are two projects in the fiscal year 1994 MCON budget totalling \$34 million. MCON projects totalling \$86.8 million are planned for future MCON budget requests.

Question. How much in base closure funds are allocated for construction at Everett?

Answer. As part of the base closure appropriations parts I and II, \$88.4 million has been appropriated through fiscal year 1993 for construction and land acquisition at Everett. Two additional base closure 1991 projects, totalling \$5.5 million, are in the current budget. No additional base closure projects are anticipated.

QUALITY OF LIFE PROJECTS

Question. I wish to commend both the Navy and Marines on the request for \$148 million in quality of life projects of which \$23 million is for nine child development centers.

Answer. Thank you. The Navy is continuing to make improvements in quality of life for both living and working environments.

BASE CLOSURE—ACCELERATED CLEAN UP

Question. As you know, one of the major problems in the base closure process is the length of time to perform necessary remedial clean up. What is being done to shorten all the planning, investigatory and review periods so that remedial clean up can be accomplished in a more expedited fashion.

Answer. The Navy is working closely with other Federal Agencies and state regulatory authorities to implement procedures for moving sites rapidly from the investigation phase to cleanup. One effort is to integrate overlapping programs and emphasize the final clean up of the site rather than the process. Another effort involves conducting interim removal/remedial actions at sites when it is prudent to proceed before all phases of study are completed. An additional effort involves the establishing of a team or partnering approach with regulatory authorities for selecting remedies at National Priorities List installations. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has final approval authority at NPL installations. At non-NPL installations, the Navy involves Federal and state regulatory authorities early on to promote coordination and concurrence in the proposed site cleanup. Finally, in FY93, the Navy established the Pilot Expedited Environmental Clean-Up Program at 5 installations (4 BRAC installations: NAS Chase Field, MCGACC Twenty-Nine Palms, NCBC Davisville and NS Long Beach). Results have been mixed but the tendency has been toward quicker cleanup because of higher visibility.

JOBS BILL

Question. What is the state of the construction industry? Is it down? Is there a heavily competitive market? Could you elaborate on how long, in terms of the shortest time to the longest time, it takes to get a project on the street once the bill is enacted into law?

Answer. We believe that the construction industry across the country is basically down with the exception of the Northwest portion. Bidding on our military construction projects has been extremely competitive with relatively narrow bid ranges for the past year. The construction industry in Hawaii and Guam is particularly competitive at this time due to the tightening of Japanese banks on their credit lines, resulting in a virtual stoppage of major Japanese investment in new construction. Construction firms in Guam which have not sought work from us since the early 70's are now actively bidding our projects.

The length of project award lead time is a difficult question to answer precisely in that so many different things significantly influence the outcome. However, as a rough rule of thumb for medium-sized projects (\$5-\$25 Million), our experience has been that the pre-design phase of selecting and contracting for a design firm is about 6 months, the actual design another 10 months, and the construction pre-award phase an additional 4 months. This totals 20 months in all from a fresh start. We try to accomplish much of the design effort before bill enactment, thereby substantially reducing the time from authorization to award. These average times can vary greatly depending upon the amount of additional design required to meet various environmental permitting requirements, type of procurement strategy selected for solicitation, and inherent complexity of the facility being constructed. Therefore, depending on how much design work has been accomplished, the shortest time between authorization and award can be as little as two months and as much as twenty months for a straight-forward construction project.

Question. How long would it take for a housing repair project to get out on the street as opposed to a housing improvement project?

Answer. There really is not much difference, except for funding source. Both types of projects are designed and executed the same way. Projects that would be recommended for inclusion in a Jobs Bill would already be designed. Generally, we could award Jobs Bill family housing repair and improvement project in two to five months.

PARAMETRIC DESIGN

Question. How has parametric design helped you in cutting planning costs and streamlining the design process from 35 percent concept to final design?

Answer. The parametric process substitutes a project engineering phase in lieu of direct design to obtain information needed to develop the budget estimate submittal. A direct comparison between "traditional" design and parametric design costs is not feasible because all projects must be designed from 0-100%, regardless of the method used for budget estimating. The benefit from use of para-

metric process is that it provides better cost estimating and control through improved communication between users, agents, designers, contractors, and reduces design breakage by starting final design only after the project is in OSD's budget.

Actual design "board time" for both the traditional process and parametric process is about the same. Timeliness of project execution may be improved by use of the parametric process, in that delays and disruptions through the design are minimized. However, we have insignificant experience at this time to quantify anticipated savings, either in cost or time.

FY 1994 PROJECTS IMPACTED BY BASE CLOSURE

Question. For the record, list all the projects (and amounts) in the fiscal year 1994 budget that are impacted by the Secretary of Defense's 1993 Base Closure and Realignment recommendations.

Answer. In the event the Department of Defense recommendations provided to the 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission are approved, the following projects would no longer be required due to base closure realignments or closures:

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal years	State	Installation	Project	Title	Amounts
MCON:					
1994	CA	NTC San Diego	P-067	Fire Sprinkler Washers	700
1994	CA	MCAS El Toro.....	P-624	Maintenance Hangar Add	1,950
1994	CA	NAS Alameda.....	P-053	Control Tower Complex.....	4,700
1994	CT	NSB New London	P-438	SUB Ind Waste Treat Fac.....	5,700
1994	CT	NSB New London	P-421	Utilities Improvements	8,190
1994	CT	NSB New London	P-391	Steam Turbine Generator	6,600
1994	CT	NSB New London	P-441	Haz Waste Transfer Fac.....	1,450
1994	FL	NAS Cecil Field	P-831	Sanitary Wastewr Treat.....	1,500
1994	HI	NAS Barbers PT	P-253	Fire Fighting Trng Fac.....	1,350
1994	TN	NAS Memphis.....	P-292	Fuels Trainer Facility	600
1994	VA	NADEP Norfolk	P-327	Aircraft Rework Facility	17,800
Subtotal.....					50,540
FHN:					
1994	NY	NS Staten Island	H-04-87	Mitchel Manor Whlsite, II	7,161
1994	CA	San Francisco.....	H-1093	Upgrade HVAC Sys, Stockton	400
Subtotal.....					7,561
BRAC II:					
1994	CA	MCAS 29 Palms	P-004S	Airfield Ops and Maint	47,720
1994	CA	MCAS 29 Palms	P-995S	Runway, Site Prep & Infra	165,700
1994	CA	MCAS 29 Palms	P-521S	Access Road.....	14,200
1994	CA	NAR Alameda	P-320S	Hangar Modifications.....	4,100
1994	CA	NAS ALameda.....	H-206S	Family Housing (71 units)	8,670
1994	HI	NAS Barbers PT	P-261S	Consolidated Trainer Fac.....	1,500
Subtotal.....					254,890
Total					303,991

¹ Requirement for this facility will transfer to Kaneohe Bay if BRAC 93 recommendations are approved.

Other FY 94 projects may not be required pending investigation of continued need in light of BRAC 93 recommendations. These

projects will be identified to the Committee after determinations are made.

PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS IMPACTED BY BASE CLOSURE

Question. For the record, list all prior year projects not yet funded that are impacted by the Secretary of Defense 1993 Base Closure and Realignment recommendations. The list should show project name, fiscal year appropriated and amount.

Answer. In the event the Department of Defense recommendations provided to the 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission are approved, the following projects would no longer be required due to base closure realignments or closures:

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	State	Installation	Project	Title	Amount
MCON:					
1992.....	CA	NSY Mare Island	P-295	Computer Operations Center.....	9,000
1992.....	CA	NADEP Alameda.....	P-715	Boiler Plant Modifications	800
1992.....	CA	NADEP Alameda.....	P-726	HVAC Modifications	1,250
1993.....	CA	NSY Mare Island	P-282	Hazardous & Flammable Stor....	8,000
1992.....	CT	NSB New London	P-394	Submarine IMA Facilities.....	5,800
1993.....	CT	NSB New London	P-428	Pier 17 Upgrade	12,500
1993.....	FL	NAS Cecil Field	P-266	Jet Engine Test Cell	5,850
1991.....	MS	NAS Meridian	P-191	Access Roads	500
1992.....	MS	NAS Meridian	P-280	Expand/Modify Fire Stas.....	418
1992.....	MS	NAS Meridian	P-277	Fire Training Facility	1,200
1993.....	MS	NAS Meridian	P-281	Child Development Center	1,100
1990.....	SC	NB Charleston	P-190	Access Roads	3,000
1992.....	SC	FMWTC Charleston	P-624	Advanced FF Trainer	14,620
1993.....	TN	NAS Memphis.....	P-291	Firemat Training Mockup	3,300
1993.....	TN	NAS Memphis.....	P-170	Fire Rescue Training Fac.....	9,060
1993.....	TN	NAS Memphis.....	P-011	Fire Rescue Station	1,750
Subtotal					78,148
MCNR:					
1990.....	CA	NRC Bakersfield	P-129	Land Acquisition	1,000
1993.....	IL	NAS Glenview.....	P-158	Fuel Farm Modifications	6,500
1991.....	MA	NAS S. Weymouth.....	P-059	Fire Station Addition	780
1991.....	TX	NAS Dallas	P-355	Community Center	400
1991.....	TX	NAS Dallas	P-208	GSE Shop	1,640
Subtotal					10,320
FHN:					
1990.....	CA	NAS Alameda	H-071	Family Housing	1 34,000
1993.....	CA	MCAS El Toro.....	H-115	Family Housing (200 Homes) ..	2 14,100
1993.....	CA	MCAS El Toro.....	H-125	Family Housing Land Sale.....	2 0
1993.....	CA	MCAS El Toro.....	H-126	Family Housing Land Sale.....	2 0
1993.....	FL	NAS Cecil Field	HRC-191	Repair/Imprv 200 Units	3 0
1993.....	MA	NAS S. Weymouth.....	HC-586	Repairs to 48 Units	3 0
1993.....	MA	DODFH Westover	HRC-191	Repair/Improv 183 Homes	3 0
1993.....	TX	NAS Dallas	HCR-191	Repairs to Qtrs A and B	3 0
Subtotal					48,100
BRAC I:					
1990.....	NY	NS Staten Island	P-120R	Outdoor Recreation Facs	2,600
1991.....	NY	NS Staten Island	P-118R	Police Station	1,200
1991.....	NY	NS Staten Island	P-110R	Automotive Hobby Shop	640
1993.....	NY	NS Staten Island	P-113R	BOQ	9,000
1993.....	NY	NS Staten Island	P-108R	Storage Facilities	1,600

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	State	Installation	Project	Title	Amount
Subtotal					15,040
BRAC II:					
1993.....	HI	NAS Barbers Pt.....	P-255S	COMPATWINGSPAC Bldg (II) ...	2,600
HUGO:					
1991.....	SC	NS Charleston	P-937H	Gear Locker/Auto Hby Shop	3,250
1991.....	SC	NS Charleston	P-646H	Fleet Ops Control Bldg.....	2,350
Subtotal					5,600
Total					159,808

¹ Reprogramming of funds originally slated for NS Long Beach has been requested. Congress awaiting results of BRAC 93. If BRAC 93 approved, this project is no longer required. However, there are continuing critical housing shortages in Southern California, such as San Diego.

² Housing projects on hold pending final determination of need and required scope to support San Diego County deficit. Obligation of \$900K lodged against H115.

³ Project cancelled prior to BRAC 93 due to \$57M Congressional reduction to Navy's FY 93 Construction Improvement Account.

Other projects FY93 ands prior, including those under construction or with obligations incurred, may not be required pending investigation of continued need in light of the BRAC 93 recommendations. These projects will be identified to the Committee after determinations are made.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Hefnor.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mr. Dicks:]

NAVAL STATION EVERETT

Question. The Fiscal Year 93 Military Construction appropriations bill provided \$5.6 million for the Oil and Water Separator; can you tell me the current status of this project?

Answer. Design of the Oil/Water Separator (P-085) was completed in early April 1993. Invitation for bids was advertised in late April 1993. Bid opening is set for early June 1993. Construction award is scheduled for mid to late June 1993.

Question. Does this strategic homeport remain a high priority for the Navy for the Pacific Northwest?

Answer. Naval Station Everett remains a high priority for the Navy. As part of the Base Closure process, the Navy is consolidating its berthing requirements, with a goal of reducing infrastructure costs. Completion of facilities at NAVSTA Everett allows consolidation of Naval presence in Pacific Northwest. A nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and six surface combatants will be homeported at NAVSTA Everett. Existing berthing facilities resources on Puget Sound (Bremerton, Bangor, Keyport) are essentially at capacity and their ability to absorb new functions is limited. The completed carrier pier and the planned breakwater pier at NAVSTA Everett will provide the needed berthing facilities to support the carrier battle group. The first two ships will arrive in 1994 with the remainder scheduled in 1995 and 1996. NAVSTA Everett will be an operational component of the Puget Sound region along with the shipyard, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Bangor Sub-

marine Base, Indian Island Ordnance Annex, Keyport Weapons Engineering Station and other supporting installations. In addition to the Naval Shipyard, there are a number of master ship repair contractors in Puget Sound which offer overhaul, maintenance and repair services to the Navy.

Puget Sound's deep water, wide shipping channels, storm protected waters, and absence of significant navigational restrictions, such as bridges and shallows, make it one of the west coast's prime harbors. A feature of the region's population distribution is the array of life style options it offers. Puget Sound's life styles vary from very urban in Seattle to quiet rural life styles in the northern and western regions. The opportunity for duty assignments at Puget Sound Naval installations which offer these advantages is a much desired feature for many service families. The small community settings allow service families to become involved in local community activities, a major factor contributing to the good community relations which exist at most Puget Sound installations. High quality and availability of housing throughout the Puget Sound region are generally good.

Question. The Navy's fiscal year 1994 request includes \$12 million for the steam plant at Everett. What other immediate projects are still necessary to complete the infrastructure?

Answer. The Navy also has requested \$22.2 million for a breakwater in its fiscal year 1994 MILCON budget. Additionally projects totalling \$86.8 million are required in the outyears to complete the infrastructure at Naval Station Everett. These include: family housing; bachelor quarters; training facilities; maintenance facilities; and some personnel support facilities. The most important project will convert the breakwater into a fully capable ship berthing pier.

Question. What projects are planned in the outyears and are these projects fully funded?

Answer. Additional projects totaling \$86.8 million are required to complete the infrastructure at Naval Station Everett. These projects are included in the Navy's Future Years Defense Plan.

Question. Given the current MILCON projects, and those the Navy has planned for, when does the Navy expect the base to begin operations?

Answer. The base will be ready to support the first two ships to be homeported at Naval Station Everett in 1994. Initial Operating Capability (IOC) will be reached when all the facilities required to support the Carrier Battlegroup are in place in 1996. Key to IOC is completion of the Breakwater which is included in the Navy's fiscal year 1994 request. Land for the off-site support complex, provided by BRAC 88 and 91, has been procured. Designs for the off-site facilities are underway. The planned off-site operational date is mid 1995.

Question. How many and what kind of ships will be homeported at Everett, starting when? Exactly how many carriers would the Everett homeport actually be able to accommodate?

Answer. The port is constructed to accommodate one aircraft carrier. A schedule of ship arrivals is provided below:

1994 2 FFGs (Perry Class) from Long Beach; 1995 2 DDs (Spruance Class) from Long Beach; 1996 2 DDGs (Burke Class) from San Diego; and 1996 1 CVN (Nimitz Class) from Bremerton.

Question. A great deal of effort by the Navy has been expended during the construction of this base with the full intention of protecting the environment. Can you remind the committee of all of these efforts? What specific projects at Everett address environmental concerns?

Answer. The Navy has made protecting the environment a high priority during the planning, design and construction of Naval Station Everett:

Planning

The Navy complied with all required criteria for issue of environmental permits from the Army Corps of Engineers, Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Association (PSAPCA), Everett Port Authority, and the city of Everett.

Careful preparation of Environmental Impact Statements detailed how the planned construction will affect the environment and the Navy's plans to mitigate any impacts.

Design

Alarmed sluice gates on the carrier pier to prevent accidental spills of waste, oil, and sewage from entering the storm drain system.

Comprehensive testing of dredge spoils.

Monitoring and counting of fish migration and population.

Use of clean burning natural gas in boiler facilities.

Extensive water quality monitoring.

Buildings designed with energy conservation as a major factor.

Ship waste processed through an oil/water separator.

Upland storm drainage passed through an oil/water separator to ensure that run off contains no oil contaminants.

Station has documented procedures for spillage prevention, and hazardous materials clean-up.

Station will maintain sufficient number of booms to contain a major oil spill.

Construction

Rip-rap deflector constructed to divert migrating fish away from ship berthing areas.

Environmental protection plans required on construction contracts include dust control and disposal of excess construction materials.

Construction contractors are required to filter storm water to prevent excess soil and construction debris from leaving site during construction.

Industrial hygienist required to monitor all excavation procedures and earth moving to direct appropriate disposal of suspected problem materials.

In-water work scheduled to avoid fish migration periods.

The following projects address environmental concerns at Naval Station Everett:

P-085 Oil/Water Separator, fiscal year 93

This facility will collect nonhazardous oily bilge water discharged from ships berthed at Navy Station Everett. Oil and sludge will be separated from the water and recovered for disposal under the Station Solid Waste or Hazardous Waste Recovery Programs.

P-084 Hazardous Waste Transfer and Storage Facility, fiscal year 95

This facility will provide safe, temporary storage for hazardous wastes generated at Naval Station Everett prior to disposal in accordance with environmental regulations.

P-003 Steam/Compressed Air Plant, fiscal year 94

This facility will provide steam and compressed air allowing ships to shut down their boilers and compressed air systems while in port. Shutdown of ships boilers reduces fuel consumption and, therefore, impact on air quality.

P-113 Shoreline Improvements and Seawall, fiscal year 87

The construction of a seawall has stabilized the shoreline and protect if from erosion.

BACHELOR QUARTERS

Question. Last year's Military Construction Appropriations Bill provided \$26.6 million for Bachelor Enlisted Quarters at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Can you tell me the status of this Military Construction project?

Answer. The \$26.6 million represents two (2) Military Construction projects. Their status is listed below:

P-283—Budget is \$13.3 million

Design is 90% complete and will be released for bidding early July 1993.

P-297—Budget is \$13.3 million

This project was added by Congress to the Fiscal Year 1993 Military Construction Program.

The architectural-engineering design firm has been selected and design has started. The project will be available for bidding first quarter Fiscal Year 1994.

KITSAP COUNTY

Question. The Navy's Fiscal Year 1994 request includes approximately \$27 million for family housing at Bangor. This funding is crucial for this area. If the funding is provided this year, when would the Navy hope for these to be available?

Answer. The Fiscal Year 1994 project is combined with the two FY 1993 projects. Anticipated construction award is early FY 1994. The planned date for completion of construction, when all homes will be available, is December 1995. The usual practice is for acceptance of housing in phases, and the first homes are likely to be

turned over to the Government between August and December 1994.

WHIDBEY ISLAND NAVAL AIR STATION

Question. Do you know what the waiting period is for affordable family housing in Island County? How many units of housing will be needed to bring this waiting period closer in line with other Navy bases?

Answer. The average waiting period for assignment to Navy family housing for enlisted members is 18 months. The latest family housing survey and market analysis reflect a requirement for 659 additional homes. A preliminary review of migrations to Whidbey Island recommended by BRAC 93 indicate that, if approved, the housing shortfall will increase to approximately 780 homes.

Question. How much is estimated environmental cleanup cost of NAS Alameda?

Answer. According to the latest Pollution Control Report for NAS Alameda, cleanup costs are estimated to be \$72 million.

Question. To the extent that remedial measures are required to meet "best management practices" at NAS Alameda, what major construction projects will be required and what are these estimated costs?

Answer. There are no major Military Construction projects in NAS Alameda's backlog for remedial measures. Future construction solutions for remediation have not been defined.

Question. What percentage of the overall Department of Defense employment is in the state of California?

Answer. Approximately 15 percent of active military and civilian employment is in the State of California. This percentage was derived from a 1992 DEFENSE ALMANAC "Where Military Dollars Are Spent" table for fiscal year 1991. Current percentage of employment in California is anticipated to be proportionately the same.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mr. Dicks.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mr. Hoyer:]

Question. Navy had requested and Congress had approved three MILCONs for NESEA:

P-723, FACSFAC Systems Integration Facility \$4M.

P-712, ACLS Integration & Test Facility \$1.75M.

P-720, AN/SPN-46 Support Facility \$5.82M.

After NESEA was removed from the 1991 Base Closure list, Navy had given the green light for these projects.

In April, however, all three were frozen. This might make sense if the recommendation was the same as 1991. However, it is not. The 1993 recommendation does not close NESEA entirely, but instead makes clear that Naval Air programs, specifically the ACLS Program, shall remain at St Inigoes and be transferred to NAVAIR.

That being the case, why would a freeze be put on the P-712 ACLS MILCON?

Answer. As good stewards of the taxpayers money, the Navy conducted a thorough review of *all* projects at activities on the 1993 proposed closure and realignment list. Projects at St Inigoes required special attention due to the complex nature of the realignment and the change in lead responsibility for the ACLS mission from Space and Naval Warfare Command to Naval Air Systems Command.

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Why would this facility be constructed anywhere else but where NAVAIR will be consolidated?

Answer. The temporary delay was necessary to permit the new property custodian, NAVAIR, an opportunity to review the requirement and location of the project in view of its overall responsibilities for naval aviation workload.

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The P-720 is the same case: It is a NAVAIR function as well and that testing will continue at St Inigoes. Why would this project be deferred?

Answer. As mentioned above, the Navy conducted a thorough review of all projects at activities on the 1993 proposed closure and realignment list. The temporary delay was necessary to permit the new property custodian, NAVAIR, an opportunity to review the requirement and location of the project in view of its overall responsibilities for naval aviation workload.

JET ENGINE TEST FACILITY AT PATUXENT RIVER, MARYLAND

Question. What is the status of the F-18 E/F program? I note that the FY 96 budget plan has a \$4.9 million request for the P-383 jet engine test cell facility. Regardless of the F-18 program, the

Naval Air Warfare Center's ability to test and evaluate jet engines will be compromised by lack of proper facilities required for more advanced jet engines and current environmental constraints. If funds are not requested until FY 96, and the F-18 E/F program moves forward, this project will not be online in time for the testing and development program to begin. This could lead to delays and increased costs. Could you please provide the committee with more data regarding the P-383 project? Specifically, which jet engines it would be utilized for and its impact on environmental quality standards at Patuxent?

Answer. Seven F-18 E/F aircraft are under contract and being produced (five E models and two F models). They are scheduled to arrive at NAS Patuxent River in June 1995 to begin development testing. In addition to testing the aircraft and its subsystems, there will be significant testing that will be required for the new F414-GE-400 engine. The F414-GE-400 cannot be tested in the existing engine test facilities without costly modifications. Also, if the engine is not tested in the T10 facility, the accuracy that is required during a development testing program will not be available.

Project P-383 is required to replace the two existing engine test facilities at NAS Patuxent River that are over 30 years old and in poor condition. Project P-383 will erect a standard T10 engine test facility now on-hand at Patuxent River at a cost of about five million dollars. It was originally located at NAS Cubi Point, Philippines. This test facility was dismantled in the Philippines and shipped to Patuxent River in October 1992. The facility is only a few years old and is in excellent condition. If a new standard T-10 engine test facility were to be built the cost would approach eight million dollars.

NAS Patuxent River tests about 25 engines a month in the present facilities. Engines now being tested included the J-85, J-52, TF-30, and F-404 engines. At the present rate of deterioration of these facilities it will be only a couple of years before all engine testing will have to be done outside (open air). Testing engines outside will seriously jeopardize the engine test results and ultimately the safety of the aircraft. Also to be considered is the degradation of environmental quality (noise) problem. An F-404 open air engine run generates about 140 dba at 250 feet. If run in the T-10 facility the noise level will be only 80 dba at 250 feet.

LARGE ANECHOIC CHAMBER

Question. Last year, the Congress authorized the full \$61 million for this project and appropriated \$10 million for design and construction.

What is the status of the design work?

Answer. We authorized the start of the design process this year.

Question. Last year, the Congress authorized the full \$61 million for this project and appropriated \$10 million for design and construction.

Have any contracts been let on this project to date? If not why not?

Answer. No contracts have been let yet. DoD only released the money to the Navy on 17 April 1993.

Question. Last year, the Congress authorized the full \$61 million for this project and appropriated \$10 million for design and construction.

What is the hold up?

Answer. Until DoD released the project, we were unable to proceed with design contract. The process has now begun and will take up to six months to sign a contract for design services.

Question. Last year, the Congress authorized the full \$61 million for this project and appropriated \$10 million for design and construction.

When will the design begin?

Answer. We expect to have an A&E firm under contract by September 1993.

Question. Last year, the Congress authorized the full \$61 million for this project and appropriated \$10 million for design and construction.

Why were no funds requested in the FY 94 program for Navy?

Answer. By the time the FY 92 MILCON Bill, which added the first portion of the project and directed the balance be added in FY 94, was enacted in October 1992 the Navy TOA was fixed and under review at OSD. Declining Defense budgets did not allow deferral of other budgeted priorities to accommodate the direction contained in the 1992 appropriation act.

ANECHOIC CHAMBER AT KIRTLAND AFB

Question. A March 29 1993 Inspector General of DoD Audit Report on Advanced Test Facilities found the following had occurred: that the Air Force had moved ahead and spent \$5.4 Million in R&D funds at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico to construct a large anechoic chamber. The IG report found that they had wrongly classified the chamber as "equipment" instead of as a MILCON which is what it was.

Is the Navy aware of this report?

Answer. Yes, the Navy has been provided a copy of the DoD IG report on Advanced Test Facilities.

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Could the Anechoic Chamber at Patuxent perform the testing that is being done at Kirtland?

Answer. Yes, to the best of our knowledge, the Kirtland anechoic chamber supports high powered microwave testing. It is constructed of similar materials as the Patuxent chamber. Therefore, the same radio frequency/power combinations as the Kirtland chamber can be accommodated at the Patuxent chamber. The limiting factor to such testing is the ability of the anechoic material in the chamber to safely absorb the radio-frequency power. Additionally, the chambers are similarly sized. The Kirtland chamber is 76' × 76' × 40', while the Patuxent chamber is 100' × 60' × 35'. Therefore

similar equipment can be tested in the chamber. Finally, equipment being developed at Kirtland will be used to simulate high powered microwave weapons. This equipment is of similar technology that is used to conduct electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) testing at Patuxent. The only unknown factor at this time is the amount of workload at the Kirtland chamber and if the Patuxent chamber and/or the other existing Air Force chambers can absorb that workload.

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Was the Navy consulted as to the possibility of using Patuxent's Chamber for the Air Force testing?

Answer. No, however, some liaison has occurred since the Kirtland AFB facility was constructed.

Question. A March 29, 1993 Inspector General of DoD Audit Report on Advanced Test Facilities found the following had occurred: that the Air Force had moved ahead and spent \$5.4 Million in R&D funds at Kirtland AFB. New Mexico to construct a large anechoic chamber. The IG report found that they had wrongly classified the chamber as "equipment" instead of as a MILCON which is what it was.

For the record, please provide a listing of all inter-service testing that is done at Patuxent, including Air Force. Specifically highlight those projects that are similar in nature to that the Air Force is doing at Kirtland.

Answer. Table 1 provides the break down of tri-service E3 and electronic warfare testing performed at Patuxent. Programs of note being the Army's UH-60A in May 87 to help solve some severe electromagnetic interference problems and the Air Force C-17 at Patuxent now conducting EM1 and lightning tests. These tests have occurred in the anechoic chamber, shielded hangar and outdoors.

TABLE 1.—TRI-SERVICE E3 AND EW PROGRAMS PERFORMED AT PATUXENT RIVER

	Date	User
Aircraft:		
AH-64.....	January 1987.....	USA
CV-580.....	February 1987.....	NASA
F-16.....	April 1987.....	USAF
HH-65A.....	April 1987.....	USCG
UH-60A.....	May 1987.....	USA
HU-25A.....	May 1987.....	USCG
HU-25A.....	July 1987	USCG
HC-130H.....	August 1987.....	USCG
OH-58D.....	August 1987.....	USA
F-15.....	October 1987.....	USAF
HH-3F.....	November 1987.....	USCG
F-15.....	December 1987.....	USAF
S-70A.....	December 1987.....	Australia
HC-130H	March 1988	USCG

TABLE 1.—TRI-SERVICE E3 AND EW PROGRAMS PERFORMED AT PATUXENT RIVER—Continued

	Date	User
HC-130H	April 1988	USCG
HC-130H	July 1988	USCG
F-18	July 1988	Australia
CF-18	August 1988	Canada
F-16	September 1988	USAF
G-IV	September 1988	USCG
S-70A-9	September 1988	Australia
HH-65A	November 1988	USCG
F-15	November 1988	USAF
P-3	November 1988	USCG
HH-65A	January 1989	USCG
AH-1F	February 1989	USA
VC-11A	March 1989	USCG
E-2C	May 1989	USCG
HDL	June 1989	USA
HH-3a	June 1989	USCG
VC-4A	July 1989	USCG
UH-60A	September 1989	USA
S-70B-2	September 1989	Australia
F-27	September 1989	Thailand
HC-130H	October 1989	USCG
DNA Field Map	February 1990	USAF
CF-18	March 1990	Canada
F-18	February 1990	Canada
HU-25	June 1990	USCG
MH-47E	May 1991	USA
C-130	May 1991	USAF
HH-60J	November 1990	USCG
AH-64	October 1991	USA
MH-60K	October 1991	USA
AH-1S	October 1991	USA
MH-47	November 1991	USA
HM-60K	January 1992	USA
HC-130H	January 1992	USCG
T-39	May 1992	USAF
CANADAIR	October 1992	Canada
C-17	March 1993	USAF
CH-47D	April 1993	USA
AH-64 (Longbow)	July 1993	USA (scheduled)

SUMMARY.—JANUARY 1987–APRIL 1993

	Army	AF	NASA	Coast Guard	Foreign
Total number days	234	424	21	259	262
Total projects	13	9	1	20	9
Average number days/projects	18	47	21	13	29

HAZARDOUS FLAMMABLE MATERIAL STORAGE FACILITY

Question. The FY 96 Program also shows \$3.4 Million for a HAZMAT Facility at Patuxent.

What is the current condition of the facilities at Patuxent that store hazardous materials?

Answer. Existing facilities are inadequate based on limited capacity, incompatible storage, lack of fire separation, lack of spill containment.

Question. The FY 96 Program also shows \$3.4 Million for a HAZMAT Facility at Patuxent.

Do the current facilities allow for the proper separation of various chemicals, that when combined, can become dangerous or unstable?

Answer. No. Current storage lacks the necessary containment and separation barriers necessary for incompatible material storage. Proper storage cannot be obtained using present equipment or existing facilities.

Question. The FY 96 Program also shows \$3.4 Million for a HAZMAT Facility at Patuxent.

Do the current facilities comply with Navy health, safety and environmental policies and regulations?

Answer. No. Listed as a Risk Assessment Code 2, we are in violation of occupational safety and health standard (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.106 (Hazardous and Flammable Liquids), National Fire Protection Association Codes (NFPA) and Navy standards.

HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY, NSWC INDIAN HEAD

Question. Again in the FY 96 Program, there is a request for a MILCON that will keep Indian Head in compliance with the clean air act requirements. Does the current program comply with EPA and State of Maryland Hazardous Waste Regulations for disposal.

Answer. Presently, open burning of propellant, explosive or pyrotechnics (PEP) contaminated cardboard, wood, rags, and plastics is performed on the ground at the Caffee Road Thermal Treatment Point. This open burning is currently being conducted as a hazardous waste treatment operations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The open burning area is in close proximity to the Mattawoman Creek and Potomac River. The operation is also impacted by other environmental regulations and initiative, specifically the Clean Air Act and the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

The RCRA permitting is a two part system; Interim Status (Part A) and 40 CFR 265, and the Part B under 40 CFR 264. As currently conducted under Interim Status, the operation meets permit requirement. The Subpart X permit application under the Part B has been submitted to EPA on time but has not undergone technical review. Until then, the operation is being conducted under an indefinite extension of Interim Status. Technical review of the Subpart X permit application is at EPA discretion and could occur at any time. The technical review will probably result in a Notification-of-deficiency challenging our assessment of PEP contaminated material as a reactive waste, and therefore of PEP contaminated material as a reactive waste, and therefore contend that open burning under Subpart X is not justified. This will elevate this Class II environmental compliance project to Class I. A preliminary review of Subpart X permit applications in other regions (IV and VII) have shown that EPA will consider only waste that "has the potential to detonate" for Subpart X permitting. While the generated waste poses a definite safety hazard and is best treated by open

burning, providing the "potential to detonate" on every item being treated at Caffee Road Thermal Treatment Point would be long, tedious and expensive undertaking.

Runoff of contaminated rainwater currently seeps into the ground water resources and into the surface water. There are no existing facilities capable of eliminating open burning of PEP contaminated cardboard, wood, rags and plastics. Under the Clean Water Act and Chesapeake Bay Initiative, a Notice-of-Deficiency would probably result from the potential to contaminate adjoining surface waters from the rainfall runoff.

A proactive stance demonstrated by this proposed project to eliminate open burning of PEP contaminated material should be viewed favorably by the regulatory agencies.

REPROGRAMMING REQUEST

Question. Has the Navy submitted a reprogramming request for Indian Head? It is my understanding that an additional \$3.5 million is required to complete the Mix, Cast, and Cure Facility at Indian Head. What is the status of this reprogramming request?

Answer. Yes. The reprogramming request for FY90 Military Construction project P-059 Mix, Cast, and Cure Facility at Naval Ordnance Station Indian Head, Maryland, in the amount of \$3.5 million was provided to the House and Senate Appropriation Committees on 28 April 1993.

RADFORD ARMY ARSENAL

Question. How does Indian Head interact with Radford Army Arsenal?

The working relationship between Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) and Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division (NAVSURFWARCENDIV) goes back many years and, for the most part, has been harmonious and technically profitable relationship. RAAP manufactures propellant sheetstock for itself and NAVSURFWARCENDIV Indian Head for extrusion into various propellant grains. At present, we have both received funding and are jointly working on a product improvement program to substitute the lead used in the existing MK 90 Propellant formulation with a more environmentally friendly burn rate modifier.

Army armament Munitions & Chemical Command (AMCCOM) provides production orders for both RAAP and NAVSURFWARCENDIV Indian Head. On one program, the MK 90 Propellant grains, both RAAP and Indian Head Division (IHDIV) produce grains; RAAP at 15,000 grains/month, IHDIV at 6,000 grains/month. Current orders at IHDIV expire in August-September 1994 timeframe. AMCCOM has stated they will not keep IHDIV in production of MK 90 grains past this date, stating that 20,000 grains/month is the minimum sustaining rate for RAAP, and future orders will only support this rate.

Answer. It is my understanding that Indian Head serves as a backup facility or second source for the manufacture of rockets. The technology used at Indian Head in these rockets spins off for naval rockets as well. Word is that the Army is going to pull its

second source work from Indian Head and consolidate all of its work at Radford.

Question. What impact will this have on Indian Head's production capabilities? Their workforce?"

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Answer. Loss of 80 work-years.

Loss of warm production base to allow immediate response should Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) experience problems similar to those experienced in the past.

Loss of surge capability.

Loss of rapid response in conducting engineering malfunction investigations, product improvement programs, and analysis of technical problems.

Loss of technical knowledge and assistance in manufacturing which has been provided to the Army in the past.

Loss of "on hands" experience as these employees will be released/reassigned.

Grains are Government Furnished Material (GFM) to the loaders and there is a cost to the government if supply is interrupted. More likely to happen when there is only one source.

Loss of work will contribute to an increase in cost of other IHDIV products.

Question. Will this have a negative impact on the Navy's own rocket program:

Answer. If there are any further problems that would cause Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) to cease operations, the Navy's rocket program could be adversely impacted.

Question. Does it make sense to dismantle a second source capability in light of the problems that have been experienced at Radford (explosions and environmental)?

Answer. From a cost sense, perhaps, though exact savings are subject to debate.

From a readiness point of view and in light of the previous problems at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP), this action could return to haunt us.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mr. Hoyer.]

SCOPE REVISION

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions. The Navy submitted the following information to the Committee to be inserted in the record.]

Changes in scope are listed below. Revised 1391's are attached.

Project	New Scope	Remarks
PWC Norfolk, VA Family Housing Office (H- 14,000 vice 10,000 258).		Revise block 9, supporting facilities to reflect current requirement. No change in project cost.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1993.

U.S. AIR FORCE

WITNESSES

JAMES F. BOATRIGHT, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (INSTALLATIONS)

GARY D. VEST, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH)

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES E. McCARTHY, THE AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. HEFNER. The committee will come to order. Today we will review the Military Construction, Family Housing and Base Closure programs of the Air Force.

Our witnesses today are Mr. James Boatright, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; Mr. Gary Vest, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health; and General James McCarthy, the Air Force Civil Engineer.

Gentlemen, we appreciate you appearing before the committee, here this morning. I think you have a single composite statement that will be made a part of the record.

I will start Mr. Boatright, but before we proceed, I understand that you are going to retire, sometime soon, next February?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Yes, sir, February 3rd.

Mr. HEFNER. Unless we have another hearing between now and then I guess this will be sort of our swan song. I just want to tell you that over the years, I think the Air Force is losing a very valuable person and you have been very candid with us. We have had some exchanges at times that weren't all that pleasant, but that's the name of the game here.

I want to congratulate you on a job every well done, and I think the Air force is going to be missing a very valuable cog in their wheel in their overall situation.

Your replacement, I am sure, will be equally adapted to do the thing that needs to be done. But over the years, it has been a pleasure to work with you. You have been very candid with us, and we have had our differences in a very honest way and we have certainly enjoyed working with you over the years.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Thank you, very much.

Mr. HEFNER. Now, you can say something nice about me. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say something nice about you and this committee.

Mr. HEFNER. That's not necessary. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOATRIGHT. The Air Force certainly appreciates all of the outstanding support that this committee has given to the Air Force in building a base structure that we believe is second to none within the Department of Defense, and one that is extremely valuable to the outstanding airmen that serve this country throughout the world.

And we sincerely appreciate all of that fine support over these many years.

Mr. HEFNER. Well, you can proceed with your statement and your entire statement will be a part of the record. You can summarize but the entire statement will be a part of the record.

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. BOATRIGHT

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Yes, sir.

What I would like to do is say a couple of things here this morning in regards to what my role has been in the Air Force for the last six months. I have been spending most of my time dealing with base closures and the base disposal business. And my colleague here, Mr. Vest, has been so kind to take over my normal installation responsibilities so that Mr. Vest will serve as our principal witness here today and he will be assisted by General McCarthy, the Air Force Civil Engineer.

I will be prepared to answer any questions the committee may have in regards to base closures, or base disposal issues.

Mr. HEFNER. Does anybody else have a statement.

Mr. VEST. Yes, I do.

Mr. HEFNER. You may proceed, and your entire statement will be made a part of the record.

STATEMENT OF GARY D. VEST

Mr. VEST. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have had the good fortune over the last 20 years of either having worked for or worked with very closely, Mr. Boatright, so that I guess anything that I might do right or wrong we can attribute to some degree or another to Mr. Boatright's mentorship.

We have submitted a statement and I would ask that it be incorporated into the record.

Mr. HEFNER. Without objection.

Mr. VEST. I would like to take a few moments to overview a few things from that statement and highlight two things of great concern to us.

One of the things that is most challenging today is the dynamics not only of the world situation, but activities in this country. And these are dynamics of downsizing—we are in the process, as you know, of closing 19 bases in this country and we have already drawn down 26 major bases overseas, plus 153 smaller activities.

We are dealing with changing concepts, changing doctrine as we respond to the changing world situation. We are also having to deal with the well known budget pressures. All of these dynamics drive pressure on the installations, and facilities business in the Air Force.

One of the things that we must keep in mind as we go about dealing with these dynamics is that the quality of installations and

facilities in the United States Air Force is absolutely critical to the manner in which we are able to perform our defense or war-fighting capability mission.

Therefore, our challenge is to maintain and enhance our installations and facilities through quality maintenance and repair activities; through a quality upgrade program; through facility consolidations; through replacements of inefficient, ineffective facilities; and also the demolition of those facilities.

We do this through a very comprehensive process and program of set priorities. Our military construction program that we bring to you, prioritizes as follows: We meet all of our environmental compliance requirements first, and we meet our treaty and agreement, our international treaty and agreement requirements; we satisfy the requirements of new mission bed-downs, and mandatory force realignments.

We have a major program of upgrade for deteriorating living and working conditions with particular emphasis on infrastructure. Our criteria as we go about building this program simply stated is quality, timeliness, and cost effectiveness.

But as we look at our overall program, one of the things that we do realize as you look into the out-years is at the rate that we are making investment, it will be very difficult to get from here to there.

So among the things that we are doing within the Air Force is looking at alternative ways, better ways of doing things, including alternative financing mechanisms.

Our fiscal '94 military construction program request is \$2.13 billion. Of that, the active Air Force is requesting \$1.982 billion; the Air Reserves components, the remainder.

Of the \$1.982 billion, \$906 million is for traditional military construction projects; the remaining \$1.027 billion is for our military family housing.

It is important to note that our request this year is 25 percent over our '93 budget, but that it is 10 percent less than the fiscal '92 program.

So in actuality we are pretty much just holding the line.

In our program, for environmental compliance, we are asking for \$140.8 million; this is down from \$300 million in our request last year. We view that decrease as a very positive sign in that we are, in fact, making very, very good progress in terms of capital investments against our environmental requirements.

For treaty implementation, we are asking for \$9.5 million; for new missions and force realignments over \$233 million; to deal with the deteriorating living and working infrastructure requirements, \$452 million; planning and design, \$68 million; and unspecified minor construction, \$6.8 million.

I would like to specifically highlight our unspecified minor construction requirement. We are very aggressively obligating our P-341 program these days. We currently have \$22 million worth of validated projects which we are simply unable to fund.

And as I spoke to the dynamics of the Air Force and the world situation as it pressures our installations and facilities program we are going to have tremendous pressure and requirement on the unspecified minor construction because of emerging requirements.

I would also like to note that our overseas MILCON requests are very, very modest. Overseas non-Europe, we are asking for \$23.552 (includes Anderson) million. I emphasize overseas, non-Europe, these are primarily requirements to support our worldwide space mission. In Europe we are only asking for \$10.8 million to deal with two dormitories at our installation at Incirlik Air Base, a child development center at Ramstein, in Germany, and a facility at RAF, Mildenhall, in the UK to support a Navy requirement.

Now, in the military family housing program we are asking for \$63 million for improvements. To further implement our whole house/whole neighborhood program we are asking for \$110 million to replace facilities—in this case 876 units at nine bases. And \$853.9 million is necessary for operations, utilities and maintenance, of which 80 percent is simply must pay. Of that total only 20 percent is being used against our backlog of repair in family housing, which we estimate in excess of \$1 billion.

We are also asking for \$113.7 million for construction related to base realignment and closure activity.

Mr. Chairman, that is a brief summary of the fiscal '94 MILCON program and we would be happy to respond to any questions at this time.

[The information follows:]

INTRODUCTION

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

GOOD MORNING. I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU THIS MORNING TO DISCUSS THE AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994. WITH ME TODAY IS BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES E MCCARTHY, THE AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER.

OVERVIEW

AS YOU KNOW, MR. CHAIRMAN, BECAUSE OF A DECLINING DEFENSE BUDGET AND CHANGES IN THE PERCEIVED THREAT, THE AIR FORCE IS NOW UNDERGOING A MAJOR REORGANIZATION, COMBINED WITH SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN ITS FORCE STRUCTURE. AN ESSENTIAL PART OF OUR STRATEGY FOR DOWNSIZING OUR FORCES IS A CONCURRENT REDUCTION OF THE PHYSICAL PLANT COMMENSURATE WITH THE REDUCED ACTIVE FORCE LEVELS. IN OTHER WORDS, OUR AIM IS TO BRING DOWN OUR FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN A MANNER THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE REORGANIZATION AND REDUCED FORCE STRUCTURE. WE MUST REDUCE TO A SIZE WE CAN AFFORD TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN, WHILE STILL PROVIDING ESSENTIAL SUPPORT TO AIR FORCE MISSIONS AND PEOPLE. THE AIR FORCE IS PROUD OF THE QUALITY OF ITS INSTALLATIONS AND, WHILE MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE, WE HAVE DELIBERATELY ALLOCATED THE NECESSARY RESOURCES WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS OF THE AIR FORCE BUDGET IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN QUALITY AIR FORCE FACILITIES. WE HAVE DONE THIS BECAUSE WE RECOGNIZE THE BENEFITS IN READINESS, PRODUCTIVITY AND LIFE-CYCLE COST SAVINGS. A REDUCED BASING STRUCTURE WILL GENERATE THE SAME BENEFITS FOR A SMALLER FORCE SO LONG AS THE QUALITY OF FACILITIES REMAINS HIGH. FOR THIS REASON, WE ARE COMMITTED TO PRESERVING THE QUALITY OF THE FACILITIES, UTILITIES, AND OTHER SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE AT THOSE BASES WE RETAIN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE ARE ALSO COGNIZANT THAT THE AIR FORCE COULD NOT MAINTAIN THE QUALITY OF OUR FACILITIES AND THE ADVANTAGES THEY PROVIDE WITHOUT THE INDISPENSABLE AND CONTINUING STRONG SUPPORT WE HAVE ALWAYS RECEIVED FROM THIS COMMITTEE, FOR WHICH WE ARE MOST GRATEFUL.

THE AIR FORCE HAS ALREADY TAKEN MAJOR STEPS TO REDUCE THE SIZE OF OUR PHYSICAL PLANT INVENTORY. THROUGH THE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT PROCESSES BOTH IN 1988 AND 1991, WE HAVE CLOSED OR ARE IN THE PROCESS OF CLOSING 18 AIR FORCE BASES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, AND ARE CONDUCTING A MAJOR REALIGNMENT OF A 19TH. THE 1993 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CLOSURE RECOMMENDATION COULD CLOSE AN ADDITIONAL THREE ACTIVE BASES AND REALIGN THREE MORE ACTIVE BASES DEPENDING ON THE FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION.

IN ADDITION, THE AIR FORCE HAS A MAJOR EFFORT UNDER WAY TO WITHDRAW FROM A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF OVERSEAS INSTALLATIONS. WE ALREADY HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM OR CONVERTED TO STANDBY STATUS THIRTEEN OVERSEAS MAIN OPERATING BASES. FROM FY 1993 TO FY 1995 WE WILL MAKE SUBSTANTIAL WITHDRAWALS FROM THIRTEEN MORE BASES. FINALLY, IN ADDITION TO THE INSTALLATIONS MENTIONED ABOVE, WE WILL RETURN TO HOST GOVERNMENTS BY FY 1997 SOME 153 SMALLER SUPPORT SITES AND ANNEXES AT OVERSEAS LOCATIONS. MANY OF THESE ALREADY HAVE TERMINATED OPERATIONS.

AS YOU KNOW, BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS IN THE U.S. MUST BE ADDRESSED ONLY BY THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION PROCESS. HOWEVER, WE WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE TO ADDRESS WITHDRAWALS FROM OVERSEAS BASES AS CHANGING REQUIREMENTS DICTATE.

WE ARE PROCEEDING WITH SEVERAL NEW INITIATIVES TO DOWNSIZE OUR FACILITY STRUCTURE IN ADDITION TO THE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACTIONS MENTIONED ABOVE. THESE INCLUDE DOWNSIZING LOGISTICS DEPOTS, CONSOLIDATION OF OUR LABORATORIES AND OTHER RESEARCH FACILITIES, AND IMPROVING UTILIZATION OF FACILITY SPACE. THESE INITIATIVES ARE INTENDED TO SUPPLEMENT THE DOWNSIZING THAT WILL BE ACHIEVED THROUGH BASE CLOSING AND REALIGNMENT ACTIONS.

HOWEVER, TO ACHIEVE AN OPTIMUM BASING STRUCTURE WITH MAXIMUM FACILITY UTILIZATION, AND TO PERMIT NECESSARY CONSOLIDATIONS AND STREAMLINING OF OUR PHYSICAL PLANT, WE EXPECT THAT SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONAL MILCON FUNDING WILL BE NECESSARY IN FUTURE YEARS. AT THOSE BASES WE INTEND TO RETAIN, WE NEED TO REPLACE MANY SMALL, WORN-OUT FACILITIES THAT ARE INEFFICIENT AND EXPENSIVE TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN, WITH MODERN, DURABLE AND ENERGY-EFFICIENT FACILITIES. FOR EXAMPLE, CONSTRUCTION OF A CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CENTER PERMITS COLOCATION OF MANY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (E.G., PERSONNEL, FINANCE, CONTRACTING, LEGAL, ETC.) IN A SINGLE, HIGHLY-FUNCTIONAL FACILITY AND DISPOSAL OF NUMEROUS OLD, EXPENSIVE BUILDINGS. WE HOPE THE COMMITTEE WILL LEND ITS FULL SUPPORT TO THE AIR FORCE IN ACHIEVING A COST-EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT DOWNSIZED FACILITY STRUCTURE.

AS WITH OTHER FACILITIES, WE WILL DOWNSIZE OUR INVENTORY OF FAMILY HOUSING COMMENSURATE WITH THE REDUCED REQUIREMENT. A REDUCTION OF OVER 20,000 OWNED AND LEASED UNITS IN THE AIR FORCE HOUSING INVENTORY IS ALREADY BEING ACHIEVED THROUGH THE APPROVED CLOSURES. IN ADDITION, WE WILL IDENTIFY SURPLUS INVENTORY AT REMAINING BASES TO BE SURE WE KEEP ONLY THOSE HOUSING UNITS WE NEED.

DURING THIS TIME OF GREAT CHANGE AND CONSIDERABLE UNCERTAINTY FOR AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, IT IS VITAL THAT WE MAINTAIN OUR COMMITMENT TO PROVIDE QUALITY HOUSING FOR THEIR FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS. THUS WE ARE CONTINUING TO EMPHASIZE THE "WHOLE HOUSE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM" WHICH BRINGS OLDER UNITS UP TO TODAY'S STANDARDS. IN OUR BUDGET REQUEST, WE HAVE ONCE AGAIN REQUESTED FUNDS FOR THIS MOST IMPORTANT PROGRAM, AND WE ASK FOR YOUR CONTINUED STRONG SUPPORT. AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE "WHOLE HOUSE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM", WE ARE REVALIDATING THE REQUIREMENT FOR ALL UNITS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH EACH PHASE OF THE PROGRAM. WHEN WE FIND THAT WE HAVE TOO MANY UNITS, WE WILL EITHER ELIMINATE THE HOUSING OR PLACE IT IN "MOTHBALLLED" STATUS, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES. AS YOU ARE AWARE, IT IS DOD POLICY TO RELY ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES FIRST TO PROVIDE HOUSING FOR AIR FORCE FAMILIES AT NEARBY BASES, AND THIS POLICY IS BEING FOLLOWED WHEN PERSONNEL FROM CLOSING BASES ARE REASSIGNED TO OTHER INSTALLATIONS. FORTUNATELY, MOST OF THE HOUSING REQUIREMENTS AT RECEIVING BASES RESULTING FROM PRIOR BASE CLOSURES ARE BEING SATISFIED THROUGH COMMUNITY RESOURCES.

MAINTAINING ADEQUATE-QUALITY WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS FOR AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS IS ESSENTIAL, BOTH BECAUSE IT IS AN OBLIGATION TO OUR PEOPLE, AND BECAUSE IT IS A

GOOD BUSINESS DECISION. THIS OBLIGATION EXTENDS FROM THE SHOPS AND OPERATIONAL FACILITIES WHERE THEY WORK, TO THE DORMITORIES AND HOMES WE PROVIDE FOR THEM AND THEIR FAMILIES. PRESERVATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES BY AN ADEQUATELY-FUNDED REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE PROGRAM IS ABSOLUTELY CRITICAL TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF OUR MISSION AND TO PRESERVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF OUR PEOPLE. THERE ARE TWO MAJOR PAYOFFS WHICH ACCRUE AS A RESULT OF PRUDENT REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE. FIRST, WE CAN REDUCE CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY EXTENDING THE LIFE OF EXISTING FACILITIES VERSUS CONSTRUCTING NEW ONES. LIKE YOUR OWN HOUSE, AIR FORCE FACILITIES DO NOT MAINTAIN THEMSELVES. THE AVERAGE AGE OF OUR NON-HOUSING FACILITY INVENTORY IS OVER 32 YEARS, AND FOR OUR FAMILY HOUSING IT IS 31 YEARS. IF WE FAIL TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR, BUILDINGS, UTILITIES AND SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE WILL SIMPLY WEAR OUT, RESULTING IN THE REQUIREMENT FOR REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY, INADEQUATE SUPPORT FOR MISSIONS AND PEOPLE. THE SECOND MAJOR PAYOFF RESULTS FROM THE QUALITY ENVIRONMENT WE PROVIDE IN THE WORKPLACE AND IN THE HOMES OF OUR PERSONNEL. ADEQUATE WORKING FACILITIES AND MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING WHICH MEET SOCIETAL STANDARDS AND EXPECTATIONS CONTRIBUTE MAJOR DIVIDENDS TO THE AIR FORCE THROUGH INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY AND IN RETAINING HIGHLY TRAINED PERSONNEL, THEREBY REDUCING RECRUITING AND TRAINING COSTS.

SINCE THE PURPOSE OF ANY AIR FORCE INSTALLATION IS TO SUPPORT AIR FORCE MISSIONS AS EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY AS POSSIBLE, IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE TO PLAN AND JUSTIFY OUR FACILITY NEEDS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF A MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM DESIGNED TO BE RESPONSIVE TO FACILITY REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW FORCE.

WITH THIS BACKGROUND, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO PROCEED NOW TO DISCUSS THE MAJOR PROGRAM AREAS OF OUR TOTAL MILCON BUDGET REQUEST. THESE MAJOR PROGRAM AREAS REPRESENT HIGH PRIORITY MILCON REQUESTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE. THESE AREAS ARE: OUR ACTIVE FORCE PROGRAM, MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING, AND A SUMMARY OF THE AIR FORCE MILCON CONTAINED IN THE REQUESTS FOR THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACCOUNTS.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

THE ACTIVE AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST FOR FY 1994 TOTALS \$1.934 BILLION. WHEN THE AIR RESERVE COMPONENTS (ARC) PROGRAM OF \$198.1 MILLION IS ADDED, THE TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE PROGRAM IS \$2.13 BILLION. INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE FOR THE ACTIVE FORCES IS \$906 MILLION FOR TRADITIONAL MILCON PROJECTS AND \$1.026 BILLION FOR MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING (MFH). THIS COMPARES TO A FY 1993 REQUEST OF \$2.383 BILLION, INCLUDING \$673 MILLION FOR TRADITIONAL MILCON, \$1.264 FOR MFH AND \$446 MILLION PROPOSED TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM THE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT. THE FY 1993 APPROPRIATION APPROVED BY CONGRESS TOTALLED \$1.9 BILLION, CONSISTING OF \$718 MILLION FOR MILCON AND \$1.2 BILLION FOR MFH.

OUR FY 1994 MILCON REQUEST REFLECTS A 25% INCREASE OVER THE FY 1993 APPROPRIATION. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT FY 1993 REFLECTED THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE "MILCON PAUSE" AND IN REALITY OUR FY 1994 REQUEST IS 10% LOWER THAN OUR FY 1992 APPROPRIATION OF \$1.006 BILLION, A MORE TRADITIONAL FUNDING

LEVEL. THE MFH PORTION OF OUR REQUEST IS A 15.2% DECREASE FROM THE FY 1993 APPROPRIATION, REFLECTING A REDUCTION IN OUR "WHOLE HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS" PROGRAM.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PROJECTS

THE ACTIVE AIR FORCE MILCON PROGRAM FOR MANDATORY ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS CONTINUES TO RECEIVE STRONG EMPHASIS. WE HAVE REQUESTED FOR FY 1994 A TOTAL OF \$140.8 MILLION FOR 58 PROJECTS. OUR PROGRAM FOCUSES ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS, HYDRANT REFUELING SYSTEMS, FIRE FIGHTER TRAINING FACILITIES, UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES.

THESE PROJECTS WERE DEVELOPED TO SATISFY THREE SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF REQUIREMENTS. THE FIRST CATEGORY RESPONDS TO LEVEL I REQUIREMENTS, REFERRING TO FACILITIES CURRENTLY OUT OF COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS OR REGULATIONS INCLUDING THOSE WHICH ARE THE SUBJECT OF A COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT. THE SECOND CATEGORY IS LEVEL II, PROJECTS NECESSARY TO MEET A FUTURE COMPLIANCE DEADLINE, BUT WHERE FY 1995 FUNDING WOULD BE TOO LATE. THE THIRD CATEGORY CONCERN'S UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS. WE ARE REQUESTING THE FUNDING NECESSARY TO COMPLETE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS WITHIN FIVE YEARS AND BEFORE THE COMPLIANCE DEADLINE OF DECEMBER 1998.

PROJECTS SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TREATIES OR AGREEMENTS

OUR FY 1994 REQUEST TO SUPPORT THE STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TALKS (START) IS \$7.3 MILLION. THIS WILL BE USED TO UPGRADE EXISTING MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS TO SAFELY STORE DEACTIVATED MISSILE PROPULSION COMPONENTS. THE NAVAJO DEPOT IN ARIZONA WAS SELECTED AS THE MOST ECONOMICAL STORAGE SITE.

EURO-NATO JOINT JET PILOT TRAINING (ENJJPT)

THE EURO-NATO JOINT JET PILOT TRAINING PROGRAM, KNOWN AS "ENJJPT", IS CONDUCTED AT SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS, UNDER A COST-SHARING AGREEMENT WITH ELEVEN OTHER NATO NATIONS. IT INCLUDES UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TRAINING AND PILOT INSTRUCTOR TRAINING. AIR FORCE STUDENT PILOTS PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM. OUR FY 1994 REQUEST IS \$2.2 MILLION FOR THE U.S. SHARE OF THE COST OF AN ALTERATION OF A PILOT TRAINING FACILITY. THIS REQUEST IS FOR THE FOURTH AND FINAL PHASE OF A PROGRAM THAT BEGAN IN FY 1991.

CRITICAL DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT PROJECTS

B-2 BOMBER FACILITIES

OUR CONSTRUCTION TO SUPPORT THE B-2 DEPLOYMENT TO WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE, MISSOURI, BEGAN WITH THE FY 1988 MILCON PROGRAM AND CONTINUES WITH OUR REQUEST FOR \$43.5 MILLION AT THAT BASE IN FY 1994. THIS REQUEST IS IN LINE WITH THE REVISED B-2 ACQUISITION PROGRAM AND IS BASED ON THE REDUCED ACQUISITION TARGET OF TWENTY AIRCRAFT. UNDER THIS CONCEPT, WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE WILL BE SOLE OPERATING LOCATION FOR THE B-2. ORIGINALLY IT WAS PLANNED TO PERFORM DEPOT MAINTENANCE AT TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLAHOMA, BUT THE MAINTENANCE CONCEPT IS NOW BEING REEVALUATED AND THEREFORE, NO PROJECTS ARE BEING REQUESTED FOR FY 1994. FUTURE MILCON BUDGET REQUESTS FOR THE

B-2 WILL BE ADJUSTED WHEN THE OPERATIONAL AND DEPOT MAINTENANCE CONCEPTS BASED ON AN INVENTORY OF TWENTY AIRCRAFT ARE FINALIZED.

C-17 AIRCRAFT FACILITIES

WE ARE REQUESTING \$6.9 MILLION FOR THREE PROJECTS AT ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE, OKLAHOMA, AND \$8.2 MILLION FOR THREE PROJECTS AT KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS, TO PROVIDE THE FACILITIES NEEDED TO SUPPORT ACTIVATION OF THE C-17 TRANSPORT. THIS AIRCRAFT WILL MODERNIZE AND ENHANCE THE AIR FORCE'S STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL AIRLIFT CAPABILITIES.

T-1 TRAINER FACILITIES

THE NEW T-1 TRAINER AIRCRAFT WILL BE USED IN WHAT WE CALL "SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TRAINING (Supt)" TO TRAIN PILOTS FOR MULTI-ENGINE TRANSPORTS AND TANKERS. SINCE FY 1990 THE CONGRESS HAS APPROPRIATED \$20.3 MILLION FOR FACILITIES TO BEDDOWN THESE NEW TRAINERS. WE EXPECT OUR REQUEST IN FY 1995 WILL COMPLETE THE PROGRAM. OUR FY 1994 REQUEST FOR THIS BEDDOWN IS \$2.7 MILLION TO UPGRADE THE SUPT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT FACILITY AT VANCE AIR FORCE BASE, OKLAHOMA. OTHER BASES THAT WILL RECEIVE T-1 TRAINERS ARE COLUMBUS AFB, MISSISSIPPI; LAUGHLIN AFB, TEXAS; REESE AFB, TEXAS; AND RANDOLPH AFB, TEXAS.

SPACE LAUNCH INFRASTRUCTURE

THE SPACE LAUNCH INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO CORRECT FACILITY DEFICIENCIES THAT HAVE ADVERSELY AFFECTED SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS AND THE RELIABILITY AND MAINTAINABILITY OF SPACE SYSTEMS. IN FY 1994, WE ARE REQUESTING \$23.9 MILLION FOR EIGHT PROJECTS WHICH COMPRISE THE SECOND PHASE OF A MULTI-YEAR REVITALIZATION PROGRAM. THE FIRST PROJECT IS A \$1.0 MILLION UPGRADE TO THE STANDBY GENERATOR AT ANTIGUA AIR STATION IN THE PACIFIC. THERE ARE FOUR PROJECTS AT CAPE CANAVERAL AFB, FLORIDA FOR \$6.9 MILLION: UPGRADING THE WATER MAINS, FIRE SYSTEM AND STANDBY POWER. THE OTHER THREE PROJECTS ARE AT VANDENBERG AFB, CALIFORNIA: ONE FOR \$2.4 MILLION TO PROVIDE A PERMANENT, RELIABLE RADAR FACILITY; ANOTHER FOR \$1.6 MILLION TO UPGRADE THE FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM IN THE TITAN TEST AND SUPPORT FACILITY; AND THE THIRD FOR \$11.5 MILLION TO UPGRADE THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.

OVERSEAS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

WE ARE REQUESTING \$21.45 MILLION FOR THE FOLLOWING NON-EUROPEAN OVERSEAS PROJECTS: THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED SPACE LAUNCH INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT FOR THE STANDBY GENERATOR AT ANTIGUA AIR STATION; TWO LEVEL I ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, AT THULE AIR BASE GREENLAND AND ASCENSION ISLAND; AND TWO PROJECTS TO SUPPORT SATELLITE TRACKING AT DIEGO GARCIA, A GPS SATELLITE CONTROL FACILITY AND A SATELLITE TRACKING STORAGE FACILITY. THESE PROJECTS ALL SUPPORT U.S. SPACE PROGRAMS, ARE NOT A HOST NATION RESEPOSNIBILITY, ARE NOT NATO ELIGIBLE, AND ARE NOT AFFECTED BY ANY FORCE STRUCTURE REDUCTIONS IN EUROPE.

THE PROJECTS WE REQUEST FOR EUROPE ARE LIMITED TO ONLY THOSE DEEMED MOST CRITICAL TO SUPPORTING OPERATIONS AND TO MAINTAINING ADEQUATE WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS FOR PERSONNEL STATIONED OVERSEAS. WE HAVE STRICTLY COMPLIED WITH THE GUIDANCE BY THIS COMMITTEE AND THE CONGRESS TO REDUCE OUR OVERSEAS MILCON EXPENDITURE TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE LEVEL, AND

TO SHIFT TO HOST NATIONS WHENEVER POSSIBLE THE FINANCIAL BURDEN OF SUPPORTING U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL STATIONED OVERSEAS. IN ADDITION, ALL OVERSEAS MILCON PROJECTS WERE RIGOROUSLY SCREENED AGAINST PLANNED FUTURE FORCE REDUCTIONS AND OTHER MISSION CHANGES.

THE \$11.6 MILLION FOR EUROPEAN PROJECTS COVER UPGRADING TWO DORMITORIES AT INCIRLIK AIR BASE, TURKEY THAT ARE BEING USED TO SUPPORT TRANSIENT PERSONNEL DEPLOYED IN OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT; A CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER AT RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, GERMANY; AND A PROJECT FOR A NAVAL AIR FACILITY TO PROVIDE GENERAL PURPOSE AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FOR NAVY AIRCRAFT AT RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM. THE EXISTING NAVY OPERATION IS BEING DISPLACED TO SUPPORT USAFE REALIGNMENTS.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

OUR REQUEST FOR FY 1994 PLANNING & DESIGN IS \$63.2 MILLION. THESE FUNDS ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE DESIGN FOR THE FY 1995 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND TO ACHIEVE 35% DESIGN FOR OUR FY 1996 PROJECTS. OUR REQUIREMENT WAS CALCULATED USING THE OSD PLANNING AND DESIGN COST TARGET OF 9%, AND WAS BASED ON PROJECTIONS THAT THE FY 1995 AND FY 1996 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS WOULD BE IN THE RANGE OF \$850 MILLION TO \$900 MILLION. WE NEED TO HAVE YOUR SUPPORT FOR THIS FUNDING LEVEL TO ENSURE THAT WE HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO REVITALIZE OUR DETERIORATED LIVING AND WORKING FACILITIES AND OUR INCREASINGLY UNRELIABLE UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE.

UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (P-341 FUNDS)

WE HAVE REQUESTED \$6.8 MILLION IN FY 1994 FOR UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION FUNDS (P-341), WHICH PROVIDE THE AIR FORCE WITH ITS PRIMARY MEANS OF RESPONDING TO SMALL, UNFORESEEN MILCON REQUIREMENTS. THIS REQUEST IS IN LINE WITH THE \$7 MILLION APPROPRIATED IN FY 1993 BUT LESS THAN HALF THE AVERAGE APPROPRIATION MADE DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS. THE RAPID RATE OF CHANGE TAKING PLACE IN THE AIR FORCE IS PUTTING A STRAIN ON THIS ACCOUNT. THE FY 1992 AND FY 1993 FUNDS ARE ANTICIPATED TO BE FULLY OBLIGATED BY MAY 1993. THIS WILL HAMPER OUR ABILITY TO RESPOND TO EMERGENCIES DURING THE REMAINING FIVE MONTHS OF FY 1993. WE HAVE VALIDATED REQUIREMENTS TOTALING \$22 MILLION UNDER DESIGN. OF THAT, \$17 MILLION WILL BE READY TO AWARD BY THE END OF FY 1993 AND \$5 MILLION BY EARLY FY 1994.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

AS IN YEARS PAST, THE AIR FORCE LEADERSHIP CONSIDERS MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING TO BE ONE OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT DISCRETIONARY FACILITY PROGRAMS. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT NO OTHER FACILITY PROGRAM INFLUENCES THE PERFORMANCE AND COMMITMENT OF OUR PEOPLE AS MUCH AS HAVING A QUALITY HOME FOR THEIR FAMILIES. WE VERY MUCH APPRECIATE THE SUPPORT CONGRESS HAS GIVEN US FOR OUR FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM AS WE STRIVE TOGETHER TO SUSTAIN THE QUALITY OF HOMES FOR OUR PEOPLE.

MAINTAINING THE QUALITY OF OUR FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT IN THIS NEW ERA OF MASSIVE OVERSEAS REDUCTIONS, DOMESTIC BASE CLOSURES, MAJOR FORCE REDUCTIONS AND AN ONGOING REORGANIZATION OF THE AIR FORCE. THESE UNAVOIDABLE ADJUSTMENTS TO OUR FORCES AND FACILITIES ARE A REFLECTION OF THE TIMES WE LIVE IN AND ARE NECESSARY TO DOWNSIZE OUR DEFENSE

ESTABLISHMENT. BUT THESE ADJUSTMENTS, HOWEVER DESIRABLE, ALSO ARE DISRUPTIVE TO MILITARY FAMILIES, AND THEREFORE IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE PROVIDE THEM THE SECURITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE THEY ARE ENTITLED TO FOR THEIR FAMILY HOMES.

OUR FY 1994 BUDGET REQUEST FOR FAMILY HOUSING INCLUDES REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO OUR EXISTING HOUSING INVENTORY, AND MAINTAINS AND MANAGES THIS INVENTORY IN THE MOST EFFICIENT MANNER WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS OF AN AUSTERE AIR FORCE MILCON BUDGET.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

A TOP PRIORITY IN THE AIR FORCE HOUSING PROGRAM IS REVITALIZATION OF OUR EXISTING HOUSING INVENTORY THROUGH OUR "WHOLE HOUSE/WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD" IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL. UNDER THIS CONCEPT, WORN-OUT BATHROOMS AND KITCHENS ARE UPDATED, OBSOLETE UTILITY AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS ARE REPLACED, ADDITIONAL LIVING SPACE IS PROVIDED AS PERMITTED BY LAW, AND OLDER HOMES ARE UPGRADED TO CONTEMPORARY STANDARDS. AT THE SAME TIME, ALL REQUIRED MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR ARE ACCOMPLISHED. THE RESULT IS A VERY COST-EFFECTIVE INVESTMENT THAT EXTENDS THE LIFE OF THESE HOUSES BY AN ADDITIONAL 25 YEARS. IN ADDITION, THE "WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAM" WILL PROVIDE RECREATION AREAS, LANDSCAPING, PLAYGROUNDS AND UTILITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS SO THAT AIR FORCE PERSONNEL WILL HAVE ATTRACTIVE AND FUNCTIONAL LIVING AREAS.

OUR FY 1994 REQUEST IS FOR \$63 MILLION AND INCLUDES PLANNING AND DESIGN. THIS AMOUNT WILL REVITALIZE ABOUT 588 HOMES AND PROVIDE THREE NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENTS. IT IS IMPORTANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT OUR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM BUDGET REQUEST INCLUDES FUNDING FOR BOTH REPAIR AND ALTERATIONS. THUS THE AIR FORCE REQUEST FOR IMPROVEMENTS IS HIGHER THAN THOSE OF THE OTHER SERVICES, BUT OUR REQUEST FOR REPAIR FUNDING IS LOWER. HOWEVER, THIS RESULTS IN COMPARABLE TOTAL PER-UNIT COSTS THROUGHOUT DOD.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

WE ARE REQUESTING A TOTAL OF \$110 MILLION IN FY 1994 TO CONSTRUCT 876 REPLACEMENT HOUSES AT NINE CONUS AIR FORCE BASES, FOUR HOUSING SUPPORT FACILITIES AT CONUS BASES, AN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT AT ONE CONUS BASE AND THE BUYOUT OF THE BUILD/LEASE AT COMISO AIR BASE, ITALY.

THE 876 REPLACEMENT UNITS ARE REPLACEMENTS FOR UNSUITABLE EXISTING HOMES THAT ARE NO LONGER ECONOMICAL TO IMPROVE. THE 118 UNITS AT BARKSDALE AFB, LOUISIANA; 104 UNITS AT FE WARREN AFB, WYOMING; 111 UNITS AT LACKLAND AFB, TEXAS; 155 UNITS AT PATRICK AFB, FLORIDA; 118 UNITS AT ROBINS AFB, GEORGIA REPLACE OLD WHERRY UNITS. THE VANDENBERG AFB, CALIFORNIA PROJECT FOR 166 UNITS REPLACES WORN-OUT CAPEHART UNITS. THE ONE UNIT AT FAIRCHILD AFB, WASHINGTON; 48 UNITS AT HANSCOM AFB, MASSACHUSETTS; AND 55 UNITS AT MAXWELL AFB, ALABAMA REPLACE UNSUITABLE UNITS. THE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT AT TYNDALL AFB, FLORIDA IS PHASE I OF A FIVE PHASE PROGRAM TO REPLACE 338 OLD, DETERIORATING UNITS LOCATED TOO CLOSE TO AN OPERATIONAL AIRFIELD. THIS PROJECT WILL PROVIDE ALL THE PAVEMENTS, UTILITIES AND DRAINAGE REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE NEW UNITS. FOLLOW ON PHASES WILL BE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE REPLACEMENT AND DEMOLITION OF THE EXISTING.

WE ARE ALSO REQUESTING \$20.2 MILLION TO BUY OUT THE LEASE FOR 460 UNITS AT COMISO AB, ITALY. OUR ANALYSIS SHOWS WE WILL SAVE \$8.6 MILLION BY BUYING OUT THE LEASE IN FY 1994 RATHER THAN TO CONTINUE TO PAY \$7.2 MILLION A YEAR FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH CONGRESSIONAL LANGUAGE WHICH REQUIRES THE BUYNOUT OF LONG TERM LEASES IF IT IS MORE COST EFFECTIVE.

FINALLY, WE ARE REQUESTING MODEST FUNDING TO REPLACE FOUR INADEQUATE, NON-FUNCTIONAL FAMILY HOUSING MANAGEMENT OFFICES OR MAINTENANCE FACILITIES. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE WORKPLACE WHERE AIR FORCE FAMILIES CAN BE PRODUCTIVELY ASSISTED IN THEIR HOUSING SEARCH BY OUR FAMILY HOUSING PROFESSIONALS.

OPERATIONS, UTILITIES AND MAINTENANCE

OUR FY 1994 REQUEST FOR FAMILY HOUSING OPERATIONS, UTILITIES AND MAINTENANCE IS \$853.9 MILLION. THESE FUNDS ARE NECESSARY TO OPERATE, MAINTAIN AND REPAIR THE NEARLY 129,000 HOMES IN THE AIR FORCE INVENTORY - REPRESENTING A REPLACEMENT VALUE OF WELL OVER \$13 BILLION. APPROXIMATELY 80% OF THIS O&M FUNDING IS FOR "MUST-PAY" ITEMS SUCH AS UTILITIES, REFUSE COLLECTION AND SALARIES. THE REMAINING 20% IS APPLIED TOWARD OUR \$1,198 MILLION BACKLOG OF REPAIR REQUIREMENTS. WHILE OUR WHOLE HOUSE REVITALIZATION PROGRAM WILL REDUCE A SMALL PART OF THIS BACKLOG, A VIGOROUS MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR PROGRAM IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THESE UNITS UNTIL THEY CAN BE REVITALIZED.

LEASING

WE HAVE REQUESTED \$118.3 MILLION FOR THE COST OF LEASING BOTH DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS HOUSING UNITS. THE LAST OF THE AIR FORCE SECTION 801 BUILD-LEASE HOUSING PROJECTS IS UNDER CONTRACT. CHANGES IN THE BUDGET SCORING RULES, TOGETHER WITH REVISIONS TO THE AUTHORITIES, HAVE IN EFFECT MADE FUTURE SECTION 801 PROGRAMS UNEXECUTABLE.

OUR FY 1993 FAMILY HOUSING REQUEST REFLECTS OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAIN QUALITY HOMES FOR OUR PEOPLE. TOO MANY AIR FORCE FAMILIES STILL LIVE IN UNSUITABLE HOUSING. WE REQUEST THE SUPPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IN APPROVING THE FULL REQUEST FOR OUR MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM.

MILCON FOR BASE CLOSURES

ALL AIR FORCE BASE CLOSURE FUNDING COMES FROM THE DOD BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNTS, WHICH ARE PART OF THE DOD MILCON APPROPRIATION. FOR FY 1994, THE AIR FORCE HAS \$47.0 MILLION IN REQUIREMENTS INCLUDED IN PART I, WHICH COVERS THE FIVE BASES CLOSED BY THE 1988 COMMISSION, AND \$414.6 MILLION IN PART II REQUIREMENTS, WHICH PERTAINS TO THE 13 CLOSURES AND THE MACDILL AFB REALIGNMENT ORDERED BY THE 1991 COMMISSION. THESE FUNDS COVER ALL ONE-TIME COSTS ATTRIBUTED TO CLOSURES IN THE CATEGORIES OF O & M, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY PERSONNEL, OTHER PROCUREMENT AND MILCON. THE REMAINING FY 1994 MILCON PORTION OF PART I IS \$10.2 MILLION, AND THAT WILL COMPLETE THE CONSTRUCTION FOR THE 1988 COMMISSION CLOSURES. THE AIR FORCE DEVELOPED AN ACCELERATED SCHEDULE FOR PART II CLOSURES WHICH GENERATED A REQUIREMENT FOR \$103.5 MILLION IN MILCON IN FY 1994. THUS THE TOTAL AIR FORCE BASE CLOSURE MILCON FUNDING REQUIREMENT IN FY 1994 IS \$113.7 MILLION.

CONCLUSION

IN CONCLUSION, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO THANK THE COMMITTEE FOR ITS STRONG PAST SUPPORT OF THE TOTAL AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND THE BENEFITS THIS HAS PROVIDED TO THE AIR FORCE IN BOTH READINESS AND IN RETENTION, RECRUITING, REDUCED TRAINING COSTS AND QUALITY PERFORMANCE OF OUR PERSONNEL.

IN THIS TIME OF DECLINING DEFENSE BUDGETS, IT IS VITAL THAT WE USE EVERY SCARCE DOLLAR TO MAXIMUM ADVANTAGE. TO DO THIS, IT IS IMPORTANT WE IDENTIFY OUR MILCON REQUIREMENTS BASED ON TOTAL FORCE REQUIREMENTS.

AS THE ACTIVE FORCE IS REDUCED IN SIZE OUR SUPPORTING FACILITY STRUCTURE MUST BE ADJUSTED ACCORDINGLY. IN ADDITION, WE NEED TO FOCUS ON THE COST-SAVING POTENTIAL OF PROPER MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF OUR PHYSICAL PLANT, WHICH CAN RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT SAVINGS BY PREVENTING MORE COSTLY REPAIRS IN THE FUTURE. WE THEREFORE ASK FOR THE COMMITTEE'S FULL SUPPORT OF OUR FY 1994 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. WE WILL BE MOST HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

Mr. HEFNER. This committee in order to accommodate its members, we have a member here who has a tight schedule to be on. I will forego my questions and I will yield to the gentlelady from Nevada.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Chairman, I would be happy to yield first to the member who has to leave if that would help you.

Mr. HEFNER. Well, Mr. Fazio has another meeting and he has some questions. I appreciate that consideration and at this time, we will yield to Mr. Fazio.

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. FAZIO. I thank you both very much and I apologize to the other members of the committee. I will jump right into this.

First of all I want to say to the gentleman at the table that I apologize for having to take an occasionally negative approach to the Air Force this morning, because that is not my traditional approach. I have had a lot of good years of friendship and cooperation but there are some concerns that I have that I need to take this opportunity to develop and I am going to do it.

I would like to ask initially some questions about Kirtland Air Force Base in the MILCON proposal for FY '94.

The budget contains five MILCON projects for the base, three of which trouble me. They are the aerospace engineering facility, the space structures laboratory, and the composite materials laboratory, some \$15 million worth of projects, part of an effort to consolidate all of the aerospace research activities at that facility.

My first question is, how many people would be affected by that consolidation?

Mr. VEST. We have 74 authorizations, actually it would be from Hanscom in Massachusetts and 103 from Edwards. So that would be a total of 177 positions that would move to Kirtland under that proposal.

I could break that down into the various elements.

Mr. FAZIO. Yes, I would appreciate it if you would do that for the record.

[The information follows:]

The breakout of the 74 authorizations from Hanscom AFB is 46 from Space Experimental Laboratory, 14 from Space Technology Laboratory, and 14 from Advance Weapons Laboratory. The breakout of the 103 authorizations from Edwards AFB is 47 from Space Experimentation, 43 from Space Technology, and 13 from Advance Weapons.

Mr. FAZIO. I guess my real concern here is that while I understand your desire to consolidate your lab activities at Kirtland Air Force Base, we do have excess capacity, while not a huge amount, but we do have it in the Air Force labs. I am wondering how you can justify replicating labs there, when you are not really taking into consideration the closure of other facilities, other bases where these other labs are located.

Don't you think you will be adding to the problem of excess capacity by building those facilities without having closed any others?

Mr. VEST. Well, as you are probably aware, this is part of the overall program in the Air Force to further implement the four super-lab consolidation project.

I would have to go back and look at the places of origin to really answer your question specifically, which I will do, however, what we are attempting to do is to get the economies and the efficiencies, of the synergism of getting these folks together.

That is overall what we are trying to do and we have achieved a great deal of streamlining in efficiencies already just with the organizational adjustments.

And we believe it is very important to the maximum degree possible is to get these folks co-located at the four principal lab locations. Now, having said that, there are some elements of the Phillips Laboratory that just simply will not move to Kirtland, namely some of the rocket propulsion activity at Edwards.

That is largely because it simply does not make economic sense to do it. We have looked at those kinds of things, but I can look in further detail at these three if you would like.

Mr. FAZIO. Well, I am concerned that we are going to be adding to the problem of excess capacity, doubling our lab space when we really have not made decisions to eliminate others. At least they have not been presented.

Mr. VEST. What I need to do, Congressman, is go back and respond to you on the places of origin and what is actually happening to that space.

Mr. FAZIO. Can you do that for the committee and for us as quickly as possible?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

KIRTLAND AFB—EXCESS CAPACITY

The consolidation of space technology and weapons research laboratories from Edwards AFB to Kirtland AFB vacates approximately 75,000 SF. This space will be turned over to the base and used to offset existing organizational space deficits at Edwards AFB. The consolidation of the above mentioned laboratories from Hanscom AFB to Kirtland AFB vacates approximately 11,000 SF. This space will be used by the existing Geophysics Laboratory Directorate at Hanscom AFB. This consolidation will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the physically separated directorates and significantly strengthen our space-related science and technology program. There are no programmed base closure/realignment actions anticipated at Hanscom or Edwards AFBs.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Can I just add one comment in regard to excess capacity. At a number of our bases we have some facilities that still need major modernization and I don't know the particulars of these two locations in this regard, but quite frankly, building new buildings to house laboratory functions could, in fact, be cost-effective and when we are doing the construction we can put it in a location that achieves the consolidation.

Then we can close down some older facilities that are not very efficient and cost effective to continue to operate. That has been part of our analysis. I will defer on the details here that we will provide in regard to both Hanscom and Edwards as it relates to this.

Mr. FAZIO. In order to agree with your presumption we are going to have to see the evidence of that because you are hard pressed to convince the committee that building new buildings in lieu of using existing facilities is going to be cost effective.

Now, there may be some other benefits, as you say, the synergism. There may be some things that are harder to quantify but maybe those are the kinds of trade-offs that this committee needs to look at.

Mr. VEST. To pursue a little what Mr. Boatright said, we are going to have to look at more and more facility consolidation associated with demolition, simply because what we are seeing is that the costs of running, maintaining, repairing and operating a number of smaller facilities often times just simply doesn't make sense in lieu of new construction.

BASE CLOSURE EXECUTIVE GROUP

Mr. FAZIO. I would like to go on and discuss the decision-making process of the base closure executive group called BCEG. I gather it was more or less a committee process where the members were briefed on bases, agreed to certain criteria, and then voted ultimately on criteria gradings, deciding therefore which bases would be submitted for closure.

Could you characterize it that way or do you think that there is some other way to describe that process?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. I think that is a fairly good characterization. Basically what the Air Force did this time in the base closure round was essentially what we did in '91, and that was that we created a base closure executive group that reported directly to the Secretary of the Air Force.

That group was made up of general officers, and SES civilians. It cut across the whole functional gamut of the Air Force in regard to the functional responsibilities within the Air Force. So that we had the expertise that we needed there that crossed the spectrum.

And we took about 160 sub-elements of criteria that relate to the eight criteria that were approved by the Department of Defense and were agreed to by the Congress, and we measured each of the bases using these sub-elements.

We put a rating on each sub-element. We used a red, yellow and green rating. And then once we had the bases rated within a category of bases, we grouped the bases from best bases, middle group of bases, to the lowest group of bases being the ones that were the least desirable to retain.

That is the process we used and as I said it is essentially the same process we used in 1991.

Mr. FAZIO. Well, I have reviewed the minutes along with my staff of the BCEG group and I have looked at the questionnaire data that was submitted and obviously been very much affected by the resultant ratings that each criterion was given.

I must say the process seems quite fluid and there doesn't seem to be at least in the minutes a lot of documentation. I know that the GAO found that many of the decisions were undocumented and that they didn't believe that there was sufficient justification included in the material that they were given to analyze.

A lot of people that I talked to, both within and without the Air Force, suggest that the process was somewhat subjective. I am sure that the expertise in the room was confident of its capability to

make these calls, but there does seem to be a lack of documentation.

I guess I am troubled by that fact because my analysis of the depot questionnaires leads me to some different conclusions. I would like to go through a couple of issues and see if I can either get additional documentation from you or some agreement as to the fact that there seems to be some subjectivity.

On December 21st, BCEG minutes state that, "They also agreed that the ratings for potential regional encroachment at McClellan should be changed from a Y to an R"—a yellow to a red. In other words, from modestly acceptable to unacceptable.

The minutes don't contain any explanation for that change. The data I looked at indicated that all of the developments in the APZ or the accident potential zone, at both ends of the runway, north and south are in compliance with current requirements.

Some of the developments within the APZ south of the facility are incompatible land uses—that amounts to about 20 percent of the total—but they were developed prior to the adoption of the comprehensive land use plan, the CLUP, which was put in place in 1987.

It is interesting that we are the only one of the five air logistic centers that has such a CLUP in place. The other four don't have. So it wouldn't be really possible for them to be evaluated on this basis anyway.

In our investigation most of the other facilities have worse encroachment than we do at McClellan, and yet, we are moved from a Y to an R.

Could you tell us how the BCEG was able to reach that conclusion?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Let me just comment in general here. I can't reproduce that right here today. I can if I go back and review the data that we have. We have far more data than you have referred to here in regards to the analysis that we accomplished.

I remember this deliberation that took place within the BCEG. We discussed this at some considerable length and I can and we will be pleased to reproduce the rationale that we used in regard to changing that particular sub-element from yellow to red.

Mr. FAZIO. I guess I am going in the direction of saying that we have been led to believe by some very knowledgeable people that once a decision is made people have to find appropriate rationale. And in some cases the rationale was made in what seems to be on the surface here a very undocumented way.

I would be more than happy to look at all the documentation that you can get us. Because, frankly, we find as we look at more and more levels of documentation, more and more questions arise.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. We would be pleased to take that question and provide you the documentation that we used to reach our conclusions.

Mr. FAZIO. Okay.

Mr. VEST. When you first started speaking I was thinking of the air space. You are referring in this particular case to land use, because much of the discussion, at least my recollection, on so-called encroachment things regarding McClellan had to do with the regional airspace.

So is that—but we are definitely talking about the land use?

Mr. FAZIO. Well, we are certainly convinced that part of the rationale was land use around the facility. If you want to add some additional documentation on air space encroachment that is fine too.

Mr. VEST. I think it is appropriate because there were, in fact, several of the members of the BCEG who had quite a bit of experience in flying in and out of the facility and I know that they brought some of that to hear.

Mr. FAZIO. Well, APZ is land use.

Mr. VEST. That is correct.

Mr. FAZIO. And that was the reference that I was making here. If you want to bring up air space issues, that is fair, and we would be happy to get the documentation.

Mr. VEST. Fine, just a point of clarification.

MC CLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. FAZIO. I was not concerned about that rating as much as I was the land use issue.

Another example of where green was transformed to yellow, which obviously wasn't helpful in the overall final ratings, the members changed the ratings—I am going to state from the minutes here, I guess a quote from you, Mr. Vest—"The members changed the ratings of McClellan for its capability to support fighter and bomber missions from green to yellow based on limitations on the carriage of ordinance and heavy off-base development."

"Mr. Kuhn questioned how this change could best be documented. Mr. Vest stated that he managed Air Force environmental and encroachment issues for 10 years, personally worked on them for 21, and that based on this experience he could readily attest that fighter and bomber missions at McClellan would be very unlikely to be possible because of environmental considerations."

Now, I would not dispute the questions about bombers. I mean we have not had bombers there for as long as anybody can remember. But fighters are our mission. And it is hard for me to believe that there are environmental considerations at this facility that don't exist at the other four that would have prevented us from supporting fighters.

I mean we know all of our logistic centers have environmental problems. We may have found out about them earlier than the others, but we know that they are all seriously impacted. Could you give me some of that experience that you cited in the minutes?

Mr. VEST. Sure. As I recall, we were talking about issues and we were talking about not just the depot function of servicing fighters, but of fighter mission and then as you probably know, some of the other depots do, in fact, have assigned tactical fighter activities.

Mr. FAZIO. Yes.

Mr. VEST. And we have never rejected one assignment, I can tell you that. Frankly when we speak of the 21 years, there has been more than one exercise over the years to look at McClellan to, in fact, put operational missions there, and I can recall on more than one occasion over those years the consensus was that probably about the only thing that would environmentally fit into McClell-

lan, in terms of tactical fighters, would be something like an A-10, largely because it is fairly quiet.

In reference to the ordinance, as you probably know the fighters that are currently using McClellan, in this case, the fighter bomber, the F-111, I don't believe ever are using the facility with ordinance on them.

That was the reference there, that was our concern expressed.

Mr. FAZIO. Well, we have in some direct questionnaire responses here, I think it is pretty clear that the base runway, taxiway, ramp infrastructure can support a fighter mission in groups one and two but not in three. But yet, we get downgraded because of that?

Is that the reason why we went from green to yellow?

Mr. VAST. For the reasons that were stated in the record, yes.

Because the whole discussion, and I look to Mr. Boatright, too, because he was there, is that that whole discussion revolved around the ability to accommodate the fighter mission in terms of the greater environment.

I don't think that there was ever a question about the ability to accommodate in terms of the on-base activities, like ramp, runway or whatever.

Mr. FAZIO. Well, these are the kinds of things that are not anywhere near visible in the documentation of the BCEG decision process. Again, we would like much more analysis if we could get it.

I have only one further question. I have others, but I know the members are being patient. This is under public transportation. Under criteria seven, the column was rated red for public transportation.

Under the Air Force detailed analysis, the green means that there is public transportation and a red means there isn't any. We are given a red. I can't understand it. We have a light rail station just down Watt Avenue from the base. It is a multi-modal transit system. It won national awards as recently as last year. I can't imagine that that facility would not have qualified us to have a green rating instead of a red.

Maybe the Air Force felt that it was too far to walk. I mean I don't know. How can we have a station right at the edge of the base and be given a red for not having public transportation?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. I have a problem with that, as well. What I would like to do is that we go back and research that and then provide to you the information that we used and why we came up with the red rating in lieu of another color.

Mr. FAZIO. I would appreciate that.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. We would be pleased to do that.

Mr. FAZIO. These questions are not the end. I have a number of others and what I would like to do is to submit them but rather than just get them back for the record, or for the committee, at a time when it may be less relevant to other things that are happening before the BRAC, I would appreciate it if we could get some of these answers by the end of the week.

Is that possible?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Yes, sir, it is and I will make a special effort to make sure that they are delivered to you directly and then we will provide them for the record here, as well.

Mr. FAZIO. I thank you, very much, and I appreciate the indulgence of the Chairman and the ranking member and the other members of the committee.

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you, very much. I have questions but I am going to defer my questions until later. We are not going to invoke the five-minute rule. People are concerned about base closings in their districts and this is one of the forums that is used.

BASE CLOSURE EXECUTIVE GROUP

At this time, I will defer my questions until later.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, can you tell me what BCEG means?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Base Closure Executive Group.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I remember that closure is spelled with a C.

Mr. HEFNER. We use K as a code.

The gentlelady from Nevada.

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE

Ms. VUCANOVICH. I thank the Chairman and the committee. All of us have lots of questions, but I am interested in two projects at Nellis Air Force Base that are in the pipeline for fiscal year 1995. The first one is \$4.1 million for a bomber crew training facility.

I understand that Nellis has just recently added a bomber mission to its flag exercises, and as it was explained to me the project is needed because there is limited bomber-capable ramp space available on the visitors ramp and also because ground and air crews can't train with live ordinance due to explosive safety limitations.

Because of the significance of this project to the Nellis bomber mission, I am hoping that we could consider moving this project into the fiscal year 1994 program. Could you provide me with more information on the bomber mission, and also could you tell me how far along in a design phase the project is?

Mr. VEST. If I may I would like to ask General McCarthy to respond to this.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. That would be fine.

General McCARTHY. Yes, Ma'am, good morning.

As you stated, the bomber training is new at Nellis because of their inclusion in Red Flag and they have begun the training. However, the training is inhibited by the lack of training space. The Air Force, as you say, has put it in the '95 budget submittal; it is there today.

Design has begun but not much at all has transpired on it, and it is a valid and strong requirement, we believe.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Is there any chance that we could move that along? Do you know? Is it far enough along in the pipeline to move it to fiscal year 1994?

General McCARTHY. The Air Force could execute the project if it were in the '94 budget.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. They could?

General McCARTHY. Yes.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. The other question, the second project adds 21,000 square feet and alters 5,000 square feet of the existing Nellis

Base gym. It is my understanding that this includes additional space for lockers, and shower rooms and aerobic rooms, and cardiovascular exercise room and weight-training areas.

I recently visited this facility and I think that this addition is badly needed to relieve the extremely over-crowded conditions that exist. I think we could consider moving this project into the fiscal year 1994 program. Do you know how far along that design project is?

General McCARTHY. That design has not started at all because it is not even in the '95 budget, it is beyond that. Nothing has started. If it were in the '94 budget, we would probably need some design money to be put into the budget, and to move forward the bomber crew training a year, we would probably need a little bit of design money to help us accelerate the work.

They are both very valid requirements, it is just that the gym project was not in the budget this year.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Well, there is one other concern that I have at Nellis and that is the Nellis Terrace housing which serves junior NCO's. As I know you know, these quarters are over 50 years old.

It is my understanding that the minor improvements were made in the early 1980's, but most efficiencies were not addressed. As you know, this housing situation is of great concern to me. Can you tell me how far along that project is, and whether there is anything that we can do to help it move along expeditiously?

General McCARTHY. The project is not in the Air Force's '94 or '95 budget. It is a valid project, and it fixes housing totally for our young NCO's and we strongly support that; it just did not make the budget. It is a phase of several phases to completely overhaul that housing for those young families out there. We could execute it. It would take a year to complete and award a contract, but the sooner we get started the sooner we could get the work done, of course.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Well, the needs are there and I think that we all understand that.

General McCARTHY. The first phase is 70 units of about \$4.9 million.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Yes. I looked at it while I was out there, and certainly the need was there. Well, I do have a couple of questions that I would yield back the balance of my time. I know there are a lot of people that have questions.

Thank you, General, and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Just a question, we have had Red Flag for years and years; is this something new, the bomber exercise that we are adding at Nellis?

General McCARTHY. The Red Flag has changed over the years. It used to be just the fighter guys who were going out there and practicing among themselves. Now, as a result of Desert Storm and the changing concepts, we are integrating our forces, and bringing the bombers, and the tankers, the fighters, and the airlift together, similar to the way we actually fought the war.

Mr. HEFNER. Who all takes part, participates in these?

General McCARTHY. Principally it is the Air Combat Command which now under the new organized Air Force has all of the bombers and the fighters in it and some of the tankers.

Mr. HEFNER. We have some of our NATO allies that took part in that?

General McCARTHY. I can't answer that question.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. I think so, yes, because I have seen them from all over the world.

Mr. VEST. Not only do we have that occurring at Red Flag, there are other exercises around the country. If I may also add, for a number of years now B-52 aircraft have been participating in Red Flag, but they do it from another location, so we would, in some cases, we would deploy the B-52 from some base to another place, and then run missions into Red Flag.

It was very, very important that our fighter crews get the opportunity to work with the bombers. In fact, it was in part because of our experience in Desert Storm, we moved to the composite wings, we just recently deployed the entire 366th from Mt. Home down to Nellis to deploy as a unit, just like they would do in war time as a total package.

And that total package does include B-52's that are currently merging up with fighters. So it is very, very important to put the whole package in somewhere just like we would do if we had to use those activities in war time. So we are changing—

Ms. VUCANOVICH. That ramp is pretty full when they are all there, it is a zoo.

General McCARTHY. Well, the whole concept here is that where we have these regional requirements or whatever, we have these folks, they live together, they train together, and then they exercise together. And what we don't want to have happen is for them to learn how to do that when they have to go to war. They have got to do it in peace time.

Mr. HEFNER. I will defer my questions until later.

Ms. MEEK?

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

Ms. MEEK. Mr. Chairman, thank you, very much. I would like to say hello again to the Air Force, with whom I have had some discussion, much of it regarding the Homestead Air Force Base. Mr. Chairman, I have five minutes to ask the few questions that I have and then I will place the rest in the record.

The first thing I would like to know is if, as you see Homestead Air Force Base, having been recommended for closure, having been really devastated or wiped out by Hurricane Andrew, I wonder if the Air Force might have a—I have a duty on my part as a representative of that area—what is there in the Air Force that is left that could assist that community in terms of bringing that facility back to civilian use?

A support program which would not necessarily be military but an associated support service that the Air Force could say to me today, Ms. Meek, these are some kinds of things that we have done in other areas, where base closure was imminent. It is more than imminent in Dade County in that usually base closure takes three to five years, and our base is already closed.

So my question to you is what kind of programs do you have, for example, that could be placed at Homestead that will have the ca-

pacity to create jobs in that area? What have you done in the past? I think I read your Sacramento report where some things were left there or not even left there, but put together and used as a center.

Did I make my question clear?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Yes, Ma'am. I think that the effort that the Department of Defense is already involved in at Homestead is the right track. As you know, we have \$76 million that was appropriated in military construction as a supplemental appropriation, and \$10 million of that was for design and \$66 million was for construction. That was to restore the airfield.

We believe it is very important to try and get an agreement with the local authorities as to how they want to redevelop Homestead into a civil airport and we have already embarked on this.

We urgently need this agreement so we can begin to design and spend those construction dollars in a way that would provide facilities that would give the Department of Defense some contingency capability in the future, that would be geared toward the restoration of the airfield, and would be usable by a civil airport.

As I said, there was a meeting held last month, down at Homestead, to try to bring the parties together. We had the FAA represented there, as well as the Department of Defense. I think the White House was represented, as well, and then there were all sorts of community leaders there to begin to focus on how we should go about creating a civil airport at this location.

Once that basic decision is made by the local community in regard to how they want to do this, then the Air Force can get on with designing and beginning the construction of these projects.

The actual construction activity will create a considerable number of jobs in the local community and we are prepared to expedite both the design and the construction. In fact, I think we are ready to do some concurrent design and construction using a fast-track approach.

We believe that this kind of decisions could be made by the local community in regard to how they want to use it in the next 60 days that we could, in fact, begin some construction prior to the end of this year.

Mr. VEST. Could I add something?

I have had the opportunity over the years to work a great deal with Mr. Boatright on base closure, and one of the things that I think is very, very important to underscore for you is that the community has got to come together as a single community and point the direction because the way this has always been done, the Air Force can't make it happen. The community has got to say this is what we want it to be.

Once that is determined and there is a single community, if you will, then things can begin to happen. I think that for at least my understanding in the Homestead situation that coming together has not quite yet occurred. And frankly, it is much, much more acute in your situation as you stated, because you don't have the luxury of a couple or three year transition, because the reality is almost now.

The community has got to point the way.

Ms. MEEK. I will see if I can help a little bit with that. The community has undertaken a very distinct process and it is all coming

together and they are meeting. My question is other than that. I am just asking the Air Force if there is anything from your memory, from your institutional memory, as to what the Air Force has done in the past. Maybe the Air Force needs a research station or some other kind of center. That is the question I am asking.

That community is well aware of the things you are talking about. It took so long for the \$76 million to be released that I have had someone to attend all of those meetings. They have been well monitored. I have attended some of them.

My question is, from your institutional memory, what can be done in terms of what the Air Force needs, a kind of defense-related center that will help—that is the question.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. I think that the—

Ms. MEEK. If you can't tell me that now, I would appreciate it anytime in the near future. I don't want to hold the hearing up all day but that is information that I would like to have so that when I go back to my district I can sit down with the people there who are planning and say this is a model that was used some place else for the Air Force, this is something that is strictly from the Air Force.

I am going to ask the Army and I am going to ask everyone for some help in this regard. I am asking you first because I figured that you, Mr. Boatright, were in on the decision making in terms of this particular base.

So my request is that you can give it to me later, but I would like to receive some information. What Air Force-related activities could possibly be centered there. It is something that I would say to the community, this is something that the Air Force has done in other places.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. I must tell you that the plan of the Air Force and the plan of the Department of Defense has been submitted to the base closure commission and it we would not leave any activities at Homestead.

Ms. MEEK. I don't want to prolong this question. I don't think you understood. I don't want you to leave it. I want an idea.

Mr. HEFNER. Something along the lines of maybe it the Air Guard and if the local entity decided that they wanted to utilize this airport and the Air Guard could use it in a joint use capacity. Is that something along the lines of what you are thinking about?

Ms. MEEK. Related to the airport.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. I think our recommendation to the base closure commission is that we have an Air Guard alert activity down there, they fly F-16's and they fly the Air Defense Alert down there, and we would like to leave that activity at Homestead. But we would leave it there only if a civil airport was established. And we have indicated that we would work with the FAA, with the local airport authority to establish a civil airport and then we would build the necessary facilities to support the Air Guard Unit there that could be a tenant on that civil airport.

It is my belief that the kinds of things that the community should look to reuse Homestead Air Force Base for would be airport related things—the kinds of activities that are normally related to an airfield. Because you have an extremely valuable asset there today in the form of an airfield.

And much of the airfield is still there. I mean the pavements were not damaged extensively by the storm and so we can take that infrastructure that exists there, and we can convert that to a civil airport in a very short time period.

And if we can begin to, if the local community can begin to attract some airport-related activities to become tenants on that civil airport you can get some economically viable recovery very quickly.

Ms. MEEK. Would you give me the status of the funds, the \$76 million that is going to be released?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. General McCarthy can give that to you.

General McCARTHY. As you know, none of the money has been spent yet, however, relating to what Mr. Boatright said, we have met with the Metro Dade County representatives, Mr. Rick Bush, and we have plans to begin in July the repair work on the National Guard Alert Facility, the hanger, the control tower, primary electrical distribution system, navigation aids and airfield lighting to restore the airfield up to full capacity.

That will be about \$30 million of the \$76 which we can begin, at least the initial contracting, in July. So we are getting started, and so of the \$76, \$30 is about to get underway.

Ms. MEEK. What will happen with the rest of that?

General McCARTHY. We have to further develop what we want the base to be, between us and Mr. Bush's staff. He is coming up on the 27th, next week, to sit down with us, here in Washington, and go over that.

Ms. MEEK. I think time is extremely important. I hope you will hear my appeal as well as my frustration with the fact that the people in that community are waiting to see how that \$76 million is going to be spent, since it has already been appropriated. It was slow in being released and now it is being released. My entire power of my being here, in Congress, is to be sure that that \$76 million is spent with great dispatch, because that community has undergone enough pain as it is.

My last question is in regard to the rationale for moving the reserve units that were there, and money was appropriated for the reserve units at the Homestead Air Force Base, I wonder just in terms of comparative analysis, how much money was spent and how much money is it going to cost to move those units from Homestead to Patrick and move the other one to McDill.

I wonder in terms of the cost analysis whether it was expedient to do that? Can you give me a little update on that?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Yes, I would be pleased to provide for the record the specific—

Ms. MEEK. Would it be better to keep it at Homestead was my question.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. No, it was not. It was considerably more expensive to leave it at Homestead. One of the problems with leaving the reserve unit, the F-16 reserve unit at Homestead was the fact that the Air Force wants to convert that unit to 135, KC-135 tankers. Homestead is not a good location for the tankers. McDill is a much better location.

So from an operational standpoint, we had a desire to move the unit further north and McDill was a very suitable alternative.

From a cost standpoint, it is greatly less costly to move the units and to establish them at McDill and Patrick than it is to restore and rebuild facilities at Homestead to accommodate that.

Ms. MEEK. That particular cost was not deleted. Was it deleted from the \$76 million, or was the \$76 million utilized in moving the reserves to those other places?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. None of the \$76 million was used to move the reserve units. The money that we will spend to bed down the reserve units at both Patrick and McDill will come out of the base closure account should be Base Closure Commission approve that proposal.

Ms. MEEK. Mr. Chairman, if I may close, I'd just like to say to the officials here from the Air Force that it's very important that you understand the impact, both economic as well as physically and mentally, of closing that air force base. We know that the Closure Commission will use every insight possible when you make the decision to do that.

I also feel that you still have—I feel if not commitment, you have some responsibility now to be sure that No. 1, the money is released as quickly as possible; that changes come in the local community from the money, as well as doing as much as you can to be sure that things associated with the Air Force, such as the Air Force Reserve or any others, would be as much as possible left there.

I sit as a member of this committee. I don't know how I got there, but I thank God made it so, and my message to you is that I will represent that committee very well, and as the Air Force comes before me, my voters are going to count the things that make a difference to the people I represent.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Yes ma'am. We can understand and appreciate that. We also are very sympathetic to the needs of Homestead Air Force Base and the needs of the surrounding community. We will be very responsible and very responsive in our actions to carry out whatever the Base Closure Commission decides in regard to the closure of Homestead Air Force Base, and we will work with the local community, first to expedite the construction, the spending of the \$76 million that has already been appropriated by the Congress, and to assist the community in developing an economically viable reuse of that facility, and in disproving of the property there so that the community can in fact be able to use that property at an early date.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Callahan.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, Ms. Bentley says she has another meeting. Could she go first?

Mr. HOYER. Absolutely.

ASBESTOS ABATEMENT PLAN

Ms. BENTLEY. I extend my thanks to Mr. Callahan. First of all, I want to commend for Air Force for moving ahead to rebuild and to not drag this thing out. I don't have any Air Force installations, but we are working with the Army and I think this is very important to the overall welfare to our troops.

According to your list of items, there are several installations that were pointed out; you alluded to them here about destroying some of the old buildings of the Air Force. If those buildings were constructed before 1975, there is a good chance that they have asbestos in them, and it so happens that a lot of ongoing legal matters concerning asbestos are going on in the State of Maryland.

So I'm going to ask you first of all what is the current projected cost of the Air Force asbestos abatement plan?

Mr. VEST. I don't believe we actually have a single figure for that. What we did several years ago, as I recall it, in 1984 or '85, was that we issued a very comprehensive asbestos policy for the Air Force. Frankly, what it did was focus on asbestos as a management challenge, and obviously the first priority was that anything that was in a friable state, that it would have to be removed or encapsulated. So that is our high priority.

Frankly, today in the United States Air Force, I would be surprised if there were—if many or very many cases of where there's actual friable asbestos, because we've worked at it very, very hard.

Now where the asbestos problem really comes to play for us today is in major rehabilitation or upgrade projects. Where the cost factor becomes a real problem is where in the planning of the project, for whatever reason, we did not do extensive intrusive analysis; didn't know it was there and didn't find it until we got into the project.

But what we're finding is that particularly in our family housing activities, that's been a problem. As I recall, it was just last year that the Congress—and I think this committee was very helpful in giving us some ability to deal with those things when they occur, at least in terms of the lost limits of the various projects.

I think—with that flexibility, and recognizing that there is an additive cost for these kinds of projects, that the situation in the Air Force is basically manageable.

You do come into it when you demolish a facility. But we know how to deal with that. We know what the procedures are. Once again, it's a little bit of additive cost.

If I may, however, take an opportunity here to point out that the problem that we're facing in this regard is not only asbestos. Probably the most problematic situation we have now is lead in lead-based paint. Frankly, what we're beginning to see in some of the older facilities where there's been extensive lead-based paint over the years, particularly some of the family housing, the cost to deal with that when you rehabilitate the house, go through the whole house, is going to be very, very significant.

One of the things that we need and we are looking to the Congress to give us some help again, is to give us some ability very similar to the flexibility you gave us on asbestos, to deal with the lead-based paint issue.

Ms. BENTLEY. I've been told that you're working on a new asbestos abatement procedure at Griffiss.

Supposedly this process destroys all the chemical structure of asbestos, thereby dramatically cutting the cost of ongoing liability. Is the Air Force studying other procedures as well, and what does the Air Force plan to do to limit the government's ongoing liability exposure? Let's take asbestos first, and then lead paint.

Mr. VEST. Okay, I must say, and I apologize, because I am not familiar with the reference to Griffiss. I should be and you certainly scooped me on that one.

To my knowledge at this moment, there's no part of the Air Force that is investigating any—how should we say—techniques along the lines that you're speaking of, and I would say that on asbestos, at least from the feedback I'm getting from the field and the regulators and the like, that the policies that we have in place, that our management approach has been satisfactory.

You've just kind of caught us up short on the Griffiss thing. But I will look into that.

[The information follows:]

GRIFFISS AFB—ABATEMENT PROCEDURE

Griffiss AFB is exploring a new asbestos destruction process developed by DSI Industries Consolidated, Inc. It uses a chemical/mechanical action on asbestos containing materials to convert them to common silica.

The current Air Force policy emphasizes the in-place management of lead based paint and asbestos containing materials to minimize liability, as well as risks to workers and the public. The project at Griffiss applies only to the removal and disposal of asbestos containing materials. Normally this occurs during major renovation or disposal of facilities.

Griffiss AFB officials met with DSI representatives, discussed proposed procedures, and conducted a small table top and a larger experiment with 40 pounds of asbestos containing material. The results of both tests were successful in producing an asbestos free product. Consequently Griffiss plans to expand evaluation to a full test program.

Potential benefits include a five year payback; projected labor savings; elimination of specialized waste packing, transport, and disposal requirements; and reduced liability.

Potential drawbacks include licensing agreements required with DSI Industries to purchase and use their proprietary chemicals; specialized training; high process costs; and annual operator certification.

The results of the Griffiss AFB test project will be evaluated to determine the applicability of the process Air Force wide. We know of no similar process for lead based paint.

LEAD PAINT ABATEMENT

Ms. BENTLEY. On the lead paint, is there any high tech procedure to get rid of this?

Mr. VEST. Well, our folks are looking at all the alternatives very, very carefully. Frankly, there are a limited number of ways you can deal with lead paint.

One of the things that you don't want to do is to sand it. One of the approaches that we've tried is to put a chemical stripper on it, which will then actually force the paint to separate from the surface being covered. At a project in Alabama at Maxwell, we did some of that. What we found was that the chemical penetrated the wood. I mean it sure got the lead paint off and it was easy to handle, but now we're having trouble getting the new paint or protective coating to adhere to the surface because of the chemicals.

I was just down there recently to go through that whole situation in the family housing, and what we're finding is that if we work very, very closely with the contractor, get a credible contractor who knows how to do it, it's basically manageable.

But so far, we haven't found any—

Ms. BENTLEY. Such person.

Mr. VEST [continuing]. Silver bullets to work that. It's going to be a tough one, and it's not just an Air Force problem.

Ms. BENTLEY. And I certainly know this, of course, is raising the cost of your overhauls, of the base closings are difficult enough. But overhauls are tough, unexpected costs.

Mr. VEST. These do raise the costs; there's no question about it.

Ms. BENTLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. On this lead paint issue. Is it ever addressed by putting a covering over the lead paint?

Mr. VEST. It is in some cases.

Mr. HEFNER. I don't mean to be simplistic.

Mr. VEST. You could. However, I trust you're familiar with the housing we're speaking of at Maxwell. I don't think the historic preservation people would let us do that. Those are very historic. So it is really tough, and the case at Maxwell—

Mr. HEFNER. There's ways of getting around that if you want to. I say there are ways of getting around that if you want.

Mr. VEST. It's a tough one. You know, in those housing units in question, the wood surfaces, the metal surfaces, as well as the stucco, all of it has lead paint in them. The problem is that we've even found in the ground around the facilities, some lead in the ground.

Now when you have children in the area, that becomes a fairly significant thing. So we're—in fact I think General McCarthy is fairly close to issuing a very comprehensive lead policy. Would you like to speak to that for just a moment?

General McCARTHY. My biggest concern is inside the house, where the children are playing and possibly chewing. When the paint becomes deteriorated and starts flaking off, or somebody works on it and sands it. Most of the lead-base paint is already covered up with subsequent coats of regular paint.

So what we're trying to do is identify areas where there are problems right now. There may be paint flaking, and we've got to get on that immediately and cover it up or remove it.

What we're trying to avoid is wholesale just removing paint everywhere at a terrific cost. So we're working on a policy now to try to identify the problem areas and then the next time the house comes in for major overhaul, then perhaps we take all of the paint off, and concentrate on those areas where children are right now.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Callahan.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I might suggest with the paint problem that maybe you ought to engage the services of Auburn University, which is close in proximity to Maxwell. The Chair and General McCarthy would agree with me that they're a very qualified educational institution, since he graduated from Auburn.

General McCARTHY. Thank you, sir. I was not an honor graduate.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. CALLAHAN. Two or three points. I specifically encourage you to continue the expansion of the runway at Maxwell.

I see it's in your overall budget request. I just want to be assured that the runway extension and a taxiway at Maxwell are still on the way.

Mr. VEST. Indeed it is. I had occasion just—in fact, General McCarthy and I, as well as—about 20 other senior folks, had occasion to understand the significance of all of that, because we had a major meeting down at Maxwell, and we took one of our larger airplanes down and we had to land at Dannelly, since we couldn't land at Maxwell. We didn't have enough capability there. So yes indeed, that is planned.

TURKEY

Mr. CALLAHAN. Very good. Secondly, you mentioned in your European operation that you're requesting \$10.3 million, part of which two dormitories in Turkey are to be refurbished or remodeled. How much of that \$10.3 million is for refurbishing or remodeling the dormitories in Turkey?

Mr. VEST. Just a second.

Mr. CALLAHAN. You can come back with those numbers.

General McCARTHY. I think we have it here.

Mr. VEST. The project is for \$2.4 million to bring two dormitories up to modern-day standards. They're 30 year-old buildings; they have central latrines, poor lighting, inadequate insulation, and we're putting people into those dorms, living there now, who are over there now.

Mr. CALLAHAN. How much of the \$10.3 million goes to that, to those two dormitories?

Mr. VEST. \$2.4 million.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I know there are other projects included there.

Mr. VEST. In that package, \$2.4 million.

ALTERNATE FINANCING

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Vest, you mentioned in your opening statement that you are considering some type of alternative financing. What do you mean by "alternative financing?"

Mr. VEST. Well, as you may know or probably know, we've had in the past, at least in family housing, some build lease authority and some rental guaranty authority, which for all practical purposes, those programs are unexecutable at the moment.

What has given rise or what really gives rise to my statement is that over the last several months, while I've been filling in for Mr. Boatright, one of the things that I had the opportunity to do, with General McCarthy, was to look at all of our programs and look out in the future of the Air Force to see what our requirement really is.

One of the things that strikes you very forcefully is that our requirements, at current annual funding levels, simply aren't going to be met. If you really—in our case, certainly we're committed to really quality facilities in the Air Forces, then you have to say "Well, what do you do?"

This gave rise to dusting off various concepts of alternative financing, privatization if you will. It just so happened that we started looking at family housing first. We've had the opportunity at

one of our installations in Illinois to look at an approach in this case as to where we would actually take some appropriation, in this case a \$20 million appropriation from the Congress last year in this committee, marry that with \$30 million that is put forward by the county, and then have the remaining 50 percent for a \$100 million project, financed by county bonding.

Then what we would do is that we would retire those bonds through sort of rental guaranty activity, where our people's housing allowance would be transferred to the county to retire the bonds. In that particular case, what we would end up with is a pay-back in about 11 years.

So as we built that, then we began to say "Well, how might these kinds of things apply elsewhere?" It would seem that with some removal of some of the barriers to the 801-802 build lease rental guaranty or perhaps a new Capehart type program, is really what we need to do.

Frankly, we are just not going to be able to get from here to there.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Right. Let me get to this. I understand what you're saying. You're saying that you're going to capitalize on the ability of a local government to possibly floating bonds for buildings—

Mr. VEST. In this case, yes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. And you're going to rent them back so they can retire their bonds. But if this is going to be the trend of the Air Force, well then why wouldn't you do this for all of your military construction projects?

Because if indeed you did, who do you have to come to or go to to get approval to sign such an obligation of the United States government? Do you have to go through a Congressional committee or—

Mr. VEST. Certainly. Actually, I think there's a couple of questions there. One is that in order to do even what I just laid out, there would need to be some additional authority given to the Air Force, and then also some approval from Appropriations to use an existing \$20 million appropriation in that manner.

Clearly, the kinds of things that I'm speaking about in general would take a new authorization and a new authority to do it.

When you speak to the totality of military construction, at least as we're looking at it, there are some things that certainly in my view and I think in others that it really just simply doesn't make sense to do that. But those things such as family housing, unaccompanied housing, particularly if you would begin to think in terms of unaccompanied housing that is more like apartment-type living rather than the sort of thing that we've been doing, dining halls and some of those kinds of things, at least on the surface, look like they would make very good sense for some type of privatization.

Wastewater treatment plants. In fact, I think the Army's already done one of those. That would seem to make sense. A flight line squad ops facility, I don't think that makes any sense.

BASE CLOSURE PROCESS AND AIR FORCE RESERVE

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I'm going to yield in a moment. Just one thing, just a yes or no answer. In your formulation of the presentation you made to the Secretary of Defense with base—BCEG, did you—do you feel as if you gave adequate representation to the Air Force Reserve in the decisionmaking process? Were they included in the loop?

Mr. VEST. Yes, they were. In fact, the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard were both represented on our BCEG, Base Closure Executive Group, and they participated throughout the analysis that was conducted by the Air Force, which spanned over about a four- or five-month period of time.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I'm happy to hear that, because the Navy—I don't have an Air Force installation in my district, but the Navy closed one, which was a Naval Reserve training facility, and the undersecretary that was in charge of Naval Reserve Training was unaware that he was even on the base closure list.

So I'm happy that you did that. Mr. Chairman, I'll yield back my time so that other people can ask some questions.

Mr. HEFNER. We may have a suggestion on the runway at Maxwell. We may just put a restroom there. Either that, or take a smaller plane, because it's terrible to have to ride from the airport. Mr. Hobson.

Mr. HOBSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thanks for finally putting a face with a name. It's really quite infamous in Ohio; it goes all the way back when I was in the state legislature, so it's nice to see you, sir. I hear you have a tough job; you all do. It's not easy to do. I agree with some of your decisions; I disagree with others.

First of all, I hope we don't put everything on one base, like I heard you comment in connection with all this training stuff. I hope we learned at Pearl Harbor not to cluster everything. Each unit is different and you never know. It really concerned me when I heard about everybody is going to be there, but maybe that's just for a training session. I don't know. We clustered once and we clustered in Beruit, too. I worry about the clustering, but that's just a comment.

ECONOMIC SENSE

I'm very concerned about the term "economic sense," because, in a lot of cases, I'm worried that it doesn't make sense in a lot of ways to a lot of people. I'm talking about spending very precious dollars. These pots of money look to me like "Well, so long as there's a pot, who in the heck cares that we've got pots."

Let me give you a couple of examples. One I won't go into great detail today, and that's the moving of the 4950th test wing from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, to Edwards Air Force Base, California. I don't think it makes any economic sense in dollars and cents. It may in some four star's mind some place in a room somewhere. It may for the Navy, someplace down the road. However, whether it makes economic sense to the taxpayer worries the heck out of me.

The other thing I'd like to question is filling a hole on a base. What I'd like to run through is the scenario that says "What is economic sense?"

A move is projected to cost \$3 million, and your number is \$3 million, and it turns out that it costs five times that, six times, eight times, ten times. Where does it make economic sense to move for an operating savings of a million-one? Is it when you spend \$10 million, \$20 million, \$30, million? If you have to reduce a runway, take nine inches off, or redo a runway? If you've left two units on the installation that you didn't even know were there when the decision was made?

Those kind of things. I'm not talking about a community action. That's the basis on which decisions are made to fill a hole with which I've got a lot of problems. We will have to come back later on and spend a whole bunch of money on milcon to replace facilities that don't need to be replaced unless you are filling a hole. That's the basis for a lot of economic decisions.

What is the economic sense? What does that term mean? Is it two times, three times, five? That's the point that I don't understand. I picked an isolated situation. But there are other situations about which I'm told where the same type of thing occurs.

I'm also very concerned about putting Air National Guard units on active Air Force bases. I don't think it make any sense to do that. They have different types of missions. You recreate the guard base over here in a little corner of the active duty base and you don't integrate. Where you can put a reserve unit in there, you do integrate. You put fighter aircraft in where heavy aircraft would go better. These kinds of things just drive people nuts when they're looking at what is so-called economic sense in decisionmaking.

But I tell you, there's already a problem at Wright-Patterson. Before you finance construction projects for a move, you'd better look at what's already out there. I think there's a facility at Wright-Patterson which may have been incorrectly financed. The Air Force and the Guard are fighting over it now. Who's going to pay off to the developer on the building. That's a problem in the movement of a Guard unit into Wright-Patterson.

So, what is economic sense? When does it change, I mean, in real dollars?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Well, I—let me respond this way. We think that it makes economic sense to do things when you get a reasonable payback. You make an investment. You achieve some savings through that investment. If it pays back within a reasonable time, then, you will continue to benefit from those annual recurring savings.

Mr. HOBSON. What is a reasonable time?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. I say a reasonable time is less than eight years. Most all of the Air Force base closure proposals are in the neighborhood of two to three years of payback. Some of them go out a little bit longer than that.

Let me just give you an example, however, of the '93 recommendations, which the Secretary of Defense made to the Base Closure Commission. The cost for those closure and realignment actions in '93 is \$748 million. That's what it will cost us to close and realign those installations. That's over a six-year period of time.

In that same six-year period of time, the Air Force will realize \$2.168 billion worth of savings. That means that for those six years we will have a net savings of \$1.42 billion. In our opinion, that makes economic sense. That is what we refer to as economic sense.

Now you can take the base closure proposals of the Air Force and break them down into pieces. Some of the pieces have—are more cost effective. That is they return quicker than others. Some of them are a bit longer. But all of them fall within what we believe is a reasonable period of time for payback.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Boatright, what if I suggested to you that you've got one in there for \$3 million and it's really going to cost \$20 to \$42 million. Is that still reasonable because we're still within the big number?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. No sir.

Mr. HOBSON. That's where I part with the word reasonable in your big number.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. If we have estimated a cost of \$3 million for the movement of the unit from Springfield to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base—

Mr. HOBSON. At a savings of \$1.1 million.

Mr. BOATRIGHT [continuing]. And if we estimate a savings of \$1.1 million. And if we should find out, as we do our detailed site surveys—which are in process. All of the work we've done to date has been model generated, because of the nature of the business we're involved in, analyzing all of our bases in a fairly short period of time and coming up with recommendations. Once we make those basic recommendations to the Commission, then we go out and we do site surveys and we refine those numbers, and by the first of June we will provide those refined numbers, that is the cost and the savings, at a budget quality level to the Base Closure Commission.

If for example the \$3 million went to \$20 million or \$30 million, and our savings were only at \$1.1 million, that no longer would be a cost-effective proposal. We would recognize that and we would of course provide that information to the Commission. The Commission at this point in time is the only organization that has the authority to decide. The Air Force can't make a different recommendation, or the Secretary of Defense make a different recommendation to the Commission, but we will provide refined information to the Commission, and we would expect that the Commission would act on that refined information.

Mr. HOBSON. Who makes the decision when an opening occurs? It's going to happen. There is no way, in my opinion, that somebody decided, "We don't care. It's going to happen." So, when a hole occurs, who determines what is the best way to fill that hole? Is it the Base Closure Commission or the Air Force?

For example, with DESC moving, there is some thought that things at Wright-Patterson might be better with some of the stuff in there. There are other people who are saving, there not be this much space here as we thought. There may be a better use of the heavy aircraft hangars that are already there. An F-16 needs an excellent grade runway where a tanker only needs a good grade runway. So, it might be better to take a regular or reserve tanker unit and put it in the hole at Wright-Patterson.

Who makes this elsewhere? Who decides whether it's better to let it sit there with a little hole for a while, until the Air Force figures out what they want? How is that made? I asked one day, why can't we put a reserve unit in? Who makes the decision as to what's the best fill for that particular base?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. The Air Force leadership makes the decisions if it has to do with a Reserve unit or a Guard unit. They participate in our deliberations with the final decision being made by the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of the Air Force in regard to where we're going to bed down certain units.

I have to tell you that this Air Force disagrees with you in regard to whether or not the 4950th—

Mr. HOBSON. Oh, I know they do.

Mr. BOATRIGHT [continuing]. Should be moved.

Mr. HOBSON. Oh, I know that.

Mr. BOATRIGHT [continuing]. They think it's an excellent—

Mr. HOBSON. I mean, that is a task—that was made some place, some where with "We're going to do this and we don't care what anybody says. This is going to happen." So—

Mr. BOATRIGHT. No, sir.

Mr. HOBSON [continuing]. As far as I'm concerned, that was done.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. No, sir. I don't think that's the case. It wasn't made in that context at all. It was made as a part of a recommendation to the 1991 Base Closure Commission and the 1991 Base Closure Commission agreed with the Air Force's recommendation and the movement of that unit was a part of a recommendation to close Rickenbacker Air Force Base.

So it wasn't done in a smoke-filled room, or on the back of an envelope, but it was done with careful deliberation by the Air Force, with a carefully considered deliberation by the Air Force, with a carefully considered recommendation by the Secretary of Defense, and we assume a careful evaluation by the Base Closure Commission with a recommendation to the President that ultimately came to the Congress.

Mr. HOBSON. Well, we—

Mr. BOATRIGHT. The only point I wanted to make was—

Mr. HOBSON. Are you telling me the Secretary of the Air Force decided that the best way to fill Wright-Patterson's hole was to put an Air National Guard F-16 unit over there?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Yes, sir. I'm telling you that was a part of the recommendation that was made to the 1993 Base Closure Commission, was to relocate the Guard unit from Springfield to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in order to take advantage of some space that was available at Wright-Patterson. Wright-Patterson is an excellent location for the F-16s.

In fact, when Homestead Air Force Base suffered from the hurricane damage, we moved the aircraft from Homestead to Wright-Patterson. They operated out of Wright-Patterson very effectively on an interim basis.

Mr. HOBSON. That's a different model, sir.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Yes, sir, but the F-16 aircraft, as far as the Air Force is concerned is very suitable. Any model will be able to operate out of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. So, we're comfortable

that the F-16 that is presently located at Springfield can in fact operate very effectively out of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

With regard to the numbers? That is the cost associated with that, as I said before, we are going to refine those numbers. We're going to be sure that the estimate that we made is a valid estimate, and if those numbers do change, we will report those changes to the Base Closure Commission before the Base Closure Commission completes their deliberations.

Mr. HOBSON. Well, I'm not going to ask any more questions, I'll just make this comment.

The runways were all rebuilt for the F-16s that are there now on one side of the field. If you move additional FIGs over to the other side of the field, you've to redo that same runway again. I don't think that was taken into consideration. The cost of doing runways is bigger than the \$3 million alone. Plus, you have the cost of the hangars. It just doesn't make economic sense. The move is not reasonable in my mind. In my opinion, it's a gnat in the Air Force.

If that's the basis on which decisions are made, these numbers need to be correct. I'd like to feel that these numbers are accurate. I'm very concerned about those numbers.

I know you've got a difficult decision.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. Yes, I'd like to submit to you that I have no pre-conceived notion on how the number should come out. What I hope that we do is we do a valid site survey, and that we do a very detailed estimate, and that we come back with the actual cost that will be associated with that.

Mr. HOBSON. That would be my way, I'd be back to you.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. I can guarantee you that whatever numbers come back to us are the numbers we're going to use. We're certainly not going to try to shoehorn a unit into a Air Force base just for the sake of being able to say we were right and somebody else was wrong. We're not in that kind of business. We very sincerely want to do this right.

The Air Force will make every effort to make sure that we provide the Commission with the most accurate cost information that we can provide.

Mr. HOBSON. Thank you.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, maybe we can move part of that runway from Wright-Patterson down to Maxwell. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEFNER. Makes sense to me.

I'd like to ask unanimous consent that some comments that I have will be inserted in the record, along with some questions. Just a couple of questions that go along with what you were talking about.

PAYBACK

Some of us thought that maybe part of the six-year payback was not a realistic thing when we went into it. What we're finding now on base closures.

We're finding now that the estimates on the over-estimated value of the property is falling short. Cost of cleanup is costing more than we projected, so our payback is not going to be anywhere near what we projected on base closings. I support the base closing issue,

because I don't think we've had a base closure. I mean, we haven't actually closed many bases. Our record's not all that good. I'd like to have some questions for the record.

Have you had any communities—and I don't know if this is even possible—but, have you had any communities that said, "Hey, look, we'll take this transfer of this property. We'll take responsibility for cleaning it up." Have any communities done that?

Mr. BOATRIGHT. No sir, not to my knowledge, have we had any community that's been willing to accept the responsibility of cleanup. We've had a number of communities that are willing to come in and take over and use the property, provided that the government continues with its responsibility for the cleanup.

I'll let Mr. Vest add to that.

Mr. VEST. You know, as we've learned over the last several years about this conversion process, it drives you to look at a lot of different things. I personally believe that sooner or later we as a government are going to have to change substantially the way we do base closures by conversion. I think one of the things that needs to be done is to allow what you ask about. That is, if indeed an entity, a company or somebody, if they want to take that facility over and are willing to assume the responsibility, legally—of course, we'd have to change a lot of it—but are willing to assume the responsibility to complete whatever cleanup is required, and then to allow the military department to actually withdraw, but very clearly in law have the responsibility transferred. I think we're going to have to take a look at that.

Because when you take the combination of provisions of CERCLA, the 120(H) provision which we've spoken about with you before that says we must have the remedial action in place before we can deed over the property. Now, as we begin to see the impact of the Clean Air Act, the conformity determination factor says that in effect, until we deed over the property, we are responsible for assuring conformity for Clean Air Act requirements for whoever the user is.

So, what we've got is we've got the Clean Air Act conformity determination that says, you've got to deed it." You've got the cleanup on this case—CERCLA—you can't deed it. And what happens is you can't get reuse. Sooner or later, what is going to happen is we're going to understand what a tremendous burden this is going to be, at least in the context of this subcommittee, a burden on the military department budgets.

I look to my colleague here, but as I see it, we are rapidly becoming, or we have the prospect of becoming, a major landlord of other users. Frankly, there are a lot of hidden costs in there. I mean I can see coming to the turn of the century and having most of these bases that were so-called closed, still being owned by the federal government will all manner of tenants.

Mr. HOBSON. Then you get into the leasing business in another way.

Mr. VEST. Absolutely.

FAMILY HOUSING

Ms. VUCANOVICH. I have questions I want to submit for the record, but I would like to briefly about family housing. I notice that family housing accounts make up 47 percent of the total Hill account of appropriations. How many family housing units are in the Air Force?

General McCARTHY. A hundred and twenty-nine thousand.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. where are your largest deficit areas?

General McCARTHY. I know we have 38,000 people on waiver. If I may at this point—I think everything—in terms of new construction this year in the program is replacement. I don't believe we're working on the deficit in dollars for new construction.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. I'll submit my questions, but I'm serious as to what the impacts are regarding the withdrawal of troops from overseas, base closures and realignments. What is happening on that?

General McCARTHY. We've dropped about 20,000 over the past several years.

Ms. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Chairman, I'll submit all the rest of my questions for the record. Thank you all for coming in.

REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE

Mr. HEFNER. what is your replacement schedule, 15 years?

General McCARTHY. Right now with the line of funding we have it takes 23 years to bring all our housing up to standard.

Mr. HEFNER. We're still on the schedule.

Ms. MEEK. Mr. Chairman, I submit my questions for the record.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I submit to Mr. Vest or Mr. Boatright, if your're up on the Hill some times and you've got 15 minutes, I'd like to discuss in my office some day, that alternative financing thing. Not as an obstructionist, but rather as an encouragement. But I need to find out something for another branch of service.

Mr. VEST. I'd be pleased to do that. I should emphasize that my comments are—the things we're looking at—

Mr. CALLAHAN. I just like to pick up your brain.

Mr. VEST [continuing]. The proposal. But I think these are things we do need to look at.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Let me make this point because I've been dealing with this business of trying to find alternative ways to finance Air Force construction for many years. The biggest problem that you'll run into is the budget scoring issue. Unless somebody can resolve the budget scoring issue as it relates to third-party financing, we'll simply be unable to resolve this.

Ms. MEEKS. Yes, I'd just like to ask Mr. Boatright or Mr. Vest if he would please send me a copy of the time frame for the spending of the \$76 million.

Mr. McCARTHY. I'll do that, ma'am.

Ms. MEEK. Thank you.

(The information follows:)

TIME FRAME FOR SPENDING

Our objective is to obligate all resources appropriated and complete projects as soon as possible consistent with Congressional direction, Air Force needs, and the Base Realignment and Closure process. We are in the initial stages of planning and design for the construction of essential facilities using 476 million in MILCON funds: major construction contracts are scheduled to be awarded starting in September 1993, and construction will continue well into the future. Specifically, we are proceeding with work to repair/replace facilities such as the Air National Guard Alert Facility, Hangar 741, Control Tower, Primary Electrical Distribution Lines, Airfield Navigational Aids, and Airfield Lighting System.

Mr. HOBSON. I just have one question. The other day when we had another hearing, and the person said, "If I just had the number of troops I was going to have and I knew it was stable, I could forecast better." Do you feel that you're still in this state of flux where you don't really know and your numbers aren't sufficient?

What worries us—as committee members or private citizens—is that we're going to be spending money on bases that two years from now will be closed. We spend \$30 or \$40 million on this or that, then the next thing you go around and say, "Well, that's gone, now we're going to shut down the base." Do we know our force configuration, do we know where we're going pretty well, or are we just throwing darts?

Mr. VEST If I may just respond. I think having been a participant in that process I think we're far better off than you think we are. Frankly, the structure that we have today, based on the base force structure that we've had to look at as we go down the base closure. I think we've got a very good map.

I think as there is the new base force, whatever that is developed by the new administration, that the Air Force will very, very rapidly understand what the means. That will be reflected in our investment strategy very, very, very rapidly. So I think the effect in my view is better than perhaps it would happen to be.

Mr. BOATRIGHT. I think I would have to add that it's most likely that in 1995—base closure round '95—that the Air Force will have to close additional bases. So I think there is that additional risk associated with any new construction on an installation. Because the projections that we see now in the Defense budget, while we haven't resolved force structure that's going to be associated with those reductions, it's quite likely going to have to come down—meaning both the number of aircraft and other weapons' systems, and the personnel that are associated with those weapons' systems. It's my belief that these reductions will equate to an X number of additional bases that will be excess to our requirements. We will need to make those kinds of recommendations in order to keep the Air Force in balance. Keep the force structure and the base structure in some sort of balance.

Mr. HOBSON. Okay, thank you.

Mr. HEFNER. If there are no further questions, this subcommittee stands recessed until one o'clock this afternoon.

Thank you, gentleman.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Chairman Hefner:]

INVESTMENT BILL

Question. I would like you to briefly comment on military construction as an investment bill that yields economic returns as well as cost avoidance in other parts of the Defense bill. What comes to mind is the savings that ultimately accrue from programs like base closure and realignment, family housing improvements as it impacts on allowances, energy conservation and so on. Would you care to expand on this bill as an investment bill.

Answer. The military construction bill provides significant savings in other portions of the Defense budget. Under the base realignment and closure program, we are able to make a relatively small investment of realignment funds and move units into excess space at other installations, allowing us to close bases. We save money in reduced maintenance costs and lower operating overhead.

Our military family housing (MFH) improvements program is another investment area where we are able to reduce costs in other parts of the Air Force budget. As part of our MFH improvements program, we spend about \$.68 of each \$1 to correct maintenance and repair deficiencies. This takes care of our capital maintenance for 5 years, and results in significant reductions in recurring maintenance costs. And we target 30% for energy conservation items such as improved insulation, thermopane windows and doors, and improving the efficiency of the HVAC systems, all of which reduce utility, maintenance and repair costs.

Although it may be obvious, I would also like to underscore that through the military construction program we are able to replace older, high maintenance facilities with more energy efficient ones that will require much less maintenance in the future.

JOBS BILL

Question. Another point that occurs to me in these times of relatively high unemployment, is how the military construction bill contributes to jobs. First, what is the state of the construction industry, is it down? Is there a heavily competitive market?

Answer. The US construction industry is not down. Overall it is operating at about the same level as it has in previous years. Some segments of the industry are more stable than others. Industrial and infrastructure construction are up slightly, however building construction is down. Currently, the construction market is moderately competitive; bids are coming in slightly below estimates. Military construction generates jobs and spending in construction and other related industries.

Question. Could you elaborate on how long, in terms of the shortest time to longest time, it takes to get a project on the street once the bill is enacted into law?

Answer. The time required to "get a project on the street once the bill is enacted into law" depends primarily on the stage of design the project is in when the bill is enacted. If design is complete before the bill is enacted, we consider "advance advertising" to expedite construction award (with the provision that the contract can only be awarded if funds become available). In that case, a contract award can be made in about 45 days after bill enact-

ment for funds to be released by the Treasury to DoD and then transferred to the construction agent (e.g., to the Army Corps of Engineers). It takes an additional 45 days to open and evaluate bids and award a contract, assuming no protests are lodged.

In the case where project design has not been completed prior to bill enactment, the process can take significantly more time, depending primarily on the time required to complete the design (which varies with the complexity of the project). Once design is complete, it takes from 45 to 90 days to advertise and award a contract. Our objective is to award projects as soon as possible after the design is complete.

Question. How long would it take for a housing repair project to get out on the street as opposed to a housing improvement project?

Answer. When an improvement project must be completely designed, it normally takes about 16 months to award the design contract, accomplish the design, and award the project. In the case of an O&M (repair) project, it normally takes about 7-9 months to complete the design and award a contract.

In support of a Congressional initiative to stimulate the economy and create new jobs, the Air Force has more than \$180-million in additional housing O&M projects that are already designed, but not included in our FY 94 funding request. An additional \$140-million in O&M projects will be designed by Oct. 93. If authorized and funded, these projects could be awarded in as little as 60-90 days. The Air Force also has an additional \$80 million of improvement and replacement construction projects that could be awarded in as little as six months. However, the Air Force does not support accelerating the funding of these additional repair and improvement projects at the expense of higher priority requirements included in the Air Force's FY 94 budget request.

BASE CLOSURE—RE-USE PLANS

Question. What do you see as the key or the problem to effective re-use planning caused by base closure?

Answer. The biggest challenge with base closure re-use planning deals with the inability of communities to come together rapidly with an effective re-use plan. A community which can speak with a single voice strengthens its ability to foster re-use. Further, the complicated Federal disposal process can be less cumbersome, since the length of time for the Air Force to reach a decision can also be shortened when a fewer number of alternatives must be considered. Working with the DoD Office of Economic Adjustment, we encourage communities to organize quickly and work together to solve differences.

Question. Are bases being closed too efficiently and creating a considerable gap between the time of actual closure and reuse of property? This must be a serious problem with local communities.

Answer. In some cases early closure of bases does create economic stress to the local communities. However, both operational mission requirements and the need to use limited military funds efficiently tend to dictate such early closures. The length of time to close a base once approval to proceed is received is dependent upon the disposition of the force structure or mission. The Air Force can

save considerable operating funds if it can retire the forces and close the bases quickly. If a realignment is part of the closure action, the actual closure can take longer as replacement facilities could be required at the gaining base. However, the period of construction and realignment will not take an inordinate amount of time when compared with a community's need to replace the economic loss. There is often a gap created between the period of draw down and closure and the community's reuse of the property.

Question. Are environmental laws (CERCLA) continuing to slow down the process of land transfers to local jurisdictions?

Answer. Some progress has been made but CERCLA continues to be an impediment, imposing restrictive conditions on Federal agency property transfer that do not impede such transfers of private sector property. CERCLA Section 120(h) requires that a covenant be provided before Federal property can be transferred by deed warranting that all remedial actions necessary to protect human health and the environment have been "taken". Under the CERCLA amendments in the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) of 1992, this requirement is met once the remedial action is in place and operating properly and successfully, to the satisfaction of the appropriate regulators. The Air Force does not have to wait until cleanup efforts are complete to transfer title to the property, although the Air Force is legally obliged to complete the cleanup expeditiously thereafter. However, the CERCLA cleanup process is a sequential process that requires several years to adequately characterize a site and design and install a remedial action, and thus reach the stage when the necessary actions have been "taken". Thus Federal property frequently cannot be transferred as soon as private sector property could be. This delay is unjustified, since the Federal agency's obligation to complete all required cleanup actions extends past transfer of title.

The Air Force supports interim use leases as the stop-gap method to give the local communities immediate access to property at closing Air Force bases until remedial actions can be "taken" or some other legislative relief is provided.

BASE CLOSURE—LAND SALES

Question. I understand that land sales revenue are significantly overestimated for Base Closure Round One. Can you indicate the reasons why expected revenues were not achieved?

Answer. Yes, estimates for Round One were grossly overstated; however, much more realistic estimates were used for Rounds Two and Three. Several other factors contributed to the poor achievement for Round One.

Virtually no consideration was given to no-cost public benefit transfers in the initial estimates and policy to assist communities with timely conversion for economic recovery encourages such transfers.

Legislation directing no-cost transfers to public bodies or Federal agencies (e.g., Pease Wildlife Refuge).

Sales are not occurring in the years projected because of newly discovered contamination which delays actual sales.

The Air Force may need to permit installment sales since communities are "cash poor".

Confusion or lack of local harmony delaying reuse implementation.

Stagnation in the overall real estate market.

BASE CLOSURE—ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Question. Explain why environmental costs are exceeding forecasts.

Answer. Many of the closure bases were in the early phases of investigation (RI/FS) and did not have sufficient characterization to make accurate cost estimates.

Cleanup costs depend on the type of contaminants, the hydrogeological conditions found at the site, and the technologies selected to accomplish the cleanup. Decisions concerning the technology and scope of cleanup effort at closure bases are driven by data collected and analyzed on contamination at sites, often collected during the last field season. Conversely, forecasts are developed two to three years earlier based on inadequate information and often are proved incorrect when the site is fully characterized and a final decision on remedial actions can be made.

Another factor that needs to be addressed is the CERCLA cleanup process. It results in management by a committee comprised of representatives from the Air Force, EPA Region, and State Environmental Protection Agency. Cleanup decisions essentially require unanimous agreement among these three parties before they can be implemented. The process, especially as driven by the attitudes of the regulators, puts a premium on conducting extended studies to reduce uncertainties, even though that approach drives up long-term costs and greatly delays accomplishment of rapid cleanups which are needed for productive civilian reuse of closed bases.

Question. Do you not agree that before you can determine the extent and plan of remedial action on cleanup, you need to have a re-use plan in place for use of the property.

Answer. There is no legal requirement for a closure base re-use plan to be in place, but it is certainly desirable. Having a re-use plan in place can assure integration of the cleanup process with community redevelopment needs. It can also reduce the cleanup costs in the case of many re-uses of military bases in which a follow-on industrial or commercial use will not require cleanup to residential standards (which are usually most costly). Where re-use plans are not available in time for the Air Force to use in making remedial action decisions, the Air Force can make assumptions that current land uses are representative of what is likely to occur in the future and base cleanup decisions on current land uses. This can limit future reuses that require more conservative cleanup standards to be in place or drive cleanup costs up if follow-on efforts are required to meet higher standards.

BASE CLOSURE—ACCELERATED CLEANUP

Question. As you know, one of the major problems in the base closure process is the length of time to perform necessary remedial cleanup. What is being done to shorten all the planning, investiga-

tory and review periods so that remedial cleanup can be accomplished in a more expedited manner?

Answer. As you know, CERCLA establishes a sequential process that requires regulator oversight and concurrence at major steps along the way. The Air Force does not have the authority to vary much within this framework. And the framework and review process, which are defined within the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), are responsible for the lengthy timeliness by putting the emphasis on consensus instead of prioritized cleanup process. However, the Air Force has pursued several initiatives internally and together with the regulators:

DOD, the Air Force, and the other Services have held conferences with three different EPA regions to promote teaming and risk sharing with the regulators in an effort to streamline and speed up the cleanup process.

The Air Force has tried to shorten the review process for draft and draft final documents both internally and with the regulators. This is difficult because these documents are long and address technically complex issues. Both the EPA and the Air Force rely heavily on contract support to accomplish these reviews.

The Air Force also has put in place full service contracts that will minimize the time needed to put remedial actions in place by accomplishing much of the design effort during the RI/FS stage.

BASE CLOSURE—CONTAMINATED PARCELS

Question. Are there situations where local jurisdictions are willing to utilize contaminated parcels? In other words, what type of use could be made on a contaminated parcel?

Answer. Within the present restrictions the Air Force does encourage interim leases during the remedial process, which permits some types of re-use of property that presents no immediate threat to human health or the environment, before the transfer of title could take place.

Question. What are examples of local communities agreeing to utilize contaminated parcels? In other words, what type of use could be made on a contaminated parcel?

Answer. The most common example is the case of contaminated groundwater underlying uncontaminated surface property. We currently have a long-term lease in place at Pease AFB, NH, where this has occurred. A commercial passenger airport functions safely on the surface while cleanup continues well underground.

Very rarely has the contamination prevented the Air Force from using the property in its current capacity. Property being used for residential commercial and industrial functions can normally continue to be used during the environmental remedial process. The Air Force has encouraged immediate reuse to occur through interim use leases.

Where health and safety conditions pose a threat, those conditions are corrected before the use of the property is continued.

BASE CLOSURE—MERGING THE ACCOUNTS

Question. You indicate that merging of Part I and Part II accounts would help to alleviate Part I shortfalls until land sales ma-

terialize and would provide for better cash flow management. If the Congress were to agree to such merging, does the Air Force have the capability to provide an audit trail of expenditures for each round of closures?

Answer. The Air Force tracks all base closure related expenditures to the same quality level as all other Air Force funds. In the case of base closure actions, the Air Force wants authority to use funds from the Base Closure Account (BCA) Part II to pay Part I (BRAC 88) costs and use Part I land sales revenues as they become available to pay Part I and Part II costs. If provided this authority, the Air Force can provide an audit trail of expenses by accessing the specific details by budget activity account number (BAAN) and budget program/project currently recorded by DFAS and documented in obligation reports.

HOUSING

Question. What is the annual cost of housing (including amortized cost of construction) as compared with housing allowances? Is it cheaper for the government, on the average, to simply pay housing allowances?

Answer. A better comparison would be the total budgeted cost that we pay to run and maintain our houses (including investments) versus the cost of allowances that we would have to pay our people that currently live in on base housing.

Our average cost per unit for FY 94 is \$7,126 (\$5,683 for O&M and utilities only). This includes all operations, maintenance, utilities, improvement and replacement costs averaged across the Air Force. If it were possible to put all the people that live in family housing on the economy, the average cost for BAQ/VHA for FY 94 would be \$6,921 per unit.

The government would roughly break even. However, the government effectively transfers a portion of the cost of private sector housing to the individual. The member must then pay out-of-pocket expenses that on the average are greater than 20 percent of the housing costs. (The allowances authorized by Congress are intended to cover about 85%, so the members would expect to spend 15% out of pocket.) If we increased the members' BAQ/VHA to compensate, the cost would average \$8,305 per member in total allowance.

This comparison assumes suitable off base housing is available—which it isn't. Most of our bases show deficits already without transferring off base those families now in MFH.

Question. Do you believe the current housing allowances places more demand for family housing?

Answer. Yes! The current level of allowances forces many to live in base housing. The allowances are not adequate to prevent out of pocket expenses by members living off base. The current BAQ/VHA only covers 80% of the documented cost, with some areas like Alaska and Hawaii having even greater differentials. The allowances authorized by Congress were intended to cover about 85% of the members costs. More of our families would elect to live downtown if the allowances offset the cost of housing.

This is not just a cost issue. Sometimes our personnel do not have a choice due to lack of off base housing or location-specific

problems such as those in some metropolitan areas. We do not have sufficiently housing available at many of our bases now. In many metropolitan areas base housing offers security, transportation savings, time savings, support facilities, etc. that make MFH the preferred option.

Question. If you exclude base closure amounts, housing for the Air Force constitutes over 50 percent of the Air Force military construction budget mainly because 44 percent of it is needed to operate and maintain existing housing units. Could you just elaborate on why we need to maintain such level of housing? I happen to support this program because of its contribution to quality of life but it would be important for the record to know why we need such housing.

Answer. Our goal is to depend on the local housing, but as you are aware suitable off base housing is often not available.

Also, we believe it is helpful to compare like programs. By comparing the FY94 MILCON (\$906 Million) to FY94 capital investments for housing (\$163 Million), MFH represents only 15 percent of the combined capital investment programs.

Maintaining an adequate quality-of-life standard for our personnel is essential to our mission and is an obligation to our people. Providing good maintenance is good management of our resources because it fulfills our ownership responsibilities and reduces operating costs.

HOMESTEAD AFB—STATUS OF FUNDING

Question. In the fiscal year 1992 Disaster Supplemental Bill, for Homestead Air Force Base, \$66 million was appropriated to restore airfield operations and \$10 million was appropriated for planning and design provided that none of the funds are available for the Air Force Active mission until completion of the base closure process. In addition, \$16 million was appropriated to cover clean up and demolition costs of the Homestead housing area. Can you update the Subcommittee on the Status of such funds?

Answer. Determining a prudent course of action for the demolition, repair, or replacement of Homestead AFB facilities has been and continues to be a very complex task, especially since the 1993 Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission has not made its final recommendations concerning the future of Homestead AFB. We have, however, developed a plan to repair and replace facilities that may be needed to support contingency operations. This plan is consistent with our current recommendations to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission and is in compliance with P.L. 102-368.

The \$76 million appropriated for military construction (MILCON) requirements at Homestead AFB is available and will be released to our construction agent as facility requirements are finalized and construction contracts are ready for award. We have identified approximately \$30 million worth of facility and infrastructure work that will be placed under design and construction this summer. This first \$42 million will be used to repair, replace, or construct facilities such as the Air National Guard Alert facility, Hangar 741, the Control Tower, Airfield Navigational Aids and Airfield

Lighting Systems. Before we begin design on the remaining requirements, we want to work with the local community officials to ensure the facilities and systems we repair or replace are, to the greatest degree possible, consistent with and support future civil aviation reuse plans.

In regards to the \$16 million provided for the clean up and demolition of the military family housing (MFH) units at Homestead, the Air Force will begin the first phase of demolition on or about June 1, 1993. While some minor clean up and demolition has been done in the housing areas with O&M funds, no major demolition could take place until personal property was removed and insurance claims were resolved. These hurdles were cleared on April 15, 1993, and once all government equipment such as refrigerators, ovens, and air conditioners are removed, demolition will begin.

Question. How much in O&M funds has been obligated for clean-up and restoration of facilities at Homestead?

Answer. Approximately \$20 million of the \$60.7 of O&M funds provided in the FY 92 Supplemental (P.L. 102-368) for Homestead Air Force Base facilities. The Air Force has used and will continue to use these funds to clean up debris; demolish unsafe and unsalvageable buildings; weatherproof salvable buildings, and repair buildings needed for the immediate recovery and operation of Homestead Air Force Base.

Question. What specifically has been done to restore airfield operations at Homestead Air Force Base?

Answer. Airfield operations have been restored at Homestead AFB on a temporary basis. Within a week after the hurricane, the airfield was put back into operation with a temporary control tower, fire/crash rescue station, and Airfield Navigational Aids. The airfield is currently being operated during daylight hours. Construction of a new control tower, repair of the base electrical distribution system, and additional repairs to the Airfield Lighting System will be required to restore complete airfield operations. The Air Force is proceeding with the design and construction of this effort.

Question. Does the Air Force plan to restore certain facilities at Homestead, such as hangars, in order to provide for a military contingency if a civilian authority assumes control and operation of the airfield.

Answer. The Air Force plans to repair or replace facilities that may be needed for contingency operations and, to the highest degree possible, will be consistent with potential civil aviation operations at Homestead AFB. The very nature of contingencies coupled with the uncertain outcome of the 1993 Defense Base Realignment and Closure process has made it very difficult to identify exactly what facilities will be needed at Homestead AFB for potential contingency requirements. As such, the Air Force plans to first repair or replace facilities and systems that have the highest probability of being needed under almost any scenario. In keeping with this strategy the Air Force has initiated efforts to replace facilities such as the Air National Guard Alert facility, Hangar 741, Control Tower, Primary Electrical Distribution Lines, Airfield Navigational Aids, and Airfield Lighting System. The Air Force is working closely with Federal agencies and local Homestead community leaders

to ensure that facility repair and replacements for contingency requirements are also consistent with potential civil aviation operations at Homestead AFB.

Question. Homestead is on the National Priorities List for environmental clean up. Have any funds been obligated for clean up?

Answer. Yes, approximately \$10M (\$7M thru 1992 and \$3M so far in 1993) has been obligated thus far to clean up environmental contamination that put Homestead Air Force Base on the NPL. We plan to spend an additional \$13M (\$3M more in FY 93 and another \$10M for FY 94-97) to complete the environmental clean up at Homestead Air Force Base. All total these funds will be used to clean up the remaining 25 IRP sites.

HOMESTEAD—HOUSING AREA CLEAN UP

Question. I understand that demolition of existing housing units has not started because of legal impediment involving claims. When is the legal impediment expected to be lifted and demolition begin?

Answer. While some minor clean up and demolition has been done in the housing areas with O&M funds, no major demolition could take place until personal property was removed and insurance claims were resolved. These hurdles were cleared on April 15, 1993, and once all government equipment such as refrigerators, ovens, and air conditioners are removed, demolition will begin on or about June 1, 1993.

BASE CLOSURE III

Question. We understand that requested funds for round III of base closure have not been officially transmitted but will be requested as newly proposed legislation. Our understanding is that the proposed legislation will request a transfer of \$1 billion from Defense O&M funds together with a request of \$200 million for base closures, for a total requirement of \$1.2 billion for round III. Can you tell us what the Air Force's requirement is for round III of base closure?

Answer. The Air Force portion of the request for BRAC 93 funds in fiscal year 1994 is \$203.4 million. This estimate was developed using the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model and is not budget quality. Further refinement of the Part II, BRAC 93 numbers will be provided to the Commission by 1 June 1993 following completion of site surveys and refined cost estimates. Any refinement will not result in a change to the FY94 President's Budget request.

WHOLE HOUSE REPLACEMENT

Question. You indicate "Whole House Improvement Program" is one of your top priorities. What is the average cost per unit and how would it compare in cost to constructing a completely new unit?

Answer. The average costs per unit for the FY92-94 Air Force budgets are:

	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	Avg.
Improvements.....	\$69,020	\$66,235	¹ \$76,248	\$68,575
Construction.....	97,750	99,050	93,650	96,662

¹ The FY94 improvements average is greater due to a larger percentage of projects in high cost areas.

Question. What features are normally added when performing a whole house renovation?

Answer. The objective of whole-house improvement is to provide families with homes and communities that are comparable in design and amenity to current private sector housing. Typical unit improvements include renovating and/or relocating kitchens and baths; adding master bathrooms and half-baths on ground floor of two story units; adding family rooms; increasing unit size within allowable statutory square footage and/or reconfiguring the floor layout to improve functionality, livability, and accessibility; upgrading mechanical and electrical systems to current code requirements; and accomplishing all major and minor repair simultaneous with the upgrade (historically 68 cents of every whole-house improvement dollar goes to maintenance and repair costs).

We upgrade energy efficiency of units by incorporating energy conscious design with proper thermal protection, windows and exterior doors, high efficiency appliances and heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems. These measures can realize energy consumption reductions of up to 50% (average is 30%).

We also correct life and safety deficiencies such as smoke and heat detectors, upgrading electrical outlets in bathrooms, etc.

Environmental hazards such as lead-based paint, asbestos, radon, etc, are remediated.

Exterior improvements are provided to give a sense of neighborhood identity through compatible housing styles, architectural features and landscape development. This is done by adding adequate storage areas for each unit; providing two off street parking spaces for each family (one covered) if possible; and providing private outdoor spaces through thoughtful use of landscaping and fencing for each unit. Typical neighborhood amenities that are provided are structured, functional, and uncluttered open spaces; complete landscape development for public spaces that encompasses and complements the private spaces; improved utility and transportation infrastructure systems to include street lighting and sidewalks; conveniently located tot-lots and playgrounds; exterior upgrades/repair to improve quality of life and "curb" appeal of the neighborhood; informal gathering and relaxation spaces; properly designed, convenient off street parking for visitors; "family" support facilities; and recreation facilities and athletic areas.

Question. What is the average age of units being renovated?

Answer. The average age of all family housing units requiring renovation is over 31 years. The average age of those units to be renovated in the FY94 program is 28 years. Most of the units were built in the 1950s and 1960s.

Question. What is the extended life after the house is renovated?

Answer. Renovation extends the life of the housing units by at least 25 years.

Question. How would whole-house improvements impact on energy and maintenance savings?

Answer. Each improvement project includes significant maintenance and repair (average per project is 68%) accomplished concurrently with the improvements. About 30% of the repair and maintenance work of each project contributes to improved energy features.

Energy conservation features include set back thermostats, 86% energy efficient water heaters, furnaces that have a 90% energy efficiency rating, windows with dual pane/insulated glass, insulated doors, appliances that have a 75% energy efficiency rating and; increasing insulation of exterior walls, crawl and attic spaces.

DEMOLITION PROGRAM

Question. You indicate in your statement that you will downsize your inventory of family housing consistent with the reduced requirement and identify surplus inventory. Do you have an aggressive program to demolish unneeded surplus housing as well as other unneeded buildings?

Answer. The Air Force in FY 94 will have Housing Community Plans at all bases. Currently 75% have HCPs completed, with plans beyond the 35% design stage at another 20% of our bases. HCPs take the overall housing requirement, subtract suitable off base housing, and build a phased construction plan to improve and construct on-base units to meet the requirement.

Integral to the plans is identifying surplus MFH units. These would include units in advanced disrepair, units poorly located to serve as quality housing, and units that require "thinning" to reduce density, create community areas, or offer better traffic and pedestrian access within housing areas.

Even though there are surplus units at some bases, where it is more economical to operate and maintain units than to pay BAQ/VHA, the units are retained in service. Where units are surplus and the occupancy rate cannot be retained sufficiently demolition/mothballing is appropriate.

Question. Are there savings to be achieved by demolishing unneeded antiquated buildings?

Answer. Yes. Where it is more economical to operate and maintain units than to pay BAQ/VHA, the units are retained in service. Where units are surplus and the occupancy rate cannot be retained sufficiently high, demolition/mothballing is appropriate.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Question. This Committee over the years has always given priority to energy conservation for the simple reason that it is one program that generates savings by almost 10 to 1. Could you expand on how much the Air Force has reduced energy costs and what type of programs contribute to such savings?

Answer. The Air Force is committed to the federal goal of reducing energy consumption in federal facilities 20% in terms of BTUs/SF by FY 2000 based on a FY 1985 baseline. Our progress against this goal is 12.2% as of the end of FY 1992 (19.2% in Military Family Housing). This does not however equate to a one-to-one re-

duction in energy costs. Our energy consumption has dropped by over 6,000,000 MBTUs yet total cost has only gone down roughly \$4,000,000. This is due both to addition of new facilities and changes in cost. Using the average cost per MBTU for FY 1985, the cost reduction would be over \$50,000,000 if there had been no other changes.

The savings the Air Force has achieved are due primarily to a consistent effort to increase energy efficiency in new facilities as they are constructed and to improve existing facilities as work is done on them. The MILCON funded Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP) has only recently been revitalized so no direct savings can be attributed to this renewed program yet. In family housing set-back thermometers, energy efficient hot water heaters, furnaces, and appliances, dual-pane windows, and insulation contribute to the energy conservation savings. Energy conservation is imbedded in our operations and maintenance program for all other facilities as well. Projects are usually done in these facilities to accomplish a number of objectives of which energy conservation is only one.

In addition to the normal construction-type programs, the Air Force is conducting energy conservation survey training at our installations. Training was conducted at nine bases in FY 1992 and we plan to continue this training. This vehicle is used to train installation personnel to identify energy conservation opportunities and take appropriate action.

The Air Force uses a number of avenues to identify energy conservation investment opportunities and increase general awareness. We appreciate your past and continued support for our energy conservation activities.

REDUCED REQUIREMENT

Question. Could you summarize how the reduction in force structure and aircraft compares with the reduction in major bases? In other words, is the base closure process keeping up with reductions in force structure and aircraft?

Answer. The Air Force is maintaining a good pace in matching base structure reduction with force structure drawdown. Implementation of the Air Force recommendations for the 1993 round of base closures/realignments would bring the Air Force CONUS base structure in line with the approved DoD Force Structure Plan. However, future budget reductions already being considered will likely drawdown force structure to the extent that additional base closures/realignments will be required in 1995.

A capacity analysis was performed (including 48 on-site capacity surveys) which analyzed base data in light of programmed force structure and requirements for accommodating it. This knowledge of excess capacity was used in conjunction with the approved DoD Force Structure Plan in determining base structure requirements. The Air Force determined there was one excess small aircraft base (fighter operations), four excess large aircraft bases (bomber, tanker, and airlift operations), and an excess depot maintenance capacity of 8.7 million Direct Product Actual Hours.

WHITEMAN AFB

Question. What is the remaining cost to complete construction at Whiteman Air Force Base for beddown of 20 B-2 aircraft?

Answer. In addition to the \$43.5 million request in FY 94, Air Force has currently programmed an additional \$50.1 million through FY 96 for beddown of 20 B-2 aircraft. The Bottom Up Review is looking at total future force structure which could have an impact on the total Military Construction requirements for the B-2 program.

PARAMETRIC DESIGN

Question. How has parametric design helped you in cutting planning costs and streamlining the design process from 35 percent concept to final design?

Answer. Parametric cost estimates do not significantly affect planning costs or the time required to complete the final design from the 35 percent concept design phase. However, the parametric cost estimating technique allows us to produce the equivalent of a 35 percent concept design cost estimate in much less time. That means we can delay starting the concept design and cost estimate until we are assured the project has been included in the President's Budget. We can now avoid wasting planning and design dollars on projects that aren't included in the budget request. Experience indicates parametric cost estimates are just as accurate as the conventional 35 percent concept design cost estimate and a sound basis for Congress to use in considering our MILCON projects.

Question. What portion of your program utilizes parametric design?

Answer. Parametric cost estimating methods were used as part of the design on 79 projects worth \$350 million. To clarify, parametrics is not a design method, but a cost estimating method that is part of project design.

VANDENBERG AFB

Question. What is the current status of the land acquisition at Vandenberg AFB involving the Bixby Ranch?

Answer. The Air Force acquired a restrictive easement over 17,680 acres comprising Bixby Ranch on December 26, 1992, for \$22.1 million. The Air Force intends to acquire restrictive easements over another 5,597 acres comprising 13 ownerships within the adjoining Miguelito Canyon. Appraisals for 10 of these properties are complete and letters soliciting offers to sell have been sent to the owners. Appraisals for the other three properties are expected to be complete by May 10, 1993. Upon completion of these appraisals, letters soliciting offers to sell will be sent to the remaining owners.

FOLS/DOBS

Question. What is the current status of forward operating locations and dispersed operating bases in Canada?

Answer. Congress denied FY 92 MILCON funding of \$20.7M and FY 93 MILCON funding of \$19.5M. The reason was a question of

the continuing need for the bases in view of the apparent reduction in threat. On 28 Dec 92, Secretary Cheney sent a letter to the Canadian Minister of Defense stating that the U.S. regrettably could not continue funding the FOLs/DOBs program without the support of Congress. A clause in the original agreement with Canada states that our obligation to pay is subject to the appropriation of funds. No further MILCON funding is being programmed at this time. Construction at these FOLs/DOBs is substantially complete. Due to the reduction in threat and the fact that the U.S. didn't meet our financial commitments, we do not plan to deploy any aircraft or people to these FOLs/DOBs.

B-2 DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Question. In fiscal year 1991, we appropriated \$31.8 million for three projects at Tinker Air Force Base related to B-2 depot maintenance, but the first cycle of this work will be performed elsewhere under contract. Are these funds still required?

Answer. To clarify, the amount appropriated in FY 90 was \$31.8 million for three B-2 depot level maintenance projects at Tinker AFB. These three projects are all under construction and will be used for B-2 maintenance. In FY 91, \$21.4 million was appropriated for three additional B-2 depot maintenance projects at Tinker AFB. The rapid reduction in B-2 acquisition to 20 aircraft caused uncertainty over the first cycle of depot maintenance and aircraft modification requirements. This uncertainty made it prudent to use existing capability and facilities at Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale, CA. Currently, the Air Force is planning to do the first cycle of depot maintenance by contract at the B-2 production facilities. This arrangement gives the Air Force time to develop long range plans, which currently calls for the second cycle of B-2 depot maintenance at Tinker around the year 2000. The 1992 annual Congressional report provided notification that the three FY 91 projects were cancelled and the funds were used on other urgent Air Force requirements. We expect to program for additional MILCON to complete the Tinker Depot in a future budget request.

REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

Question. Real property maintenance (RPM) is funded in the Defense Appropriations Bill, but it has a direct effect on the quality of your facilities and thus the need for military construction. I understand the RPM account has been split into two parts this year. The services can spend their RPM only for projects valued at less than \$15K. All projects with a cost of \$15K or greater can only be funded from OSD. Is that true? If it is true, has this caused any problems for you? If it has, please explain and expand on your answer to give the committee a full understanding of the impact.

Answer. The FY93 Defense Appropriations Bill established the FY93 Real Property Maintenance, Defense Account (RPMDA) to fund Real Property Maintenance projects costing more than \$15,000 for repair and between \$15,000 and \$300,000 for minor construction. Repair and minor construction less than \$15,000 and all maintenance remain funded by the O&M appropriation.

The RPMDA has caused several problems for the Air Force. First, major command and installation commanders no longer have the flexibility to reallocate service O&M funds to major repair and minor construction projects costing greater than \$15,000. These projects historically represent 90 percent of the Air Force RPM-by-contract program. This is an underfunded program the Air Force has migrated money into during all but one of the last 13 years to cover both known and unforeseen needs and changing missions. The RPMDA is also not covered by a Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account, which has a potential adverse OCONUS impact, since money must be withheld from the RPMDA to cover currency changes. In addition, the potential also exists for inadvertent prior-fiscal-year RPMDA funding violations caused by in-scope contract changes that arise in later years with no subsequent RPMDA funding to cover them. Finally, host installations are unable to execute funds received from tenants wishing to accomplish additional RPM projects greater than \$15,000 because these tenants typically have no access to RPMDA funds.

The services jointly proposed enabling language to allow the use of O&M funds for RPMDA-type work in FY93. This language was approved by the OSD Comptroller and General Counsel staffs and is on the Hill awaiting action. In the FY94 President's Budget, RPM is back in the Air Force O&M appropriation. Because RPMDA limits the ability of Air Force commanders to invest available O&M funds in RPM, we recommend the use of RPMDA be eliminated in the future.

INVENTORY

Question. How many family housing units do you have in the United States, and how many overseas, excluding Sections 801 and 802, and excluding leases?

Answer. The average number of family housing units supported in FY94 are:

United States: 99,213; Overseas: 30,234.

Question. How many Section 801, Section 802, and leased units do you have in the United States, and how many overseas?

Answer. Number of leased units for FY 94:

	Units
United States:	
Section 801	4,035
Section 802.....	None
Leased.....	722
Overseas:	
Leased.....	4,323

HOUSING DEFICITS

Question. What is you (your) current worldwide family housing deficit?

Answer. 34,013.

Question. What are your three largest deficits, and how large are they?

Answer. Peterson AFB, CO—3,076 units, Bolling AFB, DC—2,378 units, March AFB, CA—2,325 units.

Question. What are the three most expensive deficit locations based on actual payments of housing allowances?

Answer. The three most expensive areas with significant deficits are: Anchorage, AK area (Elmendorf AFB), Military District Wash-

ington area (Andrews AFB, Bolling AFB, Pentagon, etc), San Bernardino, CA area (March AFB).

WAITING LISTS

Question. How many families are on waiting lists for government-provided family housing, and what is the average waiting time?

Answer. The overall average number of families on waiting lists is 38,586. The average waiting time is 4.4 months.

	<i>Average months</i>
Officers.....	4.1
E9-E7.....	4.4
E5-E4.....	5.0
E3-E1.....	3.9

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Question. What percent of the family housing maintenance and repair requirement will be met within the fiscal year 1994 budget request?

Answer. The 1994 budget request will meet 29 percent of the total maintenance and repair requirements. The annual maintenance and repair requirement of \$601 million along with the backlog of \$1,096 million totals \$1,697 million. The \$404 million in maintenance funds requested along with help from improvement and replacement construction will cover \$499 million or 29 percent of the requirement.

Question. What is the current backlog of deferred maintenance?

Answer. At the start of FY94 the backlog totals \$1,096 Million. With the lower level of funding in FY94, the backlog will grow to \$1,198 Million by the end of FY94.

Question. How much additional maintenance and repair work could be performed during fiscal year 1994, beyond the budget request, and what are the limiting factors?

Answer. We have unfunded projects designed and ready for award which could utilize \$183 million. Another \$143 million will be ready to award by October 93. There are no limiting factors in awarding this additional \$326 million in maintenance and repair projects.

CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS

Questions. How much additional construction improvement work could be performed during fiscal year 1994, beyond the budget request, and what are the limiting factors?

Answer. There are \$80 million of improvement and replacement construction projects ready to award in FY94 beyond the budget request. There are no limiting factors in awarding this additional \$80 million in maintenance and repair projects.

Question. How many family housing units are programmed for whole house revitalization within the budget request, and what is the funding increment for this work?

Answer. The FY94 President's budget contains \$53,070,000 for the whole house improvement of 588 housing units.

CONTRACT CLEANING

Questions. For how many units are you requesting contract cleaning funds, what is the average cost per unit, and what is the total amount requested?

Answer. For FY94, the Air Force projects supporting 17,200 units with contract cleaning funds. The air Force cap is \$4.3M. To operate within this limit, the Air Force goal is to maintain an average cleaning cost of \$235 per unit.

Question. Describe in some detail how you document savings for each contract cleaning expenditure.

Answer. Commands with overseas contract cleaning programs are required to report status quarterly, with a final year-end report. There were documented savings of \$2.8M in FY92, and \$400,357 in savings as of the 1st Qtr FY93.

The Air Force report consists of eleven steps which compare costs before the program with TLA costs during the current report period. Documented data includes number of units cleaned for members departing PCS, average unit cleaning cost, and the savings derived from TLA cost reductions.

For example:	Dollars
TLA days prior to contract cleaning: 8 days × \$72 (TLA Rate)	576
TLA days after implementing contract cleaning:	
3 days × \$72 (TLA Rate).....	- 216
TLA savings	360
Cost of cleaning	- 235
Actual savings per unit cleaned	125

CURRENCY FLUCTUATION

Question. What currency gains or losses are projected for your overseas housing programs during fiscal years 1993 and 1994?

Answer. The projected foreign currency gain in FY94 of \$19.2 million has been taken out of our request. During fiscal year 1993 we experienced a net gain of \$1.3 million through Feb 1993.

OFFICERS QUARTERS

Question. Please submit for the record a table showing: (a) how many general/flag officer quarters you have, separately identifying CONUS and OCONUS locations, (b) how many of these quarters exceed the statutory space limitation, and (c) the average O&M cost per unit.

Answer.

	No. of units	No. over statutory space limits
US.....	255	163
US overseas	3	3
Foreign.....	52	29
Total.....	310	195

Based on the FY92 GOQ cost report, the average costs per unit are:

	<i>Dollars</i>
Operations	\$5,140
M&R	9,662
Total.....	14,802

Question. Please submit for the record a table showing all GFOQ projects included in the budget request, identifying the number of quarters and the amount requested for each installation. This table should separately identify new construction projects, construction improvement projects, and maintenance and repair projects.

Answer.

Program	Base	Scope (units)	Cost/Threshold
New Const		(¹)	
Repl Const	Fairchild	1	184
Impr	Elmendorf	2	298
Maint & Repr	Edwards	1	50
	Randolph	1	61
	Rhein Main	1	108
	Vogelweh	9	307
	Kadena	1	² 91

¹ None.

² \$50,000 was approved in FY92 but a typhoon disrupted the work and increased scope.

MILITARY COOPERATIVE HOUSING

Question. Please bring us up-to-date with any proposals you may have for military cooperative housing, such as the Soldier Housing and Retirement Equity Program.

Answer. The Air Force does not have any proposals for Military Cooperative Housing.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Question. Provide a list of your service's installations from which Homeowners Assistance Claims are currently pending?

Answer. The Homeowners Assistance Program is authorized at the following bases: Castle AFB, CA, Eaker AFB, AR, England AFB, LA, Homestead AFB, FL, Loring AFB, ME, Wurtsmith AFB, MI, Pease AFB, NH, Chanute AFB, IL, Carswell AFB, TX, Myrtle Beach AFB, SC.

Question. Is the program meeting the needs of your services?

Answer. The Homeowners Assistance Program is a favorable benefit for those who qualify. There is, however, concern that the benefits paid are insufficient and the member is required to pay too great a percentage of the loss.

PROJECTS NO LONGER NEEDED

Question: Please provide for the record a list of any projects, either in the fiscal year 1994 request or in prior years' unobligated balances, that are no longer required due to multilateral agreements, or other reasons. Please include on this list military construction projects, family housing construction and construction improvement projects, and projects financed under the base realignment and closure accounts.

Answers: The following projects may be no longer be required depending upon Congressional action on the Base Closure Commissions' base realignment and closure recommendations.

I.—MILCON PROJECTS IN BUDGET WHICH MAY NO LONGER BE REQUIRED DUE TO FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES

Fiscal year	Base	Project title	PA (thousands)	Status (percent)
1994.....	Lackland.....	Vehicle maint fac.....	\$1,200	35 DSN.
1994.....	Memphis.....	Renovate dorm.....	1,200	35 DSN.
1994.....	Memphis.....	ADAL hi-bay tech trng fac.....	3,000	35 DSN.
1994.....	Memphis.....	Alt tech trng fac.....	2,000	35 DSN.
1994.....	Tinker	MILSTAR comm ground term.....	800	35 DSN.

II.—PRIOR YEAR MILCON PROJECTS WHICH MAY BE NO LONGER BE REQUIRED DUE TO RECOMMENDED CLOSURE

Fiscal year	Base	Project title	Unobligated balance (thousands)	Status (percent)
1990.....	Homestead.....	Add to trans dorm	\$1,950	100 DSN.
1990.....	Homestead.....	Alter dorms.....	5,395	1 CNS.
1990.....	Newark.....	Child care ctr	680	100 DSN.
1991.....	Homestead.....	Alter dorm	5,500	100 DSN.
1991.....	March	Troop subsist whse.....	1,050	100 BID.
1991.....	McClellan.....	ADAL depot corr cntl fac.....	11,200	95 BID.
1992.....	Griffiss.....	Alter taxiway barr.....	1,200	100 DSN.
1992.....	Homestead.....	Alter dorms.....	4,900	100 DSN.
1992.....	McGuire	Child dev cntr	3,800	89 DSN.
1992.....	McGuire	Alter dorms PH 5	5,200	100 DSN.
1993.....	March	Undgrnd fuel stor tanks	2,200	65 DSN.
1993.....	McClellan.....	Renov depot plating shop	7,000	15 DSN.
1993.....	McClellan.....	Upgr ind waste coll sys.....	1,750	95 DSN.
1993.....	McClellan.....	Undgrnd fuel stor tanks	1,150	100 DSN.
1993.....	McGuire	Undgrnd fuel stor tanks	5,600	4 DSN.
1993.....	McGuire	Upgr sanitary sewer sys.....	2,400	9 DSN.
1993.....	McGuire	Upgr storm sewers	970	9 DSN.

Projects in DSN status have been put on hold at the next phase point pending decision on base realignment and closure.

Projects in BID status:

If bid solicitation is out, it will be cancelled and project put on hold pending decision on base closure.

If bids have been opened, award will be placed on hold pending decision on base closure.

Projects in CNS status are under contract but construction work is not started and cancellation costs will reduce the unobligated amount available.

III.—FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED

Fiscal year	Base	Project title	Unobligated balance (thousands)	Status (percent)
1993.....	KI Sawyer.....	Impr 143 Units.....	\$10,650	100 DSN (BID).
1993.....	McClellan.....	Impr 18 Units.....	1,846	35 DSN.

III.—FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED—
Continued

Fiscal year	Base	Project title	Unobligated balance (thousands)	Status (percent)
1993.....	March.....	Repl 320 Units.....	38,351	100 DSN.

IV.—BRAC MILCON DELETIONS

Fiscal year	Base	Project title	Unobligated balance (thousands)	Status (percent)
Round I:				
1992.....	March.....	Alt AAFES Svc outlets.....	\$1,900	100 DSN.
1992.....	March.....	Add to AAFES exch ctr.....	4,200	100 DSN.
1993.....	March.....	Add/alt hosp.....	12,800	93 DSN.
Round II:				
1993.....	Bergstrom.....	Add/alt mun area.....	560	90 DSN.
1993.....	Lowry.....	Cantonnment area.....	1,600	35 DSN.
1993.....	McClellan.....	Social actions fac.....	1,100	55 DSN.
1993.....	McClellan.....	Alter maint sup.....	6,100	50 DSN.
1993.....	McClellan.....	Squadron Ops/HQ fac Fuel sys maint.....	7,500	35 DSN.
1993.....	McClellan.....	Corrosion cntrl.....	6,200	35 DSN.
1993.....	McClellan.....	Hydrant refuel sys.....	11,400	75 DSN.
1993.....	McClellan.....	Composite maint fac.....	1,400	40 DSN.
1993.....	Fairchild.....	Flt sim fac, 24,000.....	20,270	0 DSN.
1993.....	Fairchild.....	Combat crew tng, 7,800.....	7,800	0 DSN.

Fiscal year	Base	Project title	PA (thousands)	Status (percent)
1994.....	Orlando.....	Sim research fac.....	\$4,400	0 DSN.
1994.....	Bergstrom.....	POL ops and refueler pkg.....	1,230	0 DSN.
1994.....	Bergstrom.....	Alter support facs.....	2,800	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	Command maint.....	4,600	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	Command hqtrs.....	600	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	JACC/CP fac.....	670	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	Alter QRC.....	300	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	JTF fac.....	2,700	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	Veh maint.....	5,600	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	Parachute shop.....	450	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	Mun stg.....	2,150	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	Supply complex.....	1,150	0 DSN.
1994.....	Charleston JCSE.....	Add to utilities.....	3,000	0 DSN.
1994.....	Fairchild.....	Add/alt hydr fuel sys, 16,000.....	16,000	35 DSN.
1994.....	Fairchild.....	Enl dorm (200 PN), 4,650.....	4,650	0 DSN.
1994.....	Fairchild.....	Stud offs qtrts, 7,300.....	7,300	0 DSN.
1994.....	Fairchild.....	Add/alt comp med, 2,100.....	2,100	0 DSN.
1994.....	Fairchild.....	Alter Dental Clinic, 600.....	600	0 DSN.

BASE CLOSURE III

Question. We understand that requested funds for round III of base closure have not been officially transmitted but will be requested as newly proposed legislation. Our understanding is that the proposed legislation will request a transfer of \$1 billion from Defense O&M funds together with a request of \$200 million for

base closures, for a total requirement of \$1.2 billion for round III. Can you tell us what the Air Force's requirement is for round III of base closure?

Answer. The Air Force portion of the request for BRAC 93 funds in fiscal year 1994 is \$203.4 million. This estimate was developed using the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model and is not budget quality. Further refinement of the Part II, BRAC 93 numbers will be provided to the Commission by 1 June 1993 following completion of site surveys and refined cost estimates. Any refinement will not result in a change to the FY94 President's Budget request.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE FY 94 BUDGET REQUEST

Question. Is OSD expecting that you will pay for BRAC III out of your routine O&M accounts?

Answer. No. OSD has requested funds for BRAC 93 be authorized and appropriated to a legislative contingency account, which requires legislation. If enacted, these funds are anticipated to be transferred to the Part II Base Closure Account and distributed to the services to execute BRAC 93 actions.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION COSTS

Question. The Base Closure accounts are the sole source of funds for the Environmental Restoration of closure locations. Are sufficient funds included in the fiscal year 1994 budget to fully fund this work?

Answer. If the OSD request for funds in the Part I and Part II base closure accounts is authorized and appropriated, the Air Force anticipates it will have sufficient funds to execute the environmental restoration program for base closures through fiscal year 1994.

BASE CLOSURE III

Question. How much of the Base Closure III funds are for non-construction activities such as personnel and transfer costs?

Answer. The budget request for BRAC 93 is an initial estimate of expenses derived from the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) model. The COBRA estimates are not budget quality nor are they in sufficient detail to provide a specific figure; however, a rough estimate is that approximately 27 percent are non-construction costs. The major commands are conducting site surveys and developing detailed estimates that will refine the costs and differentiate between construction and non-construction costs.

Question. Why is your requirement for Part III so high in the first year as compared with first year funding for Parts I and II?

Answer. The Air Force is pursuing an aggressive closure schedule that requires a significant portion of the funding in the first two years immediately following the recommendations being enacted as law. In Part I (BRAC 88), four of the five bases were not scheduled to close for three or more years after the recommendations became law and funding requirements were planned accordingly. Part II, BRAC 91 was not anticipated in time to request funding prior to the first year of execution, fiscal year (FY) 92, after the recommendations became law. Consequently, no funds

were budgeted until FY 93. To meet the accelerated closure and realignment schedules of four of the bases, the Air Force expended its own funds outside of the base closure account. Therefore, the actual first year requirements of both BRAC 88 and BRAC 91 were substantially higher than the original budget figures indicate. Review of these experiences, projected realignment schedules and Part II, BRAC 93 closure dates required programming the amounts in the years requested.

HOUSING O&M

Question. I see where you are requesting \$73 million less for Air Force housing O&M. What do you attribute to the reduction?

Answer. Although there is a decrease in our housing inventory of three percent, the O&M budget reduction is nearly eight percent below the fiscal year 1993 request. Forty-four percent of the \$73 million is from reduced lease requirements, but the remainder is from Defense budget reductions. This reduction will primarily be absorbed in major maintenance and repair projects, further impacting the current \$1,096 million backlog of deferred maintenance and repair.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Chairman Hefner.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Vucanovich.]

Question. Operation and Maintenance makes up 72% of the total Air Force Housing request. What types of things are accomplished with this account and why do we need it?

Answer. Operations and Maintenance dollars are required to provide for the cost of ownership and include the following:

Operations

Management.—Salaries, training, and housing market analyses.

Services.—Custodial service, refuse collection, fire protection, snow removal, street cleaning and other municipal type services.

Furnishings.—Purchase, repair and replacement costs for government owned furnishings and appliances.

Maintenance

Change of Occupancy.—Work such as painting to prepare unit for new occupant.

Service Calls.—All urgent work such as leaking faucets, broken windows, etc.

Facility Maintenance.—Major repairs to components such as roofs, windows, and furnaces.

Infrastructure Maintenance.—Major repair to roads, grounds, utility systems and support facilities.

Question. Provide an example of the yearly O&M expense for an average Air Force house?

Answer. Average O&M cost per unit for fiscal year 1994 is \$5,683.

Operations	\$932
Utilities	1,630
Maintenance.....	3,121

WHOLE HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS

Question. I understand the Air Force's top priority has been on Whole House Improvements. Please explain this program for me.

Answer. The objective of whole-house improvement is to provide families with homes and communities that are comparable in design and features to current private sector housing. We do this by: correcting any environmental, safety, or health deficiencies; upgrading the unit to current Air Force standards for square footage, modernized kitchens and bathrooms, family rooms, etc.; accomplishing all maintenance and repair, improving energy efficiency; and enhancing the livability of the unit interior and exterior to include neighborhood improvements, all in one project. Accomplishing all this work in a single project is more cost effective than piecemeal approaches and not as disruptive to the occupant.

Question. How many houses are in need of renovation, and what is the average age of these houses?

Answer. We have 65,000 units requiring renovation. The average age of family housing units in the Air Force inventory is 31 years.

Question. What is the average cost of whole house improvements compared to new construction?

Answer. The average costs per unit for the FY92-94 Air Force budgets are:

	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	Average
Improvements.....	\$69,020	\$66,235	¹ \$76,248	\$68,575
Construction	97,750	99,050	93,650	96,662

¹ The FY94 Improvements average is greater due to a larger percentage of projects in high cost areas.

Question. What features do you normally add?

Answer. Typical unit improvements include renovating and/or relocating kitchens and baths; adding master bathrooms and half-baths on ground floor of two story units; adding family rooms; increasing unit size within allowable statutory square footage and/or reconfiguring the floor layout to improve functionality, livability, and accessibility; upgrading mechanical and electrical systems to current code requirements; and accomplishing all major and minor repair simultaneous with the upgrade (historically 68 cents of every whole-house improvement dollar goes to maintenance and repair costs).

We upgrade energy efficiency of units by incorporating energy conscious design with proper thermal protection, windows and exterior doors, high efficiency appliances and heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems.

We also correct life and safety deficiencies such as smoke and heat detectors, upgrading electrical outlets in bathrooms, etc.

We remediate environmental hazards such as lead-based paint, asbestos, and radon.

We provide exterior improvements to give a sense of neighborhood identity through compatible housing styles, architectural features and landscape development. This is done by adding adequate storage areas for each unit; providing two off street parking spaces for each family (one covered) if possible; and providing pri-

vate outdoor spaces through thoughtful use of landscaping and fencing or each unit.

Question. What savings (energy and maintenance) are associated with the program?

Answer. Each improvement project includes significant maintenance and repair (average per project is 68%) accomplished concurrently with the improvements. About 30% of the repair and maintenance work of each project contributes to improved energy features.

Energy conservation features include set back thermostats, 86% energy efficient water heaters, furnaces that have a 90% energy efficiency rating, windows with dual pane/insulated glass, insulated doors, appliances that have a 75% energy efficiency rating and; increasing insulation of exterior walls, crawl and attic spaces. These energy features reduce energy consumption by about 20% on each unit. Overall the improvement project eliminates the requirement for further capital maintenance and repair for five years after completion and recurring maintenance and repair is reduced initially by 25%.

Question. When doing an improvement project, what type of neighborhood work is done?

Answer. Typical neighborhood improvements that are provided are structured, functional, and uncluttered open spaces; complete landscape development for public spaces that encompasses and complements the private spaces; improved utility and transportation infrastructure systems to include street lighting and sidewalks; conveniently located tot-lots and playgrounds; exterior upgrades/repair to improve quality of life and "curb" appeal of the neighborhood; informal gathering and relaxation spaces; properly designed, convenient off street parking for visitors; "family" support facilities; and recreation facilities and athletic areas.

Question. Does this extend the life of the housing for another twenty years?

Answer. Renovation extends the life of the housing units by at least 25 years.

Question. When does the Air Force intend to buyout the program?

Answer. At present funding levels it will take the Air Force 23 years to buyout the existing whole house improvement requirement. A modest goal to reduce the buyout period to 20 years is desired but will require an annual investment of \$215 million per year.

Question. In your FY 94 MILCON submission you requested \$1.65 million to repair and upgrade fuel storage tanks at Nellis Air Force Base in my district. I understand that this storage area has been assessed under the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) as an IRP site and is considered an environmental cleanup project. Could you explain the IRP program?

Answer. The installation Restoration Program (IRP) is designed to cleanup sites contaminated as a result of a release of hazardous substances that occurred prior to 1984. The IRP is funded by the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA). DERA funds cannot be used to repair or upgrade facilities.

Question. What requirements do projects like this one at Nellis have to comply with under the IRP program?

Answer. A MILCON project at an IRP site is required to comply with all applicable environmental restoration regulations. This could include requirements covered by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as well as state requirements. The Air Force will ensure the construction activities have no adverse impact on the investigation or selection of potential remedial alternatives for the IRP site. The tank upgrade and repair project for Nellis Air Force Base is a current mission requirement. There is also an IRP project, which consists of work to clean up the plume of contamination from the fuel storage area. The MILCON project will not affect the investigation or cleanup of the plume nor will new construction be impacted by the contamination. There has been and will continue to be close coordination between these programs.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Vucanovich.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Meek.]

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

Question. I am interested to find out the status of funds provided to restore certain non-active facilities at Homestead Air Force Base. Where are you in the actual planning and obligation of the \$76 million at the moment?

Answer. To date, we have completed an extensive study to evaluate alternatives for the reconstruction of Homestead Air Force Base consistent with Congressional direction, Air Force needs, and the Base Realignment and Closure process. We have made contact and are working with other Federal Agencies and local Homestead community leaders to insure our plans are consistent with their's to the greatest extent possible. We have directed our construction agent, the Corps of Engineers to begin planning and design for the reconstruction of essential facilities. Specifically, we are proceeding with work to repair/replace facilities such as the Air National Guard Alert Facility, Hangar 741, Control Tower, Primary Electrical Distribution Lines, Airfield Navigation Aids, and Airfield Lighting System. We are in a position to start expending construction funds as early as September of this year assuming we can reach agreement with all parties involved in this effort.

Question. Do you know what you will use the funds specifically for?

Answer. To a large extent we know specifically what the funds appropriated will be used for; but, some decisions remain to be made. All of the \$60.7 million in O&M funds should be used for general base cleanup, demolition, weatherproofing, and repairs. Approximately \$42 million of the \$76 million in MILCON funds will be used to reconstruct facilities such as the Air National Guard Alert Facility, Hangar 741, Control Tower, Primary Electrical Distribution Lines, Airfield Navigation Aids and Airfield Lighting System; the remainder will be used for other contingency facilities

based on the final outcome of the Base Realignment and Closure process. The \$16 million of MFH funds will be used to demolish housing which is beyond economical repair; no decision has been made on housing reconstruction.

Question. Will the Corps of Engineers be acting as contractor in doing the work? If so, which district of the Corps would oversee the work—the Jacksonville district? I am interested in seeing that the work is competitive in the South Dade County area for two reasons. First, unemployment is almost 50% since Hurricane Andrew and the de facto shut down of the base, and I think it is my responsibility to ensure that the local community have an opportunity to compete. Secondly, I understand that the Corps has minority goals that have been reached primarily by the work they do in Puerto Rico. I would be most interested in working with you on this.

Answer. The Mobile District of the Corps of Engineers will be acting as our design and construction agent for all work at Homestead Air Force Base as they have in the past. The Jacksonville District does not do military construction, only civil work. They plan to contract work locally to the greatest extent possible.

Question. I am very interested in the rationale used for recommending that the Air Force Reserve Air Rescue Squadron that was based at Homestead be moved to Patrick AFB, as well as moving the 482nd Fighter Wing to MacDill. How did the cost analysis of moving the Reserve compare with the cost of keeping the Reserve at Homestead?

Answer. The total COBRA estimated cost of closing Homestead AFB is \$75.1 million. The cost to move all units from Homestead AFB is \$13.658 million, which includes the cost to move 482nd and 301st. The COBRA model does not distribute the moving costs to the unit level, instead, it is displayed as an aggregate.

Cost for the 482nd Fighter Wing, the 301st Rescue Squadron and the Air National Guard alert detachment to return to Homestead AFB is estimated at \$116.9 million. This assumes that units will consolidate all their functions in one cantonment area and AFRES will operate the airfield. It does not reflect any reconstruction cost for non-DoD tenants. The breakdown follows (in millions): 482nd FW with F-16s—\$85.8, 301st Rescue Squadron—\$19.4, Contingency area (munitions storage)—\$6.7, ANG NORAD Alert facility—\$5.0.

Question. The recommendation to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission project the closing costs to be \$75.1 million. Was this amount figured into the total costs of moving the 482nd Fighter Wing to MacDill and the Reserve to Patrick?

Answer. The \$75.1 million closing costs for Homestead AFB includes the cost to move the 482nd to MacDill AFB, but includes only construction costs for the 301st Rescue Squadron, Air Force Reserve, to Patrick AFB. The difference is that the 482nd FW is TDY to Wright-Patterson AFB currently, and will be assigned permanently to MacDill AFB; the personnel of the 301st RS have already been permanently assigned to Patrick AFB and the cost has already been paid from Air Force total obligation authority (TOA) rather than from base realignment and closure (BRAC) funds. However, the \$75.1 million does include \$6.7 million for construction of permanent facilities at Patrick AFB to support the 301st.

Question. I would also like to know what your projected costs are of operating the Reserve at MacDill until a civil sponsor can be found?

Answer. The total estimated annual cost to operate the airfield at MacDill AFB as a Reserve Base is \$4.4 million. This total is based on many variables. Estimated cost breakdown follows (in millions of dollars): Airfield operations—\$1.0, ATCALS—\$1.0, Fuels operations—\$1.2, Civil Engineer support—\$0.5, Flightline security—\$0.7.

Question. If Homestead were to be operated under civilian authority, what would be your concerns about stationing the AF Reserve as a tenant there?

Answer. The 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) is slated to transition to KC-135 aircraft. Therefore, our primary concern would be that Homestead AFB would not be the best location for this tanker unit. MacDill AFB is located much closer to the Southern Deployment Departure Corridor than Homestead AFB.

Several concerns of an AFRES tenant unit would include: the type and amount of support provided by the civil authorities; costs associated with operating an AF Reserve unit on a civilian airfield (landing fees, operating costs, etc.); and, any operational restrictions imposed by the civilian authorities that could hamper efficient operations of the unit. All of these concerns could be solved through the negotiation of a satisfactory host-tenant agreement.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Meek.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mr. Dixon.]

PROPERTY LEASE IN LOS ANGELES

Question. Under a plan submitted to the Air Force last December by the City of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles unified school district would deed 23 acres of school district property to the city which would then be leased for 50 years to the Air Force under a \$1-a-year lease agreement for the construction of homes for Air Force officers. However, I do not see in this budget any monies allocated to the planning, design, or construction of these homes. What is the status of these negotiations?

Answer. On 21 Jan 93, Air Force Deputy Assistant Secretary for Installations (SAF/MII) acknowledged the proposed land offer but deferred further pursuit of this alternative pending Secretary of Defense recommendations to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission on 15 Mar 93. Since Los Angeles AFB is not on the current closure list, further consideration of this offer can now be made.

Question. My understanding is that the plan calls for the construction of 250 two-story homes for officers. Will this adequately meet the housing needs of the base officers?

Answer. Presently there is a requirement for 346 units (225 officer and 121 enlisted). Subsequent mission adjustments have reduced the total requirement and a new requirements analysis is being prepared to determine the current need.

Question. Given the opportunity to review the plan and make a needs assessment, has the Air Force made a commitment to retain this base in El Segundo?

Answer. Air Force bases can only be closed or realigned in compliance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510, as amended). Under this law, DoD must consider equally all military installations inside the United States without regard to whether they have previously been considered for closure. The law mandated that this process be completed three times; in 1991, 1993, and again in 1995. The 1993 list of DoD closure and realignment recommendations, which did not include Los Angeles AFB, was submitted to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission in March, 1993. The Commission, which is an independent body appointed by the President, is currently reviewing the DoD's recommendations and must submit its findings and closure and realignment recommendations to the President by July 1, 1993. If the Commission intends to add a base to the list of recommended closures/realignments, it must publish notice of the proposed addition in the Federal Register by June 1, 1993. The President's authority is limited to an "all-or-none" approval of the Commission's recommendations, and Presidential approval may only be nullified, also on an "all-or-none" basis, by a joint Congressional resolution.

In developing closure and realignment recommendations, both the DoD and the commission are required by law to use the DoD's six-year force structure plan and closure criteria and to consider all bases equally. Los Angeles AFB, along with all other Air Force installations meeting the threshold for consideration, will be again evaluated for closure and realignment in 1995. The Air Force cannot make a commitment to retain this base because it must apply the force structure plan and criteria that are in effect at that time. Due to budget constraints and rapidly changing world events, there will likely be several bases recommended for closure or realignment in 1995. The law governing base closures is designed to make the process as fair as possible while retaining a military force that can best respond to future threats to national security.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mr. Dixon.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mr. Fazio.]

KIRTLAND AFB—JUSTIFICATION FOR REPLICATION

Question. I understand the Air Force's desire to consolidate its lab activities at Kirtland. I know that excess capacity is not a big problem in the Air Force labs, but it does exist. In addition, on February 16th, the minutes state "It was noted that the BCEG's analysis had revealed that bases in this subcategory (Product Centers and Labs) had not presented any cost effective closure or realignment opportunities, because it would be necessary to replicate most facilities at any receiver location."

What is the Air Force's justification for replicating labs at Kirtland when they are not associated with base or lab closures else-

where? What is the COBRA model payback associated with this consolidation?

Answer. The Air Force consolidated its 13 laboratories to four laboratories in 1990. As a result of that consolidation, space-related technology development was placed under the Phillips Laboratory, headquartered at Kirtland AFB, NM. The Air Force then decided to consolidate the technical directorates of the Phillips Laboratory that are currently operating in more than one location. The basic outcome is to consolidate the Air Force space-related technology development at Kirtland AFB. This decision will require the relocation of approximately 177 manpower authorizations and the construction of four new facilities over a period of several years.

This consolidation will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the physically separated directorates and significantly strengthen our space-related science and technology program. When this activity was included in the outyear Air Force budget, a savings of \$3 million per year was included to account for reutilization of facilities at the losing bases.

CRITERIA RATINGS—MC CLELLAN AFB DOWNGRADE

Question. On December 21st, the BCEG minutes state "They also agreed that the rating for potential regional encroachment at McClellan AFB be changed from 'Y' to 'R'." The minutes do not contain any explanation for this change.

The McClellan data I have indicate that all developments within Approach Departure Zones (APZ) I at both ends of the runways and APZ II north of the base are in compliance with the current requirements. Some of the developments within the APZ II south of the base are incompatible land uses, amounting to 20 percent of total APZ II. These incompatible land uses were developed prior to adoption of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) in 1987.

However, we are the only ALC community which has a CLUP in place. Most of the others have worse encroachment than McClellan, yet we are given an "R" for both existing and future encroachment in the APZ. Please explain how the BCEG reached its conclusion that McClellan should be downgraded given the information provided above.

Answer. The referenced discussion in the minutes was based on the collective professional judgement of the BCEG that the potential for encroachment at McClellan AFB is high and may require substantial operational adjustments.

CRITERIA RATINGS—ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Question. On December 22nd, the BCEG minutes state the following: "The members changed the ratings of McClellan AFB for its capacity to support fighter and bomber missions from "G" to "Y" based on limitations on the carriage of ordnance and heavy off-base development. Mr. Kuhn questioned how this change could be documented. Mr. Vest stated that he managed Air Force environmental and encroachment issues for 10 years and personally worked them for 21 years, and that based on this experience, he could readily attest that fighter and bomber missions at McClellan AFB would

be very unlikely to be possible because of environmental considerations.

I agree that McClellan would have difficulty with bombers, but with fighters, our mission today is fighters, and we do not have any problem handling them. My question is what are the environmental considerations which would prevent McClellan from supporting fighters?

Answer. Fighters and bombers were rated YELLOW for the MACRO look in Criteria 2. This is a consensus of all criteria, of which environmental is a factor. The environmental concerns include: the RED rating for the APZs, the YELLOW rating for the Noise Zones, and the YELLOW rating for Environs. MOAs and Ranges were rated YELLOW in Criteria I because the airspace was available, but constrained. Some improvements would be required. Environmentally, these improvements to the location and altitude blocks of the MOAs would be difficult and unlikely. The area is environmentally sensitive and encroached by commercial and general aviation use.

The noise zones near McClellan AFB are an environmental concern. Encroachment for NOISE is rated YELLOW because some residential and commercial developments exist within the 65-70 Ldn contour. Some areas are incompatible in the 70-75 Ldn contour. Existing zoning results in continued incompatibility. The base receives an average 15 noise complaints per month—one of the worst in the United States. Noise abatement procedures restrict flight operations. Noise concerns at McClellan AFB impact fighter and bomber operations.

Finally, the Airspace and Environs is rated YELLOW because Sacramento Metro airport impacts the local flight pattern operations.

CRITERIA RATINGS—MC CLELLAN AFB PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Question. Under Criteria VII, McClellan was rated Red for Public Transportation, Hill was Green, Kelly was Green, Robins was Red, and Tinker was Red. According to the Air Force detailed analysis, a Green means yes there is public transportation, and a Red means no there is not public transportation serving the base.

I have a real problem with these ratings. McClellan has a light rail station just down the street from the front gate on Watt Avenue which is linked to the base by two bus routes. The Sacramento multi-modal transit system has won national awards as recently as last year. This information is in the questionnaire, yet we are still given a Red. How can you justify giving McClellan Red for Public Transportation when its public transit system is recognized as one of the best in the country, and it directly serves McClellan?

Answer. The ratings for public transportation for McClellan should be Green. The error occurred because the original data stated the light rail system was 1½ miles from the base. We did not realize that public bus service is available from the base to the light rail system.

While this changes the rating for public transportation from Red to Green, it should be noted that McClellan AFB received an overall rating of G- for Criteria VII. If re-analysis were done using the

corrected data (ratings of G for public transportation) there would be no change upon the overall Criteria VII rating of G- for McClellan AFB.

CRITERIA RATINGS—MC CLELLAN AFB RATING OF “FULLY” ADEQUATE

Question. Why wasn't McClellan given credit for airspace expansion? The McClellan questionnaire stated that McClellan could expand and the Mather Air Force Base airspace was not considered?

Answer. Future airspace near and around McClellan AFB was considered. Information came from the Base Closure Questionnaire, site surveys, AICUZ studies for each base, Blue Air, and the Master Airspace Plan. The new runway and terminal at Sacramento Metro airport will further impact local flight operations. Civil reuse of Mather AFB may impact operations at McClellan AFB.

Question. What is the difference between “fully” adequate and “generally” adequate regarding Military Operations Areas and Bomb Ranges? The questionnaire stated that McClellan was fully adequate in both areas.

Answer. McClellan AFB, being fully adequate in both Military Operations Areas and Bomb Ranges, was rated G in both for “Existing” and “Future” criteria. There is no difference between the words “generally adequate” which is used in the Air Force Report and the words “fully adequate” which is used in the Base Questionnaire.

CRITERIA RATINGS—MC CLELLAN AFB QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

Question. Why wasn't “Output per Manday” used to determine the relative value of an hour at each other's center? Why wasn't “Profit/Loss” considered in the evaluation? Why wasn't “Yield in Hours Per Person Per Year” used? The questionnaire contained data in each of these areas. How did the Air Force determine which performance measures and questionnaire data to use and which not to use?

Answer. Output Per Manday (OPMD) was not used because it is heavily influenced by the types of work and the mix of workloads accomplished at that center. For example, airframe work has historically achieved a lower OPMD than software OPMD. Airframe work requires great precision, but the output can be easily measured. Thus, clearly defined manpower/output per hour standards can be developed. However, the development of a software program is not easily measured. The amount of time per final product varies greatly due to the complexity of the project. Because both type and workload mix, as well as other workload factors, influence the OPMD, it is not a good indicator to evaluate ALCs with respect to each other.

Since the many factors which influence Profit and Loss are outside the ALCs control, Profit and Loss is not a good indicator to evaluate ALCs with respect to each other. For example, whether the amount of workload projected actually generates into work to be accomplished affects the profit or loss. Sales rates are set a year in advance and adjusted for past years profit or loss. The sales rate also includes adjustments from outside the Air Force purview, such

as material inflation adjustment. The final approval of the sales rate is outside the Air Force.

The Air Force is not familiar with the term "Yield Per Person Per Year." The term sounds very similar to OPMD at yearly level.

The Air Force applied all eight DoD approved Criteria to each base, plus ten depot unique subelements under Criterion I developed to support the analysis process, and applied them to all depot bases.

CRITERIA RATINGS—MC CLELLAN AFB UTILITY COST

Question. Why was the utility cost based on per-unit cost instead of the total cost of utilities? Each of the ALCs reported this data in a different form. Did the Air Force harmonize the data to compare utility rates? For example, the fiscal year 1992 cost per square foot at McClellan was \$1.22, much less than the utility rate reported by Tinker AFB on a cost per square foot basis.

Answer. The use of a utility cost based on per unit, dollars per Million British Thermal Unit (MBTU), instead of total utility cost is based upon how utilities are purchased and its independence of several factors. First, it reflects how energy is bought by the Air Force, similar to residential heating bills. Second, it is independent of the size of the installation and the type of work accomplished at the base. The size of the installation directly affects the total cost of utilities. The bigger the installation the more likely the total utilities cost will be higher. Secondly, it is independent of the type of work accomplished on the base. A base with a workload that requires heat-treatment furnaces will consume more energy than software maintenance. Using total utility costs would permit one to only compare bases with identical workloads and of the same size. The cost per MBTU permits evaluation of any type of workload at any type of base to any other base. Finally, in realigning missions one must sometimes replicate a facility. Given the same square footage and the current use of utilities, one may estimate the construction cost and yearly utility bills for the new facility at a different location. Thus, the best evaluation can be made using the cost per MBTU.

All of the ALCs reported their data in the form of cost per MBTU in the Base questionnaire, Question D.11.B.3.A. The Air Force did not harmonize the data. The numbers were used as given by the base. We are unable to determine how the \$1.22 cost per square foot for McClellan was calculated. Thus, we cannot address your comparison.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mr. Fazio.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mr. Lewis.]

Question. In May of 1992 and throughout the fall I conducted a series of meetings with the Air Force regarding the reuse of George AFB which was closed last December. The purpose of those meetings with Secretary Rice and Mr. Boatright was to finalize a record of decision for reuse BEFORE the base shut down. One key component of the reuse package has been an agreement between the Army and the Air Force to lease George for a charter airhead and

as a temporary relocation for NTC Ft. Irwin's rotary assets. The environmental impact statement for George has been completed and published. The record of decision has been completed and published. The record of decision identifies the Air Force mitigation strategy for all remaining environmental issues. What is the environmental baseline study and why hasn't it been finished?

Answer. An Environmental Baseline Study (EBS) is required to be conducted before executing all real estate transfers/leases at closing installations. The EBS is conducted in two phases. Phase I is a record search and visual site inspection to determine whether environmental contamination or hazards are present in property being considered for lease/transfer. Phase II may be required where further testing and/or surveys are needed to characterize environmental contamination/hazards. The Phase I EBS was completed in February 1993 for George AFB. Phase II will be completed on a parcel by parcel basis. These should be completed by this summer (Jun/Jul 93).

Question. Why hasn't the Air Force been able to successfully conclude an interim lease negotiation with Deputy Assistant Secretary Johnson of the Army for immediate operation of the charter airhead?

Answer. The original environmental documentation was found to be inadequate and the permit request has repeatedly changed in scope. A draft permit and operating agreement is under review; several versions have been negotiated to date. The Air Force provided comments regarding the inadequacy of the original Finding of No Significant Impact to the Army on 26 January 1993. The resulting Environmental Assessment was submitted by the Army on April 26, 1993, to the Air Force Base Disposal Agency Operating Location at George AFB. Currently AFBDA is reviewing the environmental documentation and the lease; revisions will be returned to the U.S. Army and could be finalized upon Army concurrence.

GEORGE AFB

Question. Has the Army identified an operations cost in the range of \$1.5 million a year for delivering 60,000 troops annually into George in its negotiations with the Air Force?

Answer. The Air Force is not charging the Army any operations costs for use of George AFB as a charter airhead. We are unaware of any Army lease costs with future operators of the airport after we transfer the property.

Question. The record of decision for George reuse which was issued on 1/14/93 directs a competitive negotiated sale of approximately 1400 acres. That sale triggers public benefit transfer of parcels which contain the bulk of the actual airport. What is the status of issuing a request for proposal from the two parties? Is there a timetable for finalizing the sale?

Answer. The request for offers is currently being amended to reflect recent changes resulting from the April 21, 1993, Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) decision to support annexation of George AFB by the City of Victorville. The LAFCO decision recommended annexation unless the Air Force provided objection to the annexation. The Air Force does not intend to contest the LAFCO decision.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1993.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE

WITNESSES

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN R. D'ARAUJO, USA, DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS J. KILMARTIN, USA, DEPUTY CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

REAR ADMIRAL J.T. NATTER, USNR, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NAVAL RESERVE

BRIGADIER GENERAL C.W. REINKE, USMC, ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

BRIGADIER GENERAL DONALD W. SHEPPERD, USAF, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. BRADLEY, USAF, DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF THE AIR FORCE

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. HEFNER. The Committee will come to order.

We are happy to have you gentlemen with us today.

I will ask you to keep your presentations brief, and your entire statements will be part of the record. We will start with General D'Araujo, and you can proceed any way that you see fit, sir.

STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN R. D'ARAUJO

General D'ARAUJO. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. First of all, I thank you for your accommodation of the opening of our new center this morning. I appreciate your help with that.

As the director of the Army National Guard, sir, I welcome the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee and present the Army National Guard's military construction program for 1994-1995. As you know, for the citizen-soldier, the most critical element is time, and that means we must provide adequate and modern training facilities closer to the units to continue to maximize the training opportunities that are at our existing training sites.

Mr. Chairman, the Army National Guard continues to be an important part of the total Army force, and our ability to sustain that has been through the resources made available to us by the Army and the Congress. I would point out that the facilities constructed during the last decade have played major roles in meeting force structure changes, accomplishing realistic quality training, maintaining readiness, and improving the quality of life for our citizen-soldiers. We have some challenges here, but they are not insurmountable.

The Army National Guard will continue to provide facilities of excellence within the resources made available. On behalf of the more than 400,000 Guardsmen and women who are serving their

country in hometown communities, I want to thank you and your committee for your past support of the Army National Guard.

Sir, this concludes my statement.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN R. D'ARAUJO

RECORD VERSION

STATEMENT BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN R. D'ARAUJO, Jr
DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
FIRST SESSION, 103RD CONGRESS
APRIL 22, 1993

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
UNTIL RELEASED BY THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of this Subcommittee, I am Brigadier General John R. D'Araujo Jr., Director Army National Guard and I welcome the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee and present the Army National Guard's Military Construction Program for Fiscal Year 1994.

Today, the Army National Guard (ARNG), 'the Army on Call,' has taken on new responsibilities. Our Guard is now manned with higher quality soldiers, trained and equipped to a higher degree of readiness, and modernized to a greater extent than ever before in its 356 year history. The Army's Total Force policy and the resources provided by Congress have made this progress possible.

The lessons learned and our experiences from participation in OPERATION DESERT STORM have heightened our intense commitment toward combat readiness and supporting our 'Citizen Soldiers' and their families. Today, we can truly say the Army Guard was and is ready to serve when called upon.

As a result of the programmed decline in defense spending, the Active and Reserve components are exploring options in which the 'Total Force' can retain and improve its versatility, deployability and decisive capabilities to meet the defense needs of our nation as we move into the 21st century.

The ARNG has proven to be, dollar for dollar, cost effective in performing its State mission of providing military support to civil authorities and its Federal mission of deterring war or helping to bring our armed conflicts to decisive victory.

Dramatic improvements to the ARNG over the last ten years have impacted on the quantity and quality of our facilities and training installations. The ARNG continues to receive new and complex high technology equipment. Modernization of the ARNG is continuing and accepted with great enthusiasm. However, our facilities and training assets were built during the previous era which did not require the sophistication and complexity demanded today and in the future. Our challenge is to provide the modern facilities and training assets to meet those demands by:

--Upgrading facilities to support ARNG units with early deploying missions.

--Modernizing facilities to support new and existing ARNG units

--Reshaping existing facilities for high priority units equipped with the most modern equipment available to the Total Force.

--For our 'Citizen-Soldier', the most critical element is time. This means we must provide training facilities closer to the units and maximize the training opportunities at our existing training sites. Training opportunities have greatly expanded with the use of local, regional, national, and joint training areas and centers. The use of high technology training equipment and training simulators enhance our abilities to make maximum use of limited resources.

The ARNG has an obligation to provide adequate, safe, and cost efficient 'Facilities of Excellence' to support the using units. Facilities which provide for the administration and training of personnel, and the maintenance and storage of all assigned equipment are required in order to maintain a high level of readiness to meet our mission objectives. The ARNG's aging infrastructure and shrinking real property support provide challenges that will continue to be conscientiously and prudently managed to provide the best facilities within available resources.

With Congress furnishing our necessary manpower allocation and fiscal resources, the ARNG will continue to be a viable and cost effective force to accomplish our assigned missions.

Accomplishing these missions required a large investment in new and more complex facilities. The Congress has recognized these needs and provided the resources to allow ARNG military construction to expand, replace or construct new facilities, upgrade our training sites, and modernize our facilities.

FY 94 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST

The ARNG is committed to executing the authorized programs as expeditiously and efficiently as possible.

Our FY 94 military construction request of \$50.8 Million includes \$45.3 Million for Major Construction, \$5 Million for Unspecified Minor Construction, and \$0.5 Million for Planning and Design.

Major Construction consists of the following types of projects:

- 10 range projects
- 7 training site improvement projects
- 4 surface maintenance projects
- 4 Armory projects
- 1 logistic/supply project
- 1 aviation support project

FACILITIES SUPPORT FOR CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN THE 1990s

For the ARNG to maintain the high state of readiness developed during the 1980s and early 1990s, it is critical that our manpower, equipment, and facilities be modernized, maintained, and intensively managed. Currently, the ARNG provides 43% of the combat force structure, 34% combat support and 25% combat service support of the total Army force. All of these forces will be used in their wartime missions to support the Commanders-in-Chief (CINCs) when called upon.

FORCE STRUCTURE:

In recognition of the fact that the future of the ARNG requires changes to force structure and changing missions, facility requirements need to be closely evaluated to ensure adequate facilities are available, and can support unit reorganizations and redistribution of assets. Changes in End Strength and realignment of the Force Structure over the past decade severely overtaxed the existing armory inventory, resulting in a requirement backlog of \$767 million to correct deficiencies at approximately 455 armories. This represents only the most urgent needs of the total armory backlog because it does not include requirements to modernize obsolete facilities caused by aging or constraints to expansion.

READINESS AND EARLY DEPLOYING UNITS:

Adequate facilities are essential to improve training, accommodate increasing levels and modernized equipment, and readiness.

TRAINING:**--RANGE MODERNIZATION**

Our range modernization initiative, incorporating new range concepts, state-of-the-art target systems and training doctrine developed by the Army, continues. The ARNG range program modernizes and standardizes the type and quality of training at our training sites. The systems employed at our major training sites are more complex and more costly to construct than the older fixed position ranges. These new ranges permit us to train more troops in less time and result in improved weapons proficiency. Our goal is to provide modern ranges that can accommodate the individual soldier through combined arms training opportunities for our combat units.

The ARNG requires 148 additional live-fire ranges at an estimated cost of \$192 million. These include state-of-the-art Modified Record Fire, Automated Record Fire, Multipurpose Machine Gun, Tank gunnery, and Known Distance ranges.

--REGIONAL TRAINING CENTERS

In partnership with the Active Component and the Army Reserve, the ARNG has established regional training sites to provide specialized training not available at home station. These include the Regional Training Site - Maintenance, the Regional Training Site - Medical, and other specialized training on a regional basis in order to reduce precious time lost to travel and increase efficient use of limited training time.

EQUIPMENT READINESS:

The Department of the Army continues to modernize the ARNG to include fielding of the Hawk Air Defense System, Multiple Launch Rocket System, M-1 Abrams Tanks, Bradley Fighting Vehicles, and Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks.

Requirements to maintain and manage this equipment in a go-to-war state of readiness places greater demands on our surface maintenance support. We are facing this challenge by systematically improving and modernizing our maintenance facilities. The new maintenance facilities require larger workbays to handle the larger equipment, more supply rooms and expanded equipment parking areas. These improvements enhance the quality of life for the full-time work force by providing efficient, well lighted, properly equipped, safe, and environmentally sound facilities. New equipment wash platforms and consolidated storage areas at our training equipment sites will reduce the time required for turning in the equipment used during weekend and annual training sessions and comply with environmental requirements.

AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITIES:

Army Aviation modernization is providing the ARNG with new rotary and fixed winged aircraft to replace our older era aircraft. Adequate modern facilities are required to support operations, maintenance, and training of aviation units. Additionally, these facilities permit us adequate space to safely park, maintain, and secure our high dollar aircraft assets and equipment inventory. There are currently 105 existing aviation type facilities and a requirement for a total of 192

SUMMARY

Mr. Chairman, the Army National Guard continues to be an important part of the Total Army Force. Our ability to maintain this position has been made possible through the resources made available to us by the Army and Congress. Facilities constructed during the last decade have played major roles in meeting force structure changes, accomplishing realistic and quality training, maintaining readiness and improving the quality-of-life for our "Citizen-Soldiers." Until finalization of the force drawdown, our program does not address the problem of construction backlog reduction, unit mission, nor readiness requirements. However, todays challenges are not insurmountable and the ARNG will continue to provide 'Facilities of Excellence' within the resources available.

On behalf of all Army National Guard men and women who are serving their country and hometown communities, I wish to express our appreciation for the efforts of this Committee and your past support of the ARNG.

This concludes my prepared statement. I appreciate the opportunity you and your committee have afforded me to speak on behalf of all Army Guard men and women worldwide and I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have. Thank you.

Mr. HEFNER. General?

STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS J. KILMARTIN

General KILMARTIN. Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, it is certainly a pleasure for me to be here today, sir, representing more than the 600,000 men and women of the Army Reserve to present our military construction budget for fiscal year 1994.

This year is a year characterized by many unique factors that magnify the challenge of meeting our requirements. Our construction requirements differ from the active Army because of the decentralized nature of the Reserve force. During the past decade the Army Reserve grew very rapidly and received many additional soldiers and missions without a corresponding growth in facilities. And as a result, with only 53 percent of our required facilities, we stand last among all the Reserve components.

With an average utilization rate of over 200 percent in our existing facilities, that is a bigger problem, but it is also compounded by the fact that 25 percent of the existing facilities we have do not meet Army standards. So we are really behind the parapet here, and we have a \$1.9 billion backlog of known requirements.

Now our fiscal year 1994 request that we have submitted is conservative. We have prioritized our requirements. We have five new Reserve centers. We have one addition, an alteration to an area maintenance shop, and also an addition to an area maintenance support activity (Marine) in North Carolina. We have one land acquisition and we have the construction of one battle projection center, which is a simulations facility. The total amount that we requested is \$75 million for major construction.

Second is unspecified minor construction which addresses projects not otherwise authorized by law and can't exceed \$400,000. It gives us the flexibility for doing things that we can't foresee right now. It is a modest \$2.1 million. Third is planning and design, which gives us the opportunity to plan and design for future projects. It is \$4.9 million.

So our total request for this year is \$82.2 million, which is the average of our last five-year submission. I wish to thank this Committee for all the help it has provided the Army Reserve over the years. That is the end of my statement.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS J. KILMARTIN

RECORD VERSION

STATEMENT BY

BG THOMAS J. KILMARTIN

DEPUTY CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

OFFICE, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION, 103RD CONGRESS

APRIL 22, 1993

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL
RELEASED BY THE HOUSE
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE**

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS J. KILMARTIN

Brigadier General Thomas J. Kilmartin was assigned on October 1, 1992 as the Deputy Chief, Army Reserve, Washington, D.C. He previously commanded the U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center, St. Louis, Missouri beginning January 1990.

General Kilmartin served seven years on active duty following his graduation from the U.S. Army Military Academy in June 1962. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Ordnance Officer Basic Courses and the Ordnance Officer Advance Course. He also attended both the Airborne and Ranger Schools. General Kilmartin began his commissioned service as platoon leader in the 501st Infantry, 82nd Airborne Division in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He remained with the Division until May 1964 serving also as the Assistant Adjutant, Headquarters, 1st AGB, 504th Infantry. After completing the Ordnance Basic Course in July 1964, he held the positions of Assistant Chief, Depot Maintenance Division; 57th Engineer Company; and Chief, D&GS Maintenance Division all in Germany. He then served for one year as the Team Chief, U.S. Military Mission to the Congo in Africa from July 1967 to August 1968. In August 1969, he ended his initial active duty in Fort Campbell, Kentucky after serving as the Material Officer, Headquarters, 68th Maintenance Battalion; Executive Officer, Headquarters, 68th Maintenance Battalion; and Supply control Officer, 561st Supply & Service Battalion.



In June 1970, General Kilmartin joined the 79th Army Reserve Command, Colmar, Pennsylvania and served tours as the Assistant Material Officer and Assistant G-4 Maintenance/Assistant G-4 until June 1974. He then became the Commander, 157th Support Battalion, 157th Infantry Brigade (Separate) until September 1979, and he served as Executive Officer of the 157th Infantry Brigade until August 1981. General Kilmartin was assigned to Reserve Control Group, Reinforcement for a short period from May 1982 until February 1983 but was attached to the 83rd Army Reserve Command, Columbus, Ohio for training purposes during this period. In February 1983, he was assigned as the Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller, Headquarters, 416th Engineer Command, Chicago, Illinois and then as Chief of Staff from March 1987 to December 1987. From December 1987 to October 1989 he commanded the 315th Engineer Group, New Cumberland, PA. He completed his Selected Reserve service as the Chief of Staff, 79th Army Reserve Command, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania before reporting for active duty in January 1990.

In civilian life, General Kilmartin was the Executive Director, Metropolitan Fiber Systems of Philadelphia, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This company provided a laser powered, fiber optics communications network for Fortune 100 companies with a digital voice and data alternative to Bell of Pennsylvania. General Kilmartin directly supervised a staff of five managers and responsibility for an additional 100 employees. He was employed by the company from its creation in 1988 until he entered active duty in January 1990.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

It is a pleasure to be here today, representing the more than 600 thousand men and women citizen-soldiers of the Army Reserve, to present the Army Reserve's military construction program for Fiscal Year 1994.

In fiscal year 1994, the Army Reserve construction program is characterized by many unique factors that magnify the challenge of meeting today's requirements. Reserve construction requirements differ from those of the Active component because of the decentralized nature of the reserve forces. Army Reserve communities serve as the initial location from which we will successfully project and sustain our trained and ready troops to support the National Military Strategy and serve the broadest possible national security interests. Facilities must provide a top quality environment in which the citizen soldier lives, works, and trains, as well as a symbol of community pride in the Army. Our Reserve Centers must be located in or near the civilian communities where our citizen-soldiers live and work. Additionally, Reserve centers are generally smaller and more specialized, and they must be planned and constructed in areas of the country experiencing population growth. The Army Reserve does not bring recruits to large established bases, rather, we follow the people and the talent in order to optimize recruitment and mission accomplishment. Because of migration trends away from the Northeast and Midwest states to the South and Southwest, locations of our higher priority projects are reflected in the request we present today.

A large part of the existing Army Reserve physical plant inventory is in need of repair. There are now about 1,460 centers along with maintenance facilities owned or leased by the Army Reserve. Included in these facilities are 852 government-owned and 608 leased centers. Many of these facilities were constructed or acquired during an era in which very little equipment was issued to the Army Reserve, and we had only one or two full-time personnel working at each Reserve center. Because of the increased equipment storage requirements, significant overcrowding has resulted at many Army Reserve centers. Our older facilities continue to serve us well.

Another characteristic of the Army Reserve's facility posture is a \$1.9 billion backlog of known construction requirements. This backlog results from some of the factors already mentioned, e.g., age of existing facilities, growth and changes in the units that occupy them. In addition, you should be aware that over the period 1982-1992, the Army Reserve experienced a 20.7 percent growth in end-strength from 257,000 to approximately 302,000. During the same period there were 1,182 Army Reserve unit activations and conversions. As a result, 33 percent of the Total Army's corps and above aviation, 97 percent of its civil affairs strength, 79 percent of its PSYOPS capability, and 24 percent of its special operations forces are now found in the Army Reserve. The DOD budget which projects the Army Reserve at 242,000 in 1995 would suggest that a smaller force would provide some relief for the construction backlog. This will be the case only at some locations. With the unique facilities requirements of the PSYOPS, civil affairs and corps aviation units, along with new

missions, the construction requirements will not be reduced as much as one would perceive. Also, as the force is reduced, a logical cost saving action would be to move units from the older facilities that require extreme maintenance to newer facilities that would be under utilized because of force reductions.

Since 1982, the dedicated procurement program has brought 1.2 billion dollars' worth of new equipment (or 35 million major end items) to the Army Reserve. Consequently, we need to construct more storage and maintenance facilities. All of these factors have contributed to the large construction backlog. Regarding the future, force structure changes for the Army Reserve will lead to reductions in the backlog. However, the general need for new construction will remain great. We realize that rehabilitating or constructing new facilities everywhere is unrealistic, and that some inefficiencies and overcrowding will continue to occur. Because of the critical role facilities play in the retention and training of Reserve soldiers, we will continue to give the improvement of our physical plant our highest priority.

During the preparation of the U.S. Army Reserve's Long-Range Plan 1993-2023, we explored new visions on Army Reserve facilities' acquisition and usage. This plan incorporates our concerns with required Army Reserve facilities, keeping up with distinct demographic population changes, and the accelerating costs of leasing facilities.

Five long range goals have been developed to improve the facilities posture of the Army Reserve. Meeting these goals will significantly strengthen our ability to meet the national military strategy.

- (1) Obtain resources and utilize innovative means to gain economies of scale. Plan to consolidate units and facilities where feasible. Alter existing government-owned properties to reduce acquisition costs.
- (2) Use portions of Active or Reserve Component assets to establish consolidated regional support hubs. Evaluate and determine cost savings to be achieved.
- (3) Eliminate or reduce significantly the construction backlog by lowering the cost of facility acquisition. Obtain facilities by utilizing modular design systems, enhanced automatic building machines and emerging technologies.
- (4) Ensure efficient operation, timely maintenance, and safeguards against health and safety hazards while concurrently providing creature comforts and aesthetic qualities that help attract and retain young men and women to serve as "citizen soldiers."
- (5) Develop a comprehensive program of maintenance and repair that no only responds to routine maintenance needs, but seeks to improve all aspects of the environment in which the soldier serves.

Regardless of which scenario occurs, it is readily apparent that with approximately 58 percent of required facilities in the inventory, the Army Reserve requires new initiatives to obtain required facilities.

Based upon the Army's commitment to help resolve Army Reserve facility shortage problems, we have been working closely with the Total Army Basing Study team reviewing proposed base closure and realignment alternatives. We also are working with the Air and Navy staff to insure that our requirements are incorporated into their closure and realignment implementation plans.

We also work each year with the Commanders of U.S. Forces Command, U.S. Army Pacific, and U.S. Army Special Operations Command to develop and establish future year construction programs priorities. We have also been working closely with the U.S. Army Reserve Command, located in Atlanta, Georgia. The U.S. Army Reserve Command has been exceptional in enabling us to manage our military construction program and to optimize use of available financial resources. The Reserve Command helps us consider what facilities' requirements are needed to adequately support those units in both today's force structure and tomorrow's. As specific projects are developed, we work closely with the units involved to ensure the facilities meet their immediate needs and provide for future expansion.

FY 94 REQUEST: The construction program we present today for your consideration reflects constrained resources and represents our highest priority projects. The Military Construction, Army Reserve program consists of Major Construction, Unspecified Minor Construction, and Planning and Design. The FY 94 program includes:

(1) **Major Construction:** which provides for new construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army Reserve. This request includes construction of five new Reserve centers, one addition/alteration to a Reserve center having an organizational maintenance shop and an area maintenance support activity (Marine) facility, one land acquisition, and construction of one battle projection center. The requested amount for Major Construction is \$75.2 million.

(2) **Unspecified Minor Construction:** provides for projects not otherwise authorized by law, having a funded cost not to exceed \$400,000. Unspecified Minor construction includes construction, alteration or conversion of permanent or temporary facilities. This program provides the means to accomplish projects that are not now identified, but that may arise during FY 94 to satisfy critical, unforeseen mission requirements, e.g., the arrival and redistribution of equipment. Projects must also be undertaken on an urgent basis to comply with state and federal environmental laws. The requested amount for Unspecified Minor Construction is a modest \$2.1 million.

(3) **Planning and Design:** provides for design of necessary construction projects that support the Reserve mission. Activities in this category include preparation of engineer

drawings and specifications necessary to support construction projects of the Military Construction, Army Reserve, (MCAR), program. To adequately provide for future MCAR and FY 94 minor construction and design, \$4.9 million is requested for the Planning and Design program.

The total fiscal year 1994 request I have just presented is for the authorization and appropriation of \$82.2 million, which includes Major Construction, Unspecified Minor Construction, and Planning and Design. If it is not provided, facilities beyond their useful life will continue to deteriorate. Security problems, low retention, and lost training space are the by-products of poor facilities. Failure to provide funding at this level now will guarantee greater costs later.

I would now like to talk about another important source of resources in support of the Army Reserve facilities, the Operations and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) authorization; specifically, the resources for Real Property maintenance Activities (RPMA) and Environmental Compliance.

Real Property Maintenance Activities: The replacement value of all of our facilities exceeds \$3.7 billion dollars. Their average age is over 30 years. As stewards of the taxpayers, we proudly take care of these facilities using the limited resources in our (OMAR) Real Property Maintenance Activity account, as authorized and appropriated by Congress. With the dollars from this appropriation, the Army Reserve accomplishes an astronomical task of operating facilities which includes repairing and performing preventive maintenance on them. Our facility managers at the Reserve centers are to be commended for the outstanding job they do keeping the centers operational. Even though they are able to keep the facilities open, we are falling behind in maintaining them. The Backlog of Maintenance and Repair is continuing to rise. The BMAR was \$93.4 million at the beginning of Fiscal Year 1993; it will be almost \$121.5 million at the end of fiscal year 1993.

Environmental Compliance: Along with the increasing demand for maintenance funding, environmental compliance requirements under the Clean Water Act have placed demands on the resources authorized and appropriated for the Army reserve. The environmental compliance funding requirements have increased from \$5.5 million in FY 90 to \$11.6 million for FY 91; to \$19.0 million for FY 92. FY 93 requirements are expected to exceed \$38 million. The environmental compliance requirements cannot be ignored. We cannot seek exemption, since environmental issues have high visibility and the Army reserve adheres strongly to the good neighbor policy.

SUMMARY

You have helped us build fine facilities. It seems a shame to construct multi-million dollar facilities and allow them to fall into ruin for lack of maintenance funding. Such an investment in maintaining facilities is prudent and must be done if we are to use federal

funds effectively. As a good neighbor in each of the over 1300 communities across the country, the Army reserve cannot and will not fail in complying with environmental laws even if sacrifices have to be made.

In summary, while the uncertainties that exist in the world today will present challenges in the years ahead, I remain entirely confident that the men and women of the Army Reserve, when they are properly resourced, and trained, can and will continue to do their jobs and accomplish their missions. In these times of tight budgets, these citizen-soldiers, by virtue of their being part time, are the best bargain in the Department of Defense. Congress has our gratitude for the support it has given and continues to give the Army Reserve. Thank you.

Chairman HEFNER. Thank you, gentlemen. Your entire statements will be part of the record. If you all will remain here, we may call upon you after we finish with the Air Force and the Navy, then if people have questions.

Our next panel is Rear Admiral J.T. Natter, U.S. Director of the Naval Reserve, and Brigadier General C.W. Reinke, United States Marine Corps, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff of Installations and Logistics. Gentleman, your entire statements will be made part of the record, and you can summarize and proceed any way you see fit.

Admiral?

STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL JOHN T. NATTER

Admiral NATTER. Good afternoon, sir. I am pleased to be before you today to present the fiscal year 1994 Military Construction, Naval Reserve budget request.

The Naval Reserve has taken on the current challenges created by unprecedented changes in the world political climate as well as declining defense budget and proposed base closures, and it is making the necessary adjustments to insure that a flexible and capable force is ready to respond to the needs of the Navy and the Nation.

Since funding for our program has been reduced compared to fiscal year 1984 to 1991, we are only requesting the most critically needed projects. Our fiscal year 1994 Military Construction Naval Reserve budget request of \$20.6 million represents 11 projects with an average cost of less than \$2 million per project. In order to make a smaller budget go further, we have significantly reduced the average cost per project from previous budget submissions. We ask for your support to approve the low level of funding that has been requested in this submission.

I would like to thank the committee for its excellent support of our previous budget requests and ask for your approval of the projects which comprise this budget submission.

This concludes my oral statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions or provide any additional information.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL JOHN T. NATTER

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STATEMENT OF
REAR ADMIRAL JOHN T. NATTER, U.S. NAVAL RESERVE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
OF
NAVAL RESERVE
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
ON
22 APRIL 1993

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APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE



Rear Admiral

John T. Natter, USNR

Deputy Director of Naval Reserve

Rear Admiral Natter became Deputy Director of Naval Reserve in September, 1992.

Born in New York August 14, 1939, RADM Natter was reared in Trussville, Alabama. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and was commissioned an Ensign in 1962.

RADM Natter served aboard the USS HOPEWELL (DD-681), USS TULARE (LKA-112), Special Operations Group San Diego, and as officer in charge of Fast Torpedo Boats, Subic Bay, Philippines and Danang, Vietnam.

RADM Natter's Reserve assignments include Commander, Naval Reserve Readiness Command, Region TEN in New Orleans; Commander, Naval Inshore Undersea Warfare Group TWO; Commanding Officer, MIUW 1210; SACLANT Det. 109, and numerous Surface Reserve units; Inspector General, Naval Reserve Readiness Command, Region NINE; and Officer in Charge, Naval Reserve National Pistol Team.

During his career, RADM Natter has been awarded the Legion of Merit with a gold star; Navy Commendation Medal; Navy Achievement Medal; Combat Action Ribbon; Presidential Unit Citation; Meritorious Unit Commendation; Vietnam Campaign; Excellence in Competition (Gold), and various other unit and campaign medals.

RADM Natter is married to the former Nancy C. Sheetz of San Diego, California. They have three daughters: Marianne, Jacqueline, and Katherine.

Mister Chairman and members of the Committee. I am pleased to appear before you to present the Fiscal Year 1994 Military Construction, Naval Reserve (MCNR) Budget request.

The Naval Reserve has taken on the current challenges created by unprecedeted changes in the world political climate as well as declining defense budgets and is making the necessary adjustments to ensure that a flexible and capable force is ready to respond to the needs of the Navy and the Nation. Operations Desert Shield/Storm confirmed that the Department's "Total Force" Policy is a very workable and cost effective way to support major military operations. Additionally, the Naval Reserve has been increasing the amount of contributory support it provides to the Active Navy as a percentage of the total number of mandays that Selected Reservists (SELRES) work each year. In FY 92, the Naval Reserve provided the much sought after contributory support to the Fleets. Some of the services the Naval Reserve provided to the Active Navy included:

- Fleet logistic support (VR) squadrons flying the C-9 and C-130T aircraft transporting vitally needed cargo and equipment to Navy bases, aircraft and ships all over the world.
- Reserve Seabees performing maintenance, repair and minor construction projects.
- Medical personnel providing their needed skills to Navy Hospitals during weekend drills.
- Reserve personnel providing additional manpower at supply depots to minimize delay in processing of vital requisitions.

The Naval Reserve is exploring new ways of providing contributory support to the Navy in order to reduce operating costs while still providing a trained force ready to perform its mobilization functions.

There are four new mission projects in the FY 94 Military Construction, Naval Reserve Budget request. Three of these projects deal with Reserve Seabees taking on an expanded role of assisting shore installations battle an ever increasing backlog of facilities maintenance and repair work (BMAR). The projects will be located in areas that have large Navy infrastructures (i.e. Newport, San Diego and Pearl Harbor) and will provide Reserve Seabees with the shop and equipment space needed to perform maintenance and repair projects that would otherwise go unaccomplished because of budgetary constraints. All three projects are relatively low cost (\$1 million or less) but will provide huge benefits by allowing a portion of existing Reserve Seabee assets to focus on the huge BMAR problem at Navy shore installations.

The remaining new mission project will provide adequate hangar and maintenance space to support the relatively recent move of reserve squadron VAQ-209 (EA-6B electronic warfare aircraft) from Naval Air Station Norfolk to Naval Air Facility Washington, a tenant of Andrews Air Force Base, in order to take advantage of the excellent demographics of the Washington DC Area.

Since funding for our program has been reduced as compared to FY's 86-91, we are only requesting the most critically needed

projects. Our Fiscal Year 1994 Military Construction, Naval Reserve budget request of \$20.6 million represents 11 projects with an average cost of less than \$2 million per project. In order to make a smaller budget go farther, we have significantly reduced the average cost per project from previous budget submissions.

The condition of our facilities and need for replacement mirror the active Navy, but on a smaller scale. All Military Construction, Naval Reserve projects in the FY 1994 program are related to replacement or upgrade of existing facilities, support the reduction of facilities maintenance and repair backlog of the Navy or will more efficiently utilize existing facilities. Within the Naval Reserve, we have maintained a reasonable balance between our surface program, which include 215 Reserve centers, and our air program with its six naval air stations and 17 other Reserve air sites.

The Naval Reserve currently has a construction backlog of approximately \$950 million, a critical backlog of maintenance and repair work of \$90 million and a non-critical backlog of approximately \$100 million. We maintain a physical plant valued at \$3 billion. Although we expect the value of the physical plant to decrease due to a reduction in infrastructure being driven by a smaller Navy and shrinking budgets, it will not decrease nearly as much as the size of the reduction in construction funding in the past few years. We ask for your support to approve the low level of funding that has been requested in this budget submission.

Our ability to recruit, train and retain top quality personnel

is the key to maintaining readiness in the Naval Reserve. Our most important resource -- people -- requires facilities that are safe, attractive and provide a proper learning environment. In this regard, the projects requested today will provide them with highly effective training, operations and maintenance spaces that will improve morale and quality of life as well as increase the effectiveness of contributory support.

I would again like to thank this committee for its excellent support of our previous budget requests and ask for your approval of the projects which comprise this budget submission.

This concludes my statement Mister Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions and to provide additional information.

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you, Admiral. General Reinke you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CLAUDE W. REINKE

General REINKE. Mr. Chairman, pleasure to be here today. The Marine Corps thanks you for your continued support.

Our program is very small. As you know, we only have one project for \$1 million this year. It is very important to us, sir. And we appreciate your support in the past for all you have done. We would ask for your support for our program this year. Thank you very much

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CLAUDE W. REINKE

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BY THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF
BRIGADIER GENERAL CLAUDE W. REINKE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS
BEFORE THE
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
CONCERNING THE
FISCAL YEAR 1994 RESERVE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ON
22 APRIL 1993

NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED
BY THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, DIVISION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380, (703) 614-4309



BRIGADIER GENERAL CLAUDE W. REINKE, USMC

Brigadier General Claude W. Reinke is the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics, (Facilities), Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

General Reinke was born on Nov. 18, 1942, in Bay City, Texas. After completing the Platoon Leaders Class program and graduating from Sam Houston State College with a B.S. degree, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in May 1965.

In 1967, after completing The Basic School at Quantico, Va., he served as a Platoon Commander and Company Executive Officer in the 5th Marine Division, and as a Company Commander in the Infantry Training Regiment at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Ordered overseas, General Reinke served a tour as Company Commander with the 3d Marine Division in Vietnam. He then returned to The Basic School, for duty as a Staff Platoon Commander.

His subsequent assignments have included duties as the Marine Officer Instructor, NROTC Unit at the University of Minnesota; Platoon Tactics Instructor at The Basic School; Company Commander and Battalion S-4 with the 3d Battalion, 4th Marines on Okinawa; Parade Commander and the Executive Officer of MCI at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; the Assistant Naval Attaché in Athens, Greece; G-3 Operations Officer, 1st Marine Division; G-3 of the 5th Marine Expeditionary Brigade; Commander of the 2d Battalion, 9th Marines; Head of the Eastern Regional Branch, Plans Division, Headquarters Marine Corps; and Commanding Officer of the Officer Candidates School, Quantico.

In July 1989, he assumed duty as the Chief of Staff, 3d Marine Division. While serving in this capacity, he was selected in December for promotion to brigadier general. Upon advancement to his present grade on July 2, 1990, he was assigned duties as Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp S.D. Butler/Deputy Commander, Marine Corps Bases, Japan. General Reinke assumed his current assignment on Aug. 24, 1992.

General Reinke has attended the Amphibious Warfare School and the Command and Staff College, Quantico; the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, D.C., where he completed modern Greek language training and the Defense Intelligence School's Attaché Course. In 1985, he graduated from the National War College, Washington, D.C., where he was also a Senior Fellow.

His personal decorations include: the Legion of Merit; Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V"; Meritorious Service Medal; and the Combat Action Ribbon.

Brigadier General Reinke is married to the former Abby Holley of LaCrosse, Wisconsin. They have five children: Kathryn, Kari, Kelli, Kati and Christopher.



(Revised Dec. 3, 1992 HQMC)

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I AM BRIGADIER GENERAL CLAUDE W. REINKE, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS. I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO REVIEW THE MARINE CORPS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, FAMILY HOUSING, AND RESERVE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994.

THE MARINE CORPS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAMS CONSTITUTE APPROXIMATELY 1.3 AND 1.5 PERCENT, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE TOTAL MARINE CORPS BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994. THESE FUNDS FINANCE BOTH NEW CONSTRUCTION AND REVITALIZATION OF FACILITIES TO MEET OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS, PROTECT THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF OUR MARINES, COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS, AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OUR PERSONNEL.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

OUR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST FOR \$108 MILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 1994 PROVIDES THE RESOURCES NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE MARINE CORPS' MOST IMMEDIATE NEEDS TO COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, IMPROVE SAFETY, PROVIDE SOME QUALITY OF LIFE FEATURES, AND SUPPORT A

LIMITED AMOUNT OF IMPROVED OPERATIONAL AND TRAINING CAPABILITIES AT OUR INSTALLATIONS. THE FISCAL YEAR 1994 PROPOSED PROGRAM IS SIGNIFICANTLY LARGER THAN THE FISCAL YEAR 1993 PROGRAM; HOWEVER, WE MUST REMEMBER THAT FISCAL YEAR 1993'S BUDGET WAS ABNORMALLY LOW DUE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IMPOSED MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PAUSE. THE REDUCTION FROM THE 1990 LEVEL OF \$158 MILLION SHOULD NOT, HOWEVER, BE INTERPRETED AS A DECLINING NEED FOR FACILITIES. RATHER, IT IS A RESULT OF DIFFICULT BUDGET DECISIONS; DECISIONS THAT IN TURN REFLECT THE KEEN COMPETITION FOR SCARCE RESOURCES. ONE OF THE GREATEST CHALLENGES WE FACE IN THE CURRENT RESOURCE CONSTRAINED ENVIRONMENT IS TO OBTAIN AND MAINTAIN REQUIRED INFRASTRUCTURE WHILE DOWNSIZING THE MARINE CORPS.

THESE DIFFICULT BUDGET DECISIONS HAVE REQUIRED THE MARINE CORPS TO CONCENTRATE ITS TRADITIONALLY LOW BUDGETARY RESOURCES ON THE ABSOLUTE ESSENTIALS. WE HAVE GIVEN PRIORITY TO ESSENTIALS SUCH AS FAMILY HOUSING UPKEEP, MINIMUM FIELD TRAINING DAYS FOR INFANTRY BATTALIONS, RECRUIT TRAINING, AND MANPOWER SALARIES. THIS HAS LEFT

US WITH REDUCED FLEXIBILITY FOR OTHER IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS SUCH AS PROCUREMENT AND NEW CONSTRUCTION.

THOUGH FACED WITH THESE CONSTRAINTS, OUR FISCAL YEAR 1994 NEW CONSTRUCTION REQUEST OF \$108 MILLION IS REFLECTIVE OF OUR CONTINUING EFFORT TO SUPPORT MARINE CORPS MISSION REQUIREMENTS, PROVIDE FACILITIES THAT PROMOTE PERSONNEL AND MATERIEL READINESS, ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY, AND SUPPORT THE QUALITY OF LIFE NECESSARY TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN THE DEDICATED MEN AND WOMEN WHO MAKE UP YOUR MARINE CORPS. TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF CONSTRAINED RESOURCES, WE REMAIN COMMITTED TO TAKING CARE OF WHAT WE HAVE BEFORE BUILDING NEW.

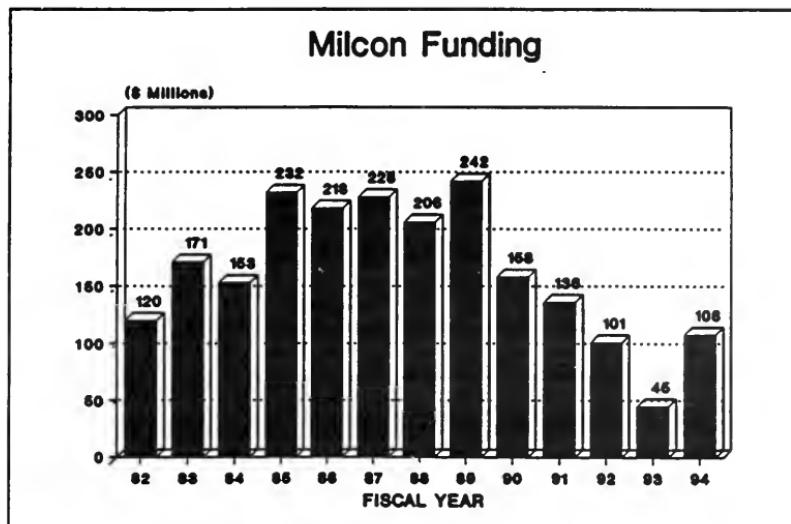


Chart 1

CHART 1 DEPICTS OUR PROGRAM SINCE 1982 WHEN THE MARINE CORPS ASSUMED RESOURCE SPONSORSHIP FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. THE SHARP DECLINE CAUSED BY THE 1993 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PAUSE HAS BEEN REVERSED IN FISCAL YEAR 1994. ROOM WAS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1994 FOR CRITICAL PROJECTS, SUCH AS THE BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS AT MCAS, BEAUFORT, SC, AND A NEW LANDFILL AT MCB, CAMP LEJEUNE, NC, THAT HAVE BEEN DELAYED BY FISCAL CONSTRAINTS STARTING IN 1991.

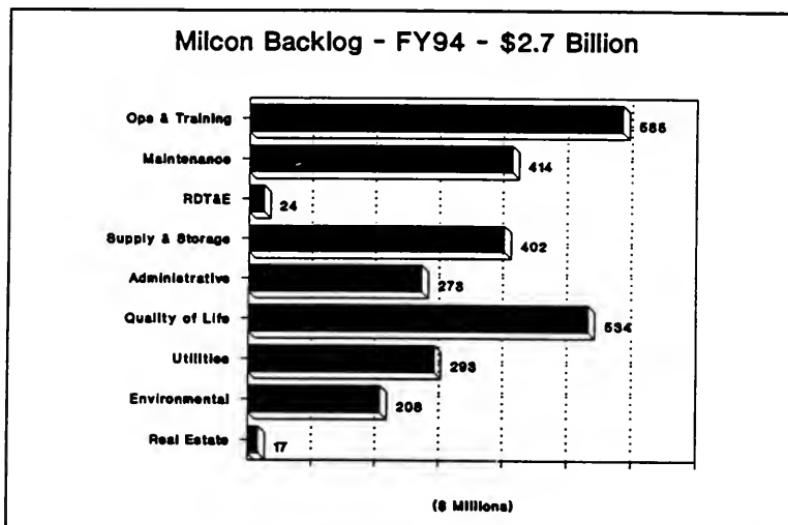


Chart 2

CHART 2 SHOWS OUR \$2.7 BILLION BACKLOG IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. THIS BACKLOG HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM \$3.4 BILLION BECAUSE MARINE

CORPS ACTIVITIES HAVE REEVALUATED THEIR PROJECT REQUESTS AND MADE HARD DECISIONS IN LIGHT OF REDUCED FORCE STRUCTURE AND INCREASED FISCAL CONSTRAINTS. THOUGH THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG WILL PROBABLY NEVER DISAPPEAR, WE HOPE TO SEE A CONTINUED DECLINE AS MARINE CORPS REQUIREMENTS ARE REFINED.

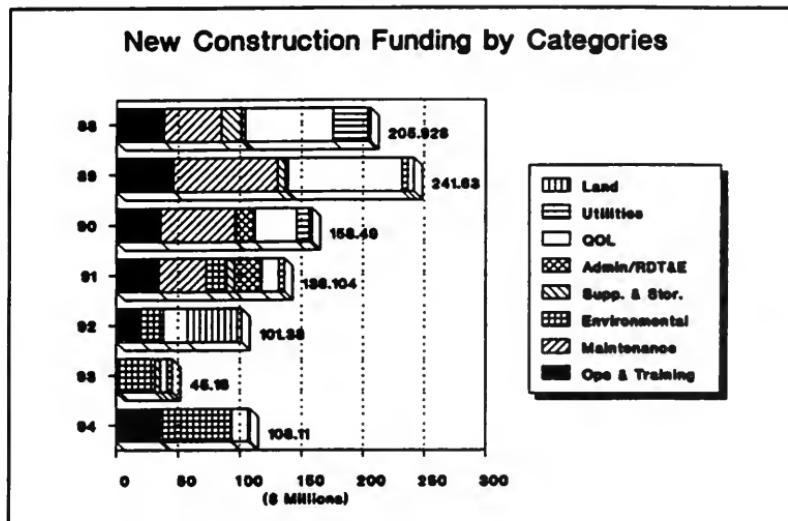


Chart 3

CHART 3, DEPICTS BY CATEGORY, OUR HISTORICAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING LEVELS AND COMPARES THEM TO OUR FISCAL YEAR 1994 REQUEST. FORTUNATELY, THE MARINE CORPS' PROPOSED PROGRAM IS MORE BALANCED THAN IN FISCAL YEAR 1993 AND INCLUDES PROJECTS ADDRESSING SOME OF THE MORE CRITICAL MAINTENANCE, SUPPLY AND STORAGE FACILITIES DEFICIENCIES AND PROPOSES A LARGER,

HEALTHIER PERCENTAGE OF THE PROGRAM TO BE DIRECTED TOWARD OPERATIONS AND TRAINING AND QUALITY OF LIFE PROJECTS. WE CONTINUE TO FACE THE REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE THE LION'S SHARE OF THE PROGRAM TO FUND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PROJECTS.

CONGRESS HAS LONG EXPRESSED TREMENDOUS INTEREST IN IMPROVING BACHELOR HOUSING FOR ALL SERVICES. BETWEEN 1980 AND 1993 THE MARINE CORPS HAS SUPPORTED THOSE WISHES BY INVESTING \$657 MILLION IN NEW CONSTRUCTION FOR BACHELOR HOUSING. THIS INVESTMENT IMPROVED THE LIVING CONDITIONS FOR OVER 38 THOUSAND MARINES. ALTHOUGH SOME NEW BACHELOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IS STILL NEEDED, THE MARINE CORPS' CURRENT PLAN IS TO INVEST PRIMARILY IN THE UPGRADE AND MODERNIZATION OF OUR CURRENT INVENTORY.

CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT IN THE PAST REFLECTS A DEEP APPRECIATION FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FACILITIES AND WARFIGHTING CAPABILITY. MODERN, HIGH QUALITY FACILITIES HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO IMPROVED MISSION CAPABILITY, PRODUCTIVITY, READINESS AND SUSTAINABILITY. THE FISCAL YEAR 1994 NEW CONSTRUCTION REQUEST FURTHERS OUR COMMITMENT TO OUR ULTIMATE GOAL: FACILITIES OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY THAT FULLY SUPPORT ALL OF OUR MISSION REQUIREMENTS.

FAMILY HOUSING

THE MARINE CORPS HAS MADE A COMMITMENT TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF OUR FAMILY HOUSING ASSETS. IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING ACHIEVED BY EMPHASIZING WHOLE HOUSE REVITALIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS SUCH AS ROADS AND UTILITIES. THE PROGRAM PROPOSED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994 REFLECTS THIS EMPHASIS BY INCLUDING A WHOLE HOUSE RENOVATION PROJECT AT MCB, CAMP LEJEUNE, NC. THIS APPROACH IS IN KEEPING WITH OUR STRATEGY TO MAINTAIN QUALITY FACILITIES BEFORE DIVERTING RESOURCES TO NEW CONSTRUCTION. OUR FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM CANNOT KEEP PACE WITH THE COST OF NEW CONSTRUCTION.

OUR PROJECTED HOUSING DEFICIT HAS REACHED 9,854 HOMES, WITH 95 PERCENT OF THIS TOTAL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. BASED ON THE MARINE CORPS PRIORITY TO MAINTAIN OUR CURRENT INVENTORY, NO NEW FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IS IN THE PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1994 BUDGET. HOWEVER, NEW CONSTRUCTION IS ANTICIPATED TO BE PROGRAMMED IN SUBSEQUENT BUDGETS AT OUR TWO INSTALLATIONS WITH THE LARGEST DEFICITS, MCB, CAMP PENDLETON AND MCAGCC, TWENTYNINE PALMS.

THOUGH THIS MAY SEEM AN AUSTERE BEGINNING TO OUR COMMITMENT TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OUR MARINE FAMILIES, LET ME ASSURE

YOU WE ARE TAKING POSITIVE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO ENSURE A VIABLE, LONG TERM PROGRAM IS SUSTAINED. FIRST, WE ARE DEVELOPING A FAMILY HOUSING CAMPAIGN PLAN WHICH WILL IDENTIFY AND PROJECT REQUIREMENTS AND DEFICIENCIES OVER THE NEXT SIX YEARS. THE PLAN WILL SERVE AS A TOOL TO DETERMINE PRIORITIES AND PROGRAM EFFECTIVELY.

SECONDLY, WE HAVE INITIATED A MORE RIGOROUS PROGRAM OF FORMAL EVALUATIONS AND ANALYSES TO ENSURE THAT ONLY THE MOST COST EFFECTIVE AND REASONABLE HOUSING PROJECTS ARE PROGRAMMED. PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS TO REVITALIZE UNITS, THE PROJECTS IN OUR FISCAL YEAR 1994 PROGRAM UNDERWENT AN EXTENSIVE EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS TO ENSURE THAT THE MARINE CORPS MAKES A SOUND INVESTMENT. BECAUSE MUCH OF OUR INVENTORY HAS BRICK OR BLOCK EXTERIOR FINISHES WITH SOLID STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS COMMON TO 1950'S ERA CONSTRUCTION, OUR UNITS MAKE EXCELLENT CANDIDATES FOR REVITALIZATION.

IN ADDITION TO AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, THE MARINE CORPS HAS REVISED ITS APPROACH TO PROJECT DESIGN. SAMPLE HOUSES WITHIN THE OVERALL PROJECT ARE REVITALIZED AND USED TO TEST DESIGN CONCEPTS AND DETERMINE REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF LARGE WHOLE HOUSE REVITALIZATION PROJECTS. THIS PROCEDURE AFFORDS HOUSING DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, AND CONTRACTORS THE OPPORTUNITY TO

CORRECT ERRORS AND MAKE CHANGES ON A SMALL SCALE, RATHER THAN BEING FACED WITH A LARGE CHANGE ORDER ON A MAJOR CONTRACT.

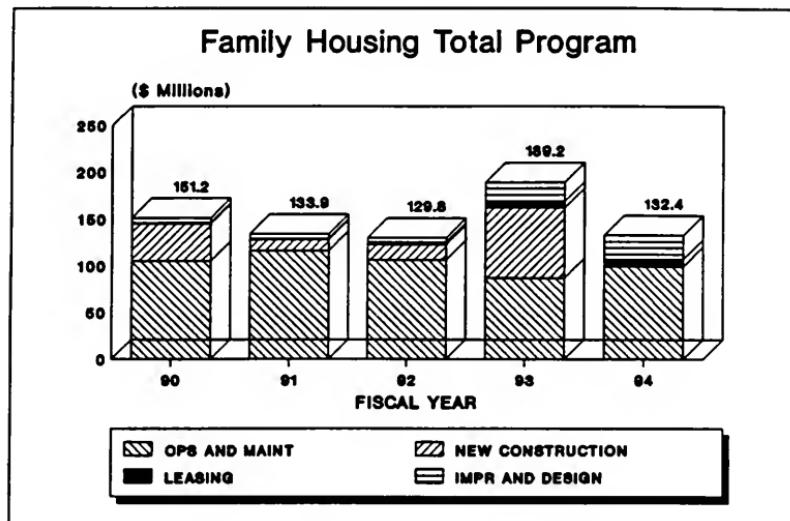


Chart 4

CHART 4 DEPICTS THE FAMILY HOUSING BUDGET SINCE FISCAL YEAR 1990. IN FISCAL YEAR 1994 WE ARE PROPOSING \$23.7 MILLION FOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS. ADDITIONALLY, OTHER REVITALIZATION PROJECTS WILL PROVIDE MUCH NEEDED UPGRADES TO FAMILY HOUSING. REPAIR PROJECTS INCLUDE EXTERIOR REPAIRS TO 60 HOMES AT MCAS, CHERRY POINT, NC, AND REPAIRS TO AN OFFICE AND SELF HELP WAREHOUSE AT MCSA, KANSAS CITY, MO.

OUR FISCAL YEAR 1994 PROPOSED PROGRAM CONTAINS \$99.2 MILLION TO FUND DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.

IN OUR EFFORTS TO PROVIDE THE MARINE CORPS WITH ADEQUATE FAMILY HOUSING WITH DECLINING RESOURCES, WE HAVE FOCUSED ATTENTION IN TWO ADDITIONAL AREAS, THE DOMESTIC LEASING AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE VENTURE (PPV) PROGRAMS.

WE ARE PROPOSING EXPANSION OF DOMESTIC LEASING AT MCRD, SAN DIEGO, CA, FROM 75 UNITS IN FISCAL YEAR 1993 TO 125 UNITS IN FISCAL YEAR 1994. WHILE WE DO NOT INTEND THE DOMESTIC LEASING PROGRAM TO SOLVE OUR LONG-TERM HOUSING SHORTAGE IN SAN DIEGO, IT IS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF OUR PROGRAM TO SUPPORT OUR ENLISTED MARINES WHOSE DUTIES, SUCH AS DRILL INSTRUCTORS, REQUIRE CLOSE IN, AFFORDABLE HOUSING TO MEET THEIR RIGOROUS WORKING SCHEDULES.

IN FISCAL YEAR 1993 ENLISTED FAMILIES OCCUPIED 423 OF THE 600 UNITS PROVIDED BY THE 801 LEASE PROJECT AT MCAGCC, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CA. THIS PROJECT PROVIDES HOUSING, THROUGH THE USE OF PUBLIC-

PRIVATE VENTURE CAPITAL, THAT WOULD OTHERWISE BE PROVIDED BY FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION. OUR FISCAL YEAR 1994 BUDGET INCLUDES \$6.1 MILLION FOR THE ANNUAL 801 LEASE COSTS.

GROUND WAS BROKEN ON 9 DECEMBER 1991 FOR 276 TWO-BEDROOM UNITS FOR THE SECTION 802 PROJECT AT MCAS, KANEOHE BAY, HI. AS YOU ARE AWARE, THIS PROGRAM PROVIDES A BUILDING SITE AND GUARANTEES AN OCCUPANCY RATE TO A PRIVATE CONCERN IN RETURN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS. I AM PLEASED TO REPORT THE HOMES CONSTRUCTED WERE OF OUTSTANDING QUALITY AND THE PROJECT IS FULLY OCCUPIED TO DATE.

THE CRITICAL HOUSING SHORTAGES AND HIGH COSTS OUR FAMILIES FACE IN CALIFORNIA AND HAWAII MAKE THESE LEASING PROGRAMS ATTRACTIVE ELEMENTS OF OUR PROGRAM.

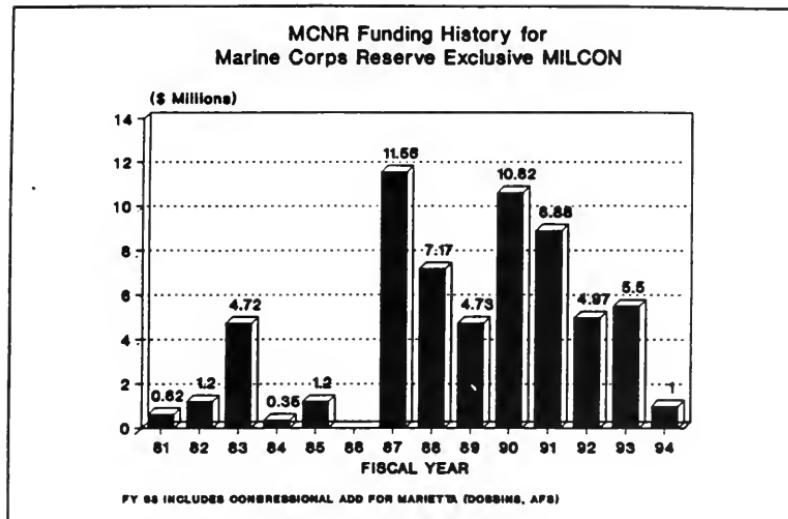
THE MARINE CORPS AND THE CONGRESS HAVE LONG RECOGNIZED THE VITAL LINK BETWEEN HIGH QUALITY, SECURE FAMILY HOUSING AND MARINE CORPS READINESS. WE CONTINUE TO PLACE OUR HIGHEST PRIORITY ON MAINTAINING AND STRENGTHENING THAT LINK, AND OUR FISCAL YEAR 1994 FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM REFLECTS THAT PHILOSOPHY.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTERS ARE LOCATED IN 195 SITES SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO. THE MARINE CORPS OWNS THE FACILITIES AT 23 SITES, HAS TENANT FACILITIES AT AN ADDITIONAL 41 SITES, AND HAS COMMERCIAL LEASES FOR FACILITIES AT 7 OTHERS. THE REMAINING SITES ARE SHARED WITH EITHER RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE NAVY, THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, THE AIR GUARD; OR THEY ARE COLLOCATED WITH OTHER MARINE CORPS ACTIVITIES SUCH AS OUR FIRST RECRUITING DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS IN GARDEN CITY, NY. FIVE OF THE SHARED SITES ARE ON ACTIVE MARINE CORPS BASES AND THREE OTHERS ARE ON ACTIVE MARINE CORPS AIR STATIONS.

THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE HAS DEMONSTRATED ITS CAPABILITY TO AUGMENT AND REINFORCE OUR ACTIVE FORCES IN TIMES OF CRISIS, BUT THE INFRASTRUCTURE THAT SUPPORTS THIS CAPABILITY, LIKE EVERYONE ELSE'S, IS AGING. OUR CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

CHART 5 SHOWS THE FUNDING PROFILE FOR MARINE CORPS RESERVE EXCLUSIVE USE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SINCE 1981. THE DECLINE IN FUNDING SINCE 1990 DOES NOT REFLECT A DECLINING REQUIREMENT IN MARINE CORPS RESERVE PROJECTS, ONLY FISCAL REALITIES. THE ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE SHOP IN OUR 1994 RESERVE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM WILL ADDRESS AN URGENT REQUIREMENT FOR SHOP SPACE AT

**Chart 5**

DAM NECK, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT

THE 1991 BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION DIRECTED THAT THE MARINE CORPS CLOSE MCAS, TUSTIN, CA, AND RELOCATE TENANT ACTIVITIES TO CAMP PENDLETON AND A NEW AIR STATION TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT THE MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER AT TWENTYNINE PALMS, CA. TO FINANCE THE MOVE, THE COMMISSION DIRECTED THAT THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE SEEK AUTHORIZATION FROM THE CONGRESS IN EITHER FISCAL YEAR 1992 OR 1993 FOR A FAIR-MARKET EXCHANGE OF THE EXISTING AIR STATION -- WHEREBY A BUYER WOULD

PROVIDE REQUIRED REPLACEMENT FACILITIES IN EXCHANGE FOR THE TUSTIN LAND. THIS WAS REQUESTED AS PART OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1993 BUDGET REQUEST, BUT WAS NOT AUTHORIZED.

PLANNING AND DESIGN FOR THE REPLACEMENT FACILITIES AND THE ACTUAL CLOSURE OF THE TUSTIN AIR STATION HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR ABOUT ONE YEAR. IF ACCEPTED AS PROPOSED, HOWEVER, THE 1993 RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT WILL SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE THE PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION.

THE MARINE CORPS FULLY SUPPORTS THE SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDATIONS. THOSE PERTAINING TO THE MARINE CORPS WERE BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, WHICH WERE JOINTLY DEVELOPED BY THE MARINE CORPS AND NAVY THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT'S BASE STRUCTURE EVALUATION COMMITTEE. IMPLEMENTATION CONCERNS ARE INEVITABLE IN THESE COMPLICATED AND FAR REACHING ACTIONS. THESE CONCERNS WILL BE IDENTIFIED AND ADDRESSED AS APPROPRIATE THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS.

SUMMARY

MR. CHAIRMAN, IN SUMMARY, PERMIT ME TO EMPHASIZE OUR APPRECIATION FOR YOUR COMMITTEE'S CONTINUED SUPPORT. THE MILITARY

CONSTRUCTION, FAMILY HOUSING AND RESERVE CONSTRUCTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994, WHILE AUSTERE, REPRESENT THE MARINE CORPS ASSESSMENT OF REQUIREMENTS AND RELATIVE PRIORITIES NEEDED TO BEST CARRY OUT OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TO YOU AND TO OUR NATION. OUR PROGRAMS ARE CAREFULLY STRUCTURED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY EFFICIENCY AND ARE THE RESULT OF A REASONED AND THOROUGH DECISION PROCESS BASED ON OUR BEST JUDGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE. THIS REQUEST IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM REQUIRED FOR EFFICIENT MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT AND PLACES THE HIGHEST PRIORITY ON THE READINESS OF OUR FORCES. WE BELIEVE OUR PROGRAM IS CONSISTENT WITH THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY, FISCAL REALITIES AND THE GUIDANCE OF THE CONGRESS. OUR FISCAL YEAR 1994 REQUEST WILL ALLOW US TO CONTINUE TO PROVIDE SOME MODERNIZED FACILITIES INTENDED TO PROMOTE A HIGH LEVEL OF OPERATIONAL READINESS AND ENHANCE OUR WARFIGHTING CAPABILITY WHILE ATTRACTING QUALITY MARINES AND SAILORS. MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS CONCLUDES MY STATEMENT, I WILL BE PLEASED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE ON OUR FISCAL YEAR 1994 BUDGET REQUEST.

Mr. HEFNER. Anything that small has got to be suspect. Can you make it a little bigger so we can cut it back some?

General REINKE. We can do that, yes, sir.

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you very much. You gentleman stay around, we may have some questions.

We have Brigadier General Donald W. Shepperd, U.S. Air Force, Deputy Director, Air National Guard, and Brigadier General John A. Bradley, U.S. Air Force, Deputy to the Chief of the Air Force Reserve. Gentlemen, we are happy to have you with us today.

And, General Shepperd, you can begin, sir.

STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL DONALD W. SHEPPERD

General SHEPPERD. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the 118,000 men and women of the Air National Guard, I would like to thank you and the committee for your support of our MILCON program. Our request of \$142.4 million for fiscal year 1994 is 55 percent smaller than the authorized and approved level last year. It is not what we want, not what we need, but it is the best that we think we can do in the constrained environment.

I request that the rest of my statement be placed in the record in the interest of time. Thank you.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL DONALD W. SHEPPERD
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

PRESENTATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 1994 Military Construction
for the Air National Guard

STATEMENT OF: Brigadier General Donald W. Shepperd
Deputy Director, Air National Guard

April 1993

NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL
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APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, UNITED
STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Biography

United States Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20330-1000

BRIGADIER GENERAL DONALD W. SHEPPERD

Brigadier General Donald W. Shepperd is deputy director, Air National Guard, National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C. He assists the director in formulating, developing and coordinating all programs, policies and plans affecting the almost 117,000 Air Guard members in more than 1,300 units throughout the United States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and Virgin Islands.

General Shepperd was born Sept. 14, 1940 in San Antonio. He graduated from Wheat Ridge (Colo.) High School in 1958 and the fourth class of the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1962. At the academy, he received the Commandant's Award as the outstanding graduate in leadership, and the Brigadier General Benjamin Castle Award as the outstanding graduate in public policy studies. He earned a master's degree from Troy State University in 1986, where he was elected to Gamma Beta Phi academic honorary society. The general completed Squadron Officer School in 1965, Air Command and Staff College in 1980, the National Security Management Course in 1981 and Air War College in 1986.



After graduating from the academy, General Shepperd entered undergraduate pilot training at Williams Air Force Base, Ariz. He received pilot wings in 1963, then attended Basic Survival School at Stead Air Force Base, Nev. He attended F-100 combat crew training at Luke Air Force Base, Ariz., in 1964, and was assigned to the 81st Tactical Fighter Squadron, Hahn Air Base, West Germany, where he was a squadron pilot from 1964 to 1966. In 1967 he became an air liaison officer with the 24th Infantry Division, Augsburg, West Germany.

General Shepperd attended the Clark Air Base, Philippines, Jungle Survival School in 1967 before being assigned to the 90th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Bien Hoa Air Base, South Vietnam, as a flight commander and instructor pilot. He was assigned to Operation Commando Sabre in December 1967 as an F-100 "Misty" forward air controller at Phu Cat Air Base, South Vietnam, and flew missions over North Vietnam.

Upon completion of his assignment in South Vietnam in 1968, he was assigned to the 4532nd Combat Crew Training Squadron, England Air Force Base, La., as an A-37 instructor pilot for Vietnamese students. He left active duty in 1969 to become a Trans World Airlines pilot in New York City.

General Shepperd joined the 111th Tactical Air Support Group, Pennsylvania Air National Guard, Willow Grove Naval Air Station, as a forward air controller in 1970. In 1974 he joined the 162nd Tactical Fighter Group, Tucson International Airport, Ariz., as an Air National Guard technician and F-100 instructor pilot. He was assigned to the 162nd until 1985, serving as commander of the 152nd Tactical Fighter Squadron, deputy commander of operations for the group, and as vice commander for the group. During this period the group upgraded to A-7 aircraft and added the F-16 Fighting Falcon.

In 1985 General Shepperd was selected as the first Air National Guard research fellow and was assigned to the

(Current as of January 1992)

Center for Aerospace Doctrine, Research and Education, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. In 1986 he graduated from the Air War College, and in 1987 became air commander and deputy wing commander, 102nd Fighter Interceptor Wing, Otis Air National Guard Base. In February 1988 he completed F-15 Eagle upgrade training at Luke Air Force Base, Ariz. The general assumed his present position in August 1989.

His book, "Fighter Aircrew Training in the Air National Guard; New Dimensions, New Challenges," received the first runner-up award in the Air Force-wide Colonel James F. Cannell Memorial Research Competition.

The general is a command pilot with more than 4,700 flying hours, and has flown the T-33, T-37, T-38, A-37, A-7, O-2, F-100, F-106 and F-15. He flew 247 fighter combat missions in Southeast Asia. His military awards and decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters, Air Medal with 16 oak leaf clusters, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Combat Readiness Medal, Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm, and numerous other medals and honors.

He was promoted to brigadier general Aug. 1, 1989.

General Shepperd and his wife, the former Rose Driskill, live in Alexandria, Va. They have a son, Tyler.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today in support of the Air National Guard military construction budget request for Fiscal Year 1994. This is the fourth year I have testified before this committee. The last four years have been tumultuous for the Air Force. This year is no exception. As we transition to a potentially more peaceful, but still dangerous world, demands on our Air Force and our Air National Guard people continue at a high level. As you know we are fully integrated into day-to-day Air Force missions for training. When contingencies such as Somalia and Southern Watch occur, we serve alongside our active counterparts - in smaller numbers, but we are there. The same units and people who were in the desert, will be there again if needed. We are proud of it. This is called readiness.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD MILCON POSTURE STATEMENT

The Air National Guard MILCON projects in this program are vital to support the readiness of our units, to continue with our effort to modernize our aircraft inventory and comply with stricter environmental laws as we transition to a changing world threat.

As the Air National Guard celebrates 46 years of service to our communities, our states and territories and our nation, I am proud to report that the Air National Guard continues to be

ready. We are maintaining the traditional high level of readiness which we demonstrated during Desert Storm.

Good facilities have contributed, in no small measure, to the readiness of the Air National Guard. As budgets have become austere, it is imperative we get maximum return for invested funds. Replacement of obsolete facilities is becoming more difficult as scarce resources are channelled to support the approximately 40 aircraft modernization the Air National Guard is accomplishing between 1992 and 1995.

A well-planned and aggressive schedule and the can-do attitude of our field commanders and engineering and procurement staffs will once again result in one of the best execution rates in DOD. This translates into thousands of jobs in hundreds of communities around Air Guard installations.

The Air Force is a Total Force leader. The Air Force has followed the direction and sense of Congress in placing more reliance on reserve components. The Air Guard will support the Air Force by continuing to maintain high quality Air National Guard facility standards. We owe it to the Air Force and to our people.

PRIOR YEAR EXECUTION

Your support for our prior year MILCON budget requests played an important part in our high state of readiness. Meeting our commitment to fully execute the projects you approve has been one of our highest priorities. Since May 1991, when the MILCON prohibition was removed, we have faced the challenge of executing two years of MILCON programs simultaneously. We enthusiastically met the challenge and successfully executed the programs presented below:

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECTS (\$M)</u>	<u>AWARDED (\$M)</u>	<u>EXECUTION (%)</u>
88	135.3	135.3	100
89	141.5	140.3	99
90	214.7	201.9	94
91	158.4	145.0	84
92	<u>195.5</u>	<u>165.0</u>	<u>86</u>
88-92	845.4	787.5	93

Because of the timing of the base closure announcement this year, no FY 93 projects have been awarded. Our goal is to testify before you at this time next year with all prior year projects awarded.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Our FY 1994 budget request addresses only the most urgent construction requirements. This request is 55% less than the authorized/approved program for last year. As the Air Force downsizes, the Air National Guard remains approximately the same size and modernizes. We have also identified additional environmental requirements as new laws are enacted to provide a cleaner environment for our future. These changes require facility support and Military Construction funding.

This Fiscal Year 1994 Air National Guard Military Construction budget request includes \$19.6 million for 12 new mission MILCON projects at eleven locations, \$63.2 million for 62 environmental projects at 60 different locations and \$45.7 million for 32 current mission projects at 31 locations. This totals \$128.5 million for 106 MILCON projects at 79 locations in 46 states/territories.

The 12 new mission projects support aircraft conversions as indicated below:

<u>CONVERSIONS</u>	<u>LOCATIONS</u>	<u>COST (\$M)</u>
F-16	5	5.9
KC-135	2	9.0
Communications	3	4.7

It will be necessary to implement work arounds until the required facilities can be constructed. The Air National Guard anticipates over one-third of its real property maintenance budget will be used to fund temporary work arounds. Interim work arounds are essential. These work arounds are temporary in nature but necessary to efficiently and safely convert to new aircraft.

The Air National Guard has developed an aggressive environmental program as evidenced by 62 MILCON projects. Forty-five of the projects remove/replace over 650 underground storage tanks as mandated by law. Some of the tanks have leaked and require remediation of contaminated sites. The environmental MILCON projects support the following major categories:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>LOCATIONS</u>	<u>COST (\$M)</u>
Underground	45	34.5
Storage Tanks		
Fuel Cell/Maintenance	5	13.5
Docks		
Miscellaneous	13	15.2

This year the Air National Guard has approximately \$46 million in current mission MILCON. Last year we had zero.

All of the projects are at least 35% designed and will be 100% designed by Sep 1993. Execution of all these projects will begin shortly after receiving the FY 1994 appropriations.

We are also requesting \$9.9 million in project planning and design funds. This request is based on continued design of our \$80 million backlog of New Mission projects, our environmental compliance programs and our Current Mission programs for FY 95 and FY 96.

Finally, the budget request includes \$4.0 million for unspecified minor construction projects valued between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

All requested MILCON projects are for essential new mission and environmental programs of the Air National Guard. This request also includes a minimum level of effort to reduce our outstanding MILCON backlog of over \$1.5 billion to replace or renew aging facilities and infrastructure.

SUMMARY

Our FY 94 MILCON program consists of 106 projects at 79 locations. Fifteen percent of the funding supports aircraft conversions, 49% support environmental compliance and 36% support current mission.

We ask your support for our fiscal year 1994 Military Construction Program request.

This concludes my statement on behalf of the Air National Guard's Fiscal Year 1994 Military Construction request. This committee's continued interest and support is sincerely appreciated. I would be pleased to answer any questions.

Chairman HEFNER. Thank you, sir. General Bradley?

STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. BRADLEY

General BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, sir, I am John Bradley, the Deputy to the Chief of the Air Force Reserve.

Committee members, nice to be here with you. This is my first time before your committee. I am new in the job and just finished a tour as a wing commander at an Air Force Reserve fighter wing in Kansas City, Missouri. I think this gives me a fresh perspective on the types of quality facilities that we need for our Air Force Reserve men and women. We appreciate the support that you have given us in the past, and I think that our relatively small request for this year will help us meet the mission needs and environmental concerns that we have for the coming years. We appreciate your support.

I will enter the rest of my statement in the record if I may, sir.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. BRADLEY

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

PRESENTATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 1994 Military Construction for the Air National Guard and
the Air Force Reserve

STATEMENT OF: BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. BRADLEY
Deputy to the Chief of the Air Force Reserve

APRIL 1993

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Biography

United States Air Force

Office of Air Force Reserve, Washington, D.C. 20330-1150

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. BRADLEY

Brigadier General John A. Bradley is deputy to the chief of Air Force Reserve, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.

General Bradley was born Sept. 27, 1945, in Lebanon, Tenn., where he graduated from Castle Heights Military Academy in 1963. He earned a bachelor of science degree in mathematics from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville in 1967. The general completed the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1978.

He was commissioned as a distinguished graduate through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program in August 1967. He began active duty as an intelligence analyst at Headquarters Strategic Air Command, Offutt Air Force Base, Neb., in September 1967. After completing pilot training at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, in March 1970, he attended A-37 Combat Crew Training School, England Air Force Base, La.

From August 1970 until August 1971 General Bradley served a combat tour at Bien Hoa Air Base, South Vietnam, and flew 337 combat missions and 440 combat hours in the A-37B. Upon return to the states, he was assigned as a T-38 instructor pilot at Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.

General Bradley began his Air Force Reserve career in May 1973, when he left active duty to become an A-37 pilot for the 917th Tactical Fighter Group, Barksdale Air Force Base, La. He also joined the Air Reserve Technician program as a full-time civil service employee with active participation as a reservist. He served in assignments as an instructor pilot, chief of standardization and evaluation, and operations officer. In 1980 he became the first Reserve pilot qualified in the A-10. Selected to convert the 917th Reserve Training Unit from the A-37 to an A-10 training school, General Bradley became commander of the converted unit in September 1982. A year later, he became deputy commander for operations for the 917th Tactical Fighter Group.

In July 1985 he became commander of the 924th Tactical Fighter Group, an F-4D PAVE SPIKE unit, Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas. In 1988 the group converted to the ARN-101, F-4E. General Bradley became deputy chief of staff for operations of 10th Air Force, Bergstrom Air Force Base, in December 1988. In that capacity he was charged with oversight responsibility for the operational readiness and training of all Air Force Reserve fighter and air-refueling flying units in the United States. He became commander of the 442nd Fighter Wing, an A-10 unit, at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Mo., in June 1989. He assumed his current position in January 1993.

The general is a command pilot with more than 6,200 flying hours. More than 5,400 of those hours were in fighter aircraft. His military awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with 15 oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal, Air Force Achievement Medal, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award with "V" device and six oak leaf clusters, Combat Readiness Medal with six oak leaf clusters, National Defense Service Medal with star, Vietnam Service Medal with three service stars, Humanitarian Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with five oak leaf clusters, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon with star, five awards of the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

He is a life member of both the Reserve Officers Association and the Air Force Association, and is a member of its Reserve Advisory Council.

He was promoted to brigadier general Aug. 12, 1992, with same date of rank.

General Bradley is married to the former Jan Underwood of Decatur, Ala. They have a daughter, Leigh Ann.

MR CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. It is my pleasure to appear before you for the first time to present the Air Force Reserve FY 1994 Military Construction program (MILCON) budget request, and solicit the necessary authorization and appropriation for program execution. Immediately prior to my new assignment here, I was the Wing Commander at Richards-Gebaur AFB, in Kansas City, Missouri. My experience as a Wing Commander can provide a fresh perspective on the importance of maintaining quality facilities for a quality force. As you will note, we, like our active counterparts, are faced with an aging physical plant and growing demands of new and changing missions. Despite a constrained fiscal environment, our construction program represents a balanced budget which provides a sound investment strategy. Adequate funding for our military construction program is, and will remain, essential to maintaining a ready Air Force Reserve.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Air Force Reserve MILCON budget request for FY 1994 is consistent with our long range facility investment strategy to: beddown new missions and realignments; comply with environmental laws and regulations; provide adequate training and working facilities; and provide efficient and reliable infrastructure. Our top facility priority was reflected in our FY 1993 request which was entirely new mission MILCON; and in our FY 1994 program which provides a parking ramp to support the addition of four C-141B type aircraft to the Air Force Reserve flying mission. In support of our next facility investment priority, we have finished our Environmental Compliance and Management Plans, which identify environmental compliance requirements, at each of our bases . Seventy six percent of the findings uncovered by these plans have been closed and the Air Force Reserve goal is to close the remaining findings within the next 48 months. Our FY 1994 program will

upgrade a base Fuels Complex through replacement of underground fuel distribution lines and removal of underground fuel storage tanks. After ensuring environmental compliance, we can dedicate the remainder of our FY 1994 program to current mission requirements. This is consistent with our next facility investment priority -- adequate training and working conditions. Adequate training facilities are essential for the Air Force Reserve because a significant number of the Air Force Reserve force is part-time; training on weekends and two week periods throughout the year. Our mission readiness relies on our training capability. Our final current mission MILCON priority which is to maintain an efficient, reliable infrastructure, results in a reduction to long-term operations and maintenance costs. It also increases the reliability of our infrastructure which will ensure mission capability and readiness.

The Air Force Reserve MILCON budget request for FY 1994 totals \$55.7 million. It includes \$48.4 million for major construction projects in 12 states, \$3.9 million for unspecified minor construction, and \$3.4 million in planning and design. Though the Air Force Reserve FY 1994 budget request is 35% greater than the FY 1993 appropriation, the growth is all for current mission and environmental MILCON requirements. The Air Force Reserve had no current mission MILCON in our FY 1993 budget request due to the MILCON pause. Our new mission MILCON has decreased 77% from the FY 1993 \$34.8 million budget (which includes memo-non-adds), to \$8 million in FY 1994.

CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FORCE

We understand the uncertainties of base closure options, force structure changes, and fiscal constraints. Still we are concerned with the potential long term impacts on our readiness, training, and morale if the Air Force Reserve does not begin to invest in current mission MILCON requirements. The pay back from prior year

investments in Air Force Reserve personnel, training and installations was clearly demonstrated over the past year. The added capability, one third of the total component airlift, provided by the Air Force Reserve gave our nation the capability to support humanitarian efforts. A few of the relief efforts the Air Force Reserve units contributed to include: assistance given to the families in southern Florida displaced by hurricane Andrew; operation "Restore Hope" in Somalia; as well as, other world wide efforts in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Moscow. The investment we have put in training has allowed Air Force Reserve units to deploy directly into their operational roles and play an integral part in the success of our nation's military endeavors.

SUMMARY

Mr Chairman, in this statement I have discussed the FY 1994 Air Force Reserve Military Construction Budget request. The investment strategy we have followed in developing our budget request ensures that we have the facilities we need to: maintain our mission readiness and capability; comply with environmental laws; adequately train and support our personnel; and maintain a reliable and cost effective infrastructure. My personal experiences as Wing Commander at Richards-Gebaur have clearly demonstrated the importance of continued investment in the Air Force Reserve real property. The Air Force Reserve is an integral part of today's Air Force structure. We are grateful for the past support from you and the members of this subcommittee. We share equal concerns for maintaining the readiness of our total defense forces and we look forward to your continuing support in the future.

This concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer your questions or arrange for answers to be inserted in the record.

Mr. HEFNER. Your entire statement will be part of the record. At this time, I have no questions. Do you have questions, Mr. Callahan?

BASE CLOSURE

Mr. CALLAHAN. Yes, I have a question, one question at least for each of them, if that is all right, Mr. Chairman.

I would like for each of you to respond individually as to whether or not you had adequate input and were included in the loop of the base closure decisions. Otherwise, were you contacted, did you have a part in the participation to decide which bases would be closed that impacted your operations?

General BRADLEY. Yes, sir. We were part of the study committees that were formed within the Air Force, and our input was used in the analysis of the bases that would be recommended for closure.

General SHEPPERD. For the first time, Mr. Callahan, the answer is yes. In 1988 and 1991, we were not. In 1993 the Air Force decided to include both the Air Force Reserve and us on the base closure group. We got to make recommendations; we were part of the process. Although we didn't always like the outcome, we were given a clear voice throughout the process in presenting various proposals.

General D'ARAJUO. Sir, we were participants in the process with the Army base closure efforts. As a matter of fact, I even had a liaison officer permanently assigned to the Army base study group, and we did look at all the opportunities to preserve as enclaves those stations that were closing and examine what the options were and moving facilities as a result.

So yes, we did have a voice.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Admiral Natter?

Admiral NATTER. Yes, sir, the Navy Reserve was in the loop as pertained to the Navy Reserve bases, Reserve Centers, and Naval Air Stations.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Well, what about training centers, for example, I mean, were you in the loop when it came to—if you were training at a regular Navy facility, were you in the loop with respect to base closure in that regard?

Admiral NATTER. As pertains to the Navy, no, sir, we were not. But we were—again, the Navy Reserve was asked to respond as to the Reserve base closures and Reserve facilities. As to the regular Naval bases and the regular Naval Air Stations, things of this nature, that was not within our prerogative.

Mr. CALLAHAN. So if you were training at a regular station, Naval station, if that was part of your training program, you were included as far as your facilities are concerned, but not the Navy's facilities.

Admiral NATTER. That is correct, yes, sir.

General KILMARTIN. Sir, the Army Reserve participated in the Army basing study both for 1991 and 1993. We had an officer for seven months who served on the committee, and we checked all the facilities.

One of the final results that came out of that was that the basing committee recommended that five active facilities for units that

were active be transferred to us for management and training purposes. So we were actively involved in it.

General REINKE. Sir, the Marine Corps was actively involved in all aspects.

DOWNSIZE EFFECTS ON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. CALLAHAN. Okay. And too, General, I guess the National Guard, will we at the end of this builddown, will we have a sufficient force of Army National Guard to compliment the regular Army in the event of another encounter such as we encountered in the Persian Gulf?

General D'ARAUJO. Sir, in my opinion, based on the proposed force structure and end strength allowances that are reflected, especially in the 1994 President's budget, and what we know of projections in the future, my answer to your question will be yes.

I think you will find the Army National Guard will continue to be capable of the response in the way of combat support, service support, to meet the Army needs. I will hasten to add, however, that based on the bottom-up review and revised military strategy, there is still a lot of work to be done there. But based on the numbers and structure that we are working with the Army at this point, I feel confident that the answer to your question is yes, we will be able to respond.

Mr. CALLAHAN. All right.

General Bradley, one comment to you, this is my first hearing, too, because I am new here to this committee, and this committee called base closure BK. That is secret, you can't divulge that to anybody, but when we talk about base closure, I don't know where they got the BK, but—

Mr. HEFNER. That is the code, K is how you spell closure in the highly sophisticated classified.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. You close your enemy off.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Just to follow up, when the gentleman asked you about your being able to perform your mission, that is really going to put the onus on our Guard, folks. I was in Texas and Mississippi, I believe, and some of the Guard folks were coming in.

So it is going to put the onus on us, sort of play on words, but everybody is going to have to be ready to go. There is not going to be any slack time. That is really going to put the Guard in a position to where you are either going to have to be—you are excellent now, but you are going to have to be better, just in case. Is that a fair statement?

General D'ARAUJO. That is a fair statement, sir, and I assure you we are committed to that.

Mr. HEFNER. I was very impressed when I saw the situation with the Guard. We were very supportive, and I think that is very encouraging to us.

Mr. Hobson?

BASE REALIGNMENT—WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Chairman, being an Air National Guardsman, I can tell you the Air National Guard is always ready to go, right, General?

General SHEPPERD. That's right.

Mr. HOBSON. And I went once, so I know, right out of law school. I have a little parochial concern and it affects how I look at base closure and construction.

And one of the things that disturbs me started with the moving of the 4950th Test Wing from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. This decision, which I guess was made somewhere, makes no logic to some people but it does to others dollar-wise.

But if you get beyond that, when we looked at the study—and I've read some of the material that you very helpfully got to me and I talked to Mr. Boatright the other day when he was here. One of the things that concerns me is how these decisions of filling holes are made. Is there an obsession that Wright-Patterson has to be filled immediately? As I read that property report, it was almost like, well, the Guard's got to find something in Ohio to fill that right now, we can't let that stand.

I have some question with that. Suddenly we picked up a unit that I think is going to cost a lot more than the \$3 million Air Force estimate. I think it is going to be closer to \$20- to \$40 million, depending what they do to the runway and other things.

That kind of decisionmaking bothers me, that it is so rapidly made. I have asked you some questions that I've given you about wouldn't it be better to have looked at what is more appropriate for those particular buildings that is there and the use of those runways, rather than just saying, as it says in that report, well, it is Ohio's problem to fill that?

General SHEPPERD. Well, Mr. Hobson, I was not looking forward to meeting you today, because your's is the only Air National Guard unit that is really adversely affected in having to move somewhere in this base closure. I was part of that process in the very beginning. We looked at the figures as carefully as we could, recognizing that we had to look at every installation and every Guard unit in the entire system.

We are convinced that the figures that we came up with were our best estimate according to what we had available to us. We could not go out to those locations and start measuring and doing what you could with an on-site visit, which as you know we are doing now. As we go out and visit your unit now that the announcement's made, and look at what it would really cost to move Springfield up there, we will reexamine the figures; and if the answer is that it does not make sense to move Springfield up there, we will provide the new figures to the commission and you will be able to make your own decisions.

Mr. HOBSON. But, sir, why wouldn't you say—first of all, we are moving—it was a different type of unit. We got an F-16 unit, which is a sweeper. And we are moving it into facilities that are for big, big aircraft. Why wouldn't somebody look around and say is there another Reserve unit, for example, that might be at a base that is being closed down that can move in there?

Why wouldn't somebody say—before we go—before we put Springfield through all the trauma, why wouldn't somebody say is there a better fit to the facility at Wright-Patterson. Fill that hole at Wright-Patterson with units from the bases being shut down. The logic here seemed to be, we can't go in there with a hole; we got to at least fill the hole for a moment.

I am not talking about the town. We'll live through this. Our town will survive. However, from a cost-effective standpoint, we should not put people through a lot of trauma over that. Even the Air Guard now is having to fight and everybody is in there looking at this survey. The logic misses me as to why, as a statement in some of those reports says, it is Ohio's Guard's problem to fill that hole.

Why was it Ohio's Guard's problem to fill that hole? When I asked the question over the phone to another gentleman, he said, well, I don't handle the Reserve, it is the Guard. Why isn't it a fit of the whole force structure to solve a problem, and not the Ohio Guard?

General SHEPPERD. Well, there were many days and weeks of discussion over various aspects of this. Without being able to recall exactly what went on, we did look at other opportunities to move other force structure in there. There was no other force structure that made sense to go out and grab.

For instance, I could go to General Bradley and say how about taking your Youngstown unit and moving them down there. But his reaction would be, well, why would I want to do that, why does that make any sense.

So we did look for other opportunities, and we could find none that were closer that had less of an impact on people:

Mr. HOBSON. You couldn't get anything closer because even though you guys say it is 30 miles, it is 15 miles. So there isn't anything closer.

General SHEPPERD. Right, we couldn't find anything closer that had less impact on people, that had less impact on congressional district or that we thought cost less money.

One of the questions that you did ask is did we look at all of the things that are contracted out of Wright-Patterson in the way of office space and other facilities. We did not look at that, that was not part of the information that was available to us that we looked at going in there and backfilling those facilities from an office standpoint. But from an airplane standpoint, we looked everywhere we could to—

Mr. HOBSON. There is a Reserve unit in Indiana of tankers that is at a base.

General BRADLEY. Yes, sir, Grissom Air Force Base.

Mr. HOBSON. That may move sometime. What that one looked at, do you know?

General SHEPPERD. It was. A decision was made, though, not to move that unit from where it is bedded down and where it is recruiting from; and again, when we had the choice of moving people that were 15 miles away for what looked to us at that time like \$3 million, it was cheaper than anything we could come up with.

Mr. HOBSON. I can understand. If you look at your numbers, a million one versus three million, if they are right, I can't argue

with that. I would tell you that the runway, if you have to change the runway over there like you did for the other F-16 unit, that throws the three million off. The hush house is going to cost, I think, close to three million itself. The avionics that is going to have to be built and all the other stuff is going to throw that number way off.

Mr. Boatright said the other day that if this gets up to be a substantial number that doesn't make sense, then we are going to revisit this in the base closure commission, I assume. I don't have much time; I couldn't get information to get ready for this meeting because it took three weeks to get the information out on what recent decision was made. Those kinds of things bother me, when you can't get information and you are trying to come up with numbers that we have got to present.

So I do appreciate your assistance, though, in helping us to get the information. I think when the evaluation team gets done, the three million isn't going to be anywhere close. But the problem is how they come up with the figures. As we look at these things, it gives you a lot of pause about how maybe the Navy comes up with theirs or other people come up with these numbers to arrive at these costs.

So I am concerned about that.

General SHEPPERD. I hope we find a way, sir, to keep the people at their location, find a smarter way to do it for the Air Force and for you.

Mr. HOBSON. Thank you, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. Did you have a question?

Mr. CALLAHAN. No, sir.

Mr. HEFNER. I have no questions. Thank you, gentlemen.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Chairman Hejuer.]

O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT—ARMY RESERVE

Question. Regarding the proposed closure of the O'Hare Air Reserve Station in Chicago, I would like to quote from Secretary Aspin's March 12, 1993 report to the Base Closure Commission:

"The units are adequately housed at O'Hare, and there is no basis for moving them. There are no savings from moving; only costs. To justify this realignment under the DoD base closure selection criteria, all costs of closure/realignment would have to be funded entirely outside the federal government."

Would the Army Reserve care to comment?

Answer. From the Army Reserve perspective, we agree with Secretary Aspin's comment. The Army Reserve does have a Reserve center near the Chicago O'Hare International Airport. The property that the center is located on is contiguous to the O'Hare Air Reserve Station; however, it is mutually exclusive from the Air Station. We see no basis for moving from the Reserve center since the facility adequately supports our training needs and we are not dependent upon the operations at the air station.

O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. Would the Air Reserve care to comment?

Answer. Secretary Aspin's comments are correct. The proposed move from O'Hare to Greater Rockford, IL was not proposed by any of the military services in an attempt to reduce defense spending or to improve operational capability. In fact, the proposal was not presented by the military at all, but by the City of Chicago. City officials would like to develop the area now occupied by the Reserve Component at O'Hare and have offered to move these units to Greater Rockford. They have offered to pay all expenses for this move, including any construction costs for replacement facilities, so they can begin their development project. If the City of Chicago does indeed pay for these costs, the Reserve Component agrees to this move, as does Secretary Aspin.

NAVAL AIR STATION AGANA, GUAM

Question. I would just point out that the same logic applies to the situation at Naval Air Station Agana on Guam. A relocation from Naval Air Station Agana to Andersen Air Force Base was not proposed by Secretary Aspin, but has been raised by the Base Closure Commission. Estimates for this relocation range from \$235 million to \$338 million, and it's hard to see how this could be justified as a federal expense. If Guam wants to take over Brewer Field, it seems like they should pay for it—just like O'Hare.

Answer. Yes, the Navy's position is if Guam pays, the Navy will move to Andersen Air Force Base.

ARMORY UNIT STORAGE BUILDINGS AND INDOOR RANGE MODERNIZATIONS

Question. The budget request includes \$750 thousand for armory unit storage buildings, which will provide approximately 10 buildings against a backlog of 50 buildings that are required. The budget request also includes \$637 thousand for modernization of indoor ranges, which will correct deficiencies at about 10 ranges against a backlog of 100 ranges that have been closed due to health and safety problems. How will you set priorities for which location to do first in these multi-year programs?

Answer. The unit storage building program is for those units that have a need for excess storage of equipment. The program started in 1988 and was funded in 1989, 1991, and 1992. Funding was distributed equally among states who identified their requirements and provided construction award justification until funds were depleted. The FY 94 request will be disbursed in the same manner.

The indoor range program is for rehabilitation of ranges closed due to contamination/health/safety reasons. The program was only funded in 1989 and 1991. The priority for funding is based upon the following criteria: (1) Safety and health requirements, (2) Environmental compliance, (3) Operational readiness training.

Question. Can you provide for the record a list of the locations that will be funded in fiscal year 1994?

Answer. Yes. They are as follows:

Armory Unit Storage Buildings: Ashland, AL, Bellemont, AZ, Ottawa, IA, Hickman, KY, Shrevesport, LA, Salem, MO, Bozeman, MT, Camp Perry, OH, Elizabethton, TN, Windsor, VT.

Indoor Range Modernizations: Birmingham, AL, Dobbins/Marietta, GA, London, KY, Joplin, MO, Pikesville, MD, Chislom, MN, Yankton, SD, Salt Lake, UT, Berlin, VT, Superior, WI.

ARMY RESERVE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS FACILITY

Question. Our colleagues on the Senate Authorization Committee have supported the idea of a Headquarters Facility for the Army Reserve Command, to be located at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Is it correct that the current working estimate for this project is \$36.4 million, which is 44% of your entire 1994 program level?

Answer. Yes, the current working estimate is \$36.4 million. It is intentionally conservative, since the project is not yet far enough into the design process to provide a rigid cost. If the Army Reserve Command Headquarters Facility project were in the FY 1994 program, it would equate to 44% of the entire program level.

Question. Can this project be justified in purely economic terms, by savings from avoided lease costs and so forth? If so, what is the payback period?

Answer. Yes, the project is justified by savings from avoided lease costs. The savings-to-investment ratio will be 1.28 with a payback period of 19.4 years.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. The largest military construction requirement for the Air National Guard is about \$340 million for POL facilities; that is, for petroleum, oil and lubricants. Which budget is programming for this requirement, the Air Guard or the Defense Logistics Agency? How much of this requirement is for environmental work?

Answer. The funding responsibility for the POL projects belongs to DLA beginning in FY96. The ANG has elected to show them on our backlog since the projects, which involve the replacement of Underground Jet Fuel Storage Tanks, impact the ANG's effort to clean up past spills and the domino effect of the approved base master plan. The ANG is concerned that some of the ANG tanks have passed their economic life and they could leak at any time. Also, they need to be removed by December 1998 to meet the Federal EPA guidelines. The requirement is 95% for environmental work.

INCREASE IN INVENTORY OF FACILITIES DUE TO BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. Base Realignment and Closure has had a significant impact on the inventory of facilities managed by the Reserve Components. For example, the most recent recommendations would turn over March AFB and McGuire AFB from the active Air Force to the Air Force Reserve. What can you tell us about any increases in facilities requirements that may result from such transfers?

Answer. The ANG expects that the establishment of cantonment area at March AFB and McGuire AFB will not increase facility requirements. The ANG anticipates that it may decrease facility requirements at McGuire AFB. The facilities that may be available for ANG use are in much better condition than those now occupied by the ANG. In addition, through the joint use of facilities with

AFRES units, we are able to reduce facility requirements and operating cost. A similar situation is anticipated at March AFB.

CURRENT FACILITIES—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. For the Guard and Reserve, what is the value of the current physical plant, and the types, numbers, and average age of facilities?

Answer. The Air National Guard current physical plant value is \$11.6 billion. We have over 5,400 facilities located at over 185 locations in all 50 states, U.S. territories and the District of Columbia. The average age of the facilities is 35.1 years. Over 2.5 million square feet of space dates back to 1945 and prior.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE—ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Question. Base Realignment and Closure has had a significant impact on the inventory of facilities managed by the Reserve Components. For example, the most recent recommendations would turn over March AFB and McGuire AFB from the active Air Force to the Air Force Reserve. What can you tell us about any increases in facilities requirements that may result from such transfers?

Answer. Increases in facilities requirements from transfers for the ARNG does/would impact the following areas and in general, be required in addition to the current budget requirements: (1) Operations and maintenance (O&M) funds, (2) Full-time support personnel, (3) Rehabilitation, additions, alterations, and possible demolition of facilities, (4) Possible new construction, (5) Relocation costs, (6) Dispersal of current facilities after relocation, (7) Possible environmental/OSHA actions.

FACILITIES DATA

Inventory

Question. for each of the Guard and Reserve components, what is the value of the current physical plant and the types, numbers, and average age of facilities?

Answer. The current value of the ARNG physical plant is approximately \$13 Billion with an average age of 32 years. The types of existing facilities in the ARNG inventory are as follows:

	Facility	Average age
3,044	Armories.....	35
275	Training Sites.....	53
88	Army Aviation Support Activities (AASF)	23
9	Army Aviation Operating Facilities (AAOF)	29
4	Army Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD)	25
54	U.S. Property & Fiscal Officer Offices (USPFO)	30
187	U.S. Property & Fiscal Officer Warehouses (USPFW)	34
23	Maintenance and Training Equipment Sites (MATES)	23
39	Unit Training Equipment Sites (UTES)	17
61	Combined Support maintenance Shops (CSMS)	34
6	Combined Support Maintenance Sub Shops (CSMSS)	38
702	Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS)	28
73	Organizational Maintenance Sub Shops (OMSS)	29

FACILITIES DATA: BACKLOG—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. For the record, what is the current backlog of facility requirements for the Guard and Reserve, and how much will this backlog grow under your 1994 program as requested?

Answer. The Air National Guard backlog is \$1.5 billion. The backlog is expected to grow by over \$50 million.

Question. How much would be required, above and beyond the budget requested, just to keep even with facilities needs?

Answer. The Air National Guard needs current mission funding for an additional \$50 million and the funding of deferred new conversion requirements of approximately \$850 million.

EXCESS PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. For the record, what is the amount of excess prior year authorization for the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve?

Answer. The Air National Guard has \$45.025 million in prior year excess authorization.

CURRENT WORKING ESTIMATES—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. For the Guard and Reserve, are there any projects requested in the budget for which the current working estimate differs substantially from the requested amount?

Answer. The Air National Guard has no projects in the budget for which the current working estimates differ substantially from the requested amounts.

PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. For the Guard and Reserve, please provide for the record a list of any projects, either in the fiscal year 1994 request or in prior year unobligated balances, that are no longer required due to force structure changes, base realignments or closures, mission changes, bilateral or multilateral agreements, or other reasons? Please include military construction projects and projects financed under the base realignment and closure accounts.

Answer. The following ANG MILCON projects have been impacted by BRAC 93. Based on previous BRAC actions, the funds will be withdrawn by Congress or moved to the BRAC account:

Base	FY	Project	Cost (Dollars in millions)
McGuire AFB, NJ	90	Avionics shop	1,200
	91	Maint shop.....	¹ 520
Subtotal.....			1,720
	93	Parking apron	² 8,700
	93	Jet fuel storage.....	² 4,600
	93	Fuel cell dock	² 4,400
	93	Composite hangar	² 9,700
Subtotal.....			27,400
O'Hare, IL	93	Parking apron	5,200
Springfield, OH.....	93	Engine shop	1,700
Dallas, TX	90	Dining/med trng.....	540

Base	FY	Project	Cost (\$ millions)
	93	Warehouse	4,250
Subtotal.....			4,790
Grand total.....			40,810

¹ Funds are still required to support the new ANG cantonment area.

² Projects have been specifically identified in BRAC 93 language as being transferred to the BRAC account.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATIONS—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. For each component, will the budget for planning and design and for minor construction meet the requirement?

Answer. The ANG has insufficient design to meet FY 95 and FY 96 design milestones. The design is underfunded by approximately \$9 million. The minor construction is also underfunded by at least \$1.2 million.

BACKLOG—ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Question. For the record, for each component, what is your current backlog of facilities requirements, and by how much will this backlog grow under your 1994 program as requested?

Answer. The ARNG current backlog of military construction is approximately \$3 Billion based upon a \$13 Billion physical plant. The ARNG backlog would grow by approximately \$175 Million under our 1994 program as requested.

Question. How much would be required, above and beyond the budget request, just to keep even with facilities needs?

Answer. The Army replacement goal of facilities is 1.75% per year. the ARNG would need approximately \$176 Million above the FY 94 request of \$50.8 Million. As an example, the ARNG has 3,044 armories times 1.75% replacement equals 53 armories per year and does not include other types of facilities in the inventory. For the Army National Guard, our current backlog is approximately \$3.02 billion. It will increase by \$73 million for military construction as originally programmed plus 3% cost escalation of the backlog which would be \$163.6 million, total.

EXCESS PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION

Question. For the record, what is the amount of excess prior year authorization for each component?

Answer. The ARNG has approximately \$10 Million prior year authorization available.

CURRENT WORKING ESTIMATES

Question. For each component, are there any projects requested in the budget for which the current working estimate differs substantially from the requested amount?

Answer. The ARNG has two projects which fall into this category: Bismarck, ND, Aviation, C-12 Hangar Request \$1,297,000, CWE \$1,956,000, Camp Robinson, AR, Sanitary Sewer Improvements Request \$4,223,000, CWE \$4,424,000.

PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED

Question. For each component, please provide for the record a list of any projects, either in the fiscal year 1994 request or in prior year unobligated balances, that are no longer required due to force structure changes, base realignments or closures, mission changes, bilateral or multilateral agreements, or other reasons? Please include military construction projects and projects financed under the base realignment and closure accounts.

Answer. The ARNG has none.

INCREASE IN INVENTORY OF FACILITIES DUE TO BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE—ARMY RESERVE

Question. Base Realignment and Closure has had a significant impact on the inventory of facilities managed by the Reserve Components. For example, the most recent recommendations would turn over March AFB and McGuire AFB from the active Air Force to the Air Force Reserve. What can you tell us about any increase in facility requirements that may result from such transfers.

Answer. There are no transfers recommended in BRAC 93 which affect U.S. Army Reserve activities.

INVENTORY—ARMY RESERVE

Question. For each of the Guard and Reserve Components, what is the value of the current physical plant, and the types, numbers, and average age of facilities?

Answer. The Army Reserve's total physical plant value is \$3.7 billion. The number of Army Reserve centers is 1,466 (859 are government owned, and 607 are leased). In addition, we have 137 Area Maintenance Support Activities (AMSA)s; 32 Equipment Concentration Sites (ECS)s; and 33 Aviation Support Facilities (ASF)s. The average age of our facilities is 30 years.

FACILITIES DATA—INVENTORY—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. For each of the Guard and Reserve components, what is the value of the current physical plant, and the types, numbers and average age of facilities?

Answer. Air Force Reserve units are currently located in 57 separate locations in the CONUS, Alaska, and Hawaii. However, the Air Force Reserve is the host at only 10 of these locations. As host, the Air Force Reserve holds responsibility for the condition of all facilities on base. At these 10 locations, there are 755 facilities totaling 7,600,000 square feet. The value of the physical plant at these locations is \$3.3 billion in FY 94 dollars and their average age is 28 years. The physical plant includes permanent masonry buildings, temporary wooden facilities, metal facilities such as hangars and warehouses, 10.2 million square yards of airfield pavements, 211.5 miles of roads, 223 miles of power distribution lines, and real estate totaling 8,000 acres.

BACKLOG—ARMY RESERVE

Question. For the record, what is the current backlog of facility requirements for each component, and how much will this backlog grow under your 1994 program requested?

Answer. The current backlog for Military Construction Army Reserve is \$1.9 billion. The Army goal for facilities revitalization is 1.75% of the plant inventory per year, which considers a fifty-seven year replacement cycle. Based on the current plant value of \$3.7 billion, the MCAR needs per year to meet revitalization is \$64 million. The FY 1994 budget request is for \$75 million. The backlog will decrease only by \$11 million.

FACILITIES DATA—BACKLOG—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. For the record, what is the current backlog of facility requirements for each component, and how much will this backlog grow under your 1994 program as requested?

Answer. The current backlog of facility requirements for the Air Force Reserve is \$316.0 million in MILCON and \$123.6 million in maintenance and repair work. This backlog will grow by \$19.6 million in military construction under the Air Force Reserve's requested 1994 program.

BACKLOG—ARMY RESERVE

Question. How much would be required, above and beyond the budget request, just to keep even with facilities needs?

Answer. The FY 1994 budget request is for \$75 million. To just keep even with the FY 1994 facilities needs, an additional \$125 million above and beyond the \$75 million would be required for the Army Reserve.

FACILITIES DATA-BACKLOG—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. How much would be required, above and beyond the budget request, just to keep even with facilities needs?

Answer. To keep even with its facility needs, the Air Force Reserve requires approximately \$60 million in current mission MILCON alone. This figure is \$19.6 million above and beyond the FY 94 budget request. In addition to our current mission requirement, the Air Force Reserve has averaged \$16 million in new mission MILCON and \$4 million in unspecified minor construction over the past 5 years. This means the Air Force Reserve should be budgeting a total of \$80 million a year to keep even with its facility needs.

EXCESS PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION—ARMY RESERVE

Question. For the record, what is the amount of excess prior year authorization for each component?

Answer. For the Army Reserve, there is no excess prior year authorization available. Up through fiscal year 1992 the prior year residual authorization was \$6,165,000. Beginning fiscal year 1993 the excess prior year authorization diminished for following reasons:

a. The FY 93 MCAR appropriation was \$42,150,000; the authorization was \$34,850,000, leaving an authorization shortage of \$7,300,000.

b. At the end of fiscal year 1992 the \$6,165,000 was in the excess prior year authorization. However, starting fiscal year 1993, \$5.3 million was taken from the \$6.1 million for the West Virginia congressional adds, leaving \$865,000 in the FY 93 unspecified account.

c. The FY 93 unspecified appropriation was \$4,400,000; the authorization was \$2,400,000 leaving an authorization shortage of \$2,000,000.

d. The \$865,000 remaining excess prior year authorization plus the \$2,400,000 unspecified authorization left \$3,265,000 for obligation in the fiscal year 93 unspecified account.

EXCESS PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. For the record, what is the amount of excess prior year authorization for each component?

Answer. The Air Force Reserve has no excess prior year authorization. In fact, the Air Force Reserve used its entire excess authorizations from canceled FY 89 to FY 92 MILCON projects to pay for FY 93 new mission MILCON inserts. These canceled projects contributed \$11.48 million towards the total \$28.90 million Air Force Reserve FY 93 program.

CURRENT WORKING ESTIMATES—ARMY RESERVE

Question. For each component, are there any projects requested in the budget for which the current working estimate differs substantially from the requested amount?

Answer. Yes. An additional \$1.228 million will be required to adequately construct a new Reserve center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop/Direct Support Maintenance Shop and Warehouse at Ft. Jackson, South Carolina. The current working estimate is \$10.4 million. The project is now at 95% design complete. The validated estimate is now \$13,156,000.

CURRENT WORKING ESTIMATES—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. For each component, are there any projects requested in the budget for which the current working estimate differs substantially from the requested amount?

Answer. The current working estimate is very close to the requested amount for all Air Force Reserve projects.

PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED—ARMY RESERVE

Question. For each component, please provide for the record a list of any projects, either in the fiscal year 1994 request or in prior year unobligated balances, that are no longer required due to force structure changes, base realignments or closures, mission changes, bilateral or multilateral agreements, or other reasons? Please include military construction projects and projects financed under the base realignment and closure accounts.

Answer. The Army Reserve has already canceled all known FY 93 and prior projects that are no longer required. We continue to review all others prior to construction advertisement.

PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. For each component, please provide for the record a list of any projects, either in the fiscal year 1994 request or in prior year unobligated balances, that are no longer required due to force structure changes, base realignments or closures, mission changes, bilateral or multilateral agreements, or other reasons. Please include military construction projects and projects financed under the base realignment and closure accounts.

Answer. There are no FY 94 Air Force Reserve projects affected by force structure changes, realignments, etc. Prior year projects canceled due to these actions have already been identified to pay for FY 93 new mission military construction inserts. These projects contribute \$11.48 million towards the total \$28.9 million FY 93 Air Force Reserve military construction program. These canceled projects include:

FY	Base	Project title	Estimated (dollars in millions)
89.....	Carswell.....	Munitions facility	0.30
89.....	Mather.....	Medical training facility	0.85
90.....	Bergstrom.....	Add/alter aircraft maintenance shop	3.70
90.....	Barksdale.....	Add/alter operations training facility	1.60
90.....	Selby.....	Avionics facility	1.25
91.....	Selby.....	Aerial port training facility	1.85
91.....	Selby.....	Add/alter fuel system maintenance dock	0.65
91.....	Niagara.....	Munitions storage facility	0.20
91.....	Bergstrom.....	Add/alter maintenance facilities	1.08
Applied against FY 93 budget			11.48

UNSPECIFIED LOCATIONS—ARMY RESERVE

Question. For each component, will the budget request for planning and design and for minor construction meet the requirement?

Answer. Yes. There is sufficient funding in our budget request to support planning and design and provide for minor construction for the anticipated program.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATIONS—ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Question. For each component, will the budget request for planning and design and for minor construction meet the requirement?

Answer. Yes, we feel there are sufficient prior year planning and design funds available to meet our budget request design needs through Fiscal Year 1995. The prior year funds are five year authorization/appropriation and we feel it is prudent to execute them before requesting additional design funds. Minor construction request will meet the requirement.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Question. General D'Araujo, in your prepared statement you say: "until finalization of the force drawdown, our program does not address the problem of construction backlog reduction, unit mission, nor readiness requirements." I would just point out that it sounds

like your program is in a semi-permanent "pause" or "moratorium," and that once again it is up to Congress to do the right thing.

Would you care to comment?

Answer. The ARNG budget request is submitted in accordance with OSD guidelines and supports the President's budget.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATIONS—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. For each component, will the budget request for planning and design and for minor construction meet the requirement?

Answer. The budgeted minor construction amount meets the Air Force Reserve requirement. However, the Air Force Reserve is short by \$300,000 for planning and design in FY 94. The Reserve Component must design from 0% to 100% a late-to-need facility to support a new mission requirement in the FY 95 construction program.

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT: FACILITY SHORTAGES—ARMY RESERVE

Question. General Kilmartin, your prepared statement mentions that you are working closely with the active duty services to try to resolve the Army Reserve's facility shortages through base closure and realignment. How is this working? Have you acquired any facilities this way?

Answer. Public Law 101-510, Title XXIX, Nov. 5, 1990, "Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990" states the "Secretary of Defense may transfer real property to a military department within the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard." Local Reserve Commands have been directed to identify requirements and submit them to the BRAC Office of respective installations in order to vacate leases and avoid new construction costs. During the BRAC development process, services used "Cost of Base Realignment Actions" (COBRA) modeling to derive the most cost effective plan. Under this method the specific needs of installation tenants were shown if they exceeded 100 personnel. If less than 100 personnel, as is the case at most USAR facilities, they were scheduled to "base X" (a base to be determined during the implementation phase). The adequacy of this planning is questionable and may result in costs being borne by the USAR to adequately provide for misdirected closure recommendations. There have been no facilities acquired under this method as yet.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE—MARCH AFB, MC QUIRE AFB

Question. Base Realignment and Closure has had a significant impact on the inventory of facilities managed by the Reserve Components. For example, the most recent recommendations would turn over March Air Force Base and McGuire Air Force Base from the active Air Force to the Air Force Reserve. What can you tell us about any increases in facilities requirements that may result from such transfers?

Answer. If all Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission 93 recommendations are implemented, the Naval Reserve will realize a significant decrease in its facility inventory and military construction backlog. Approximately 40% of the Naval Reserve's

military construction backlog is at Naval Air Station Glenview. The only case where the Naval Reserve's inventory of facilities would increase is the recommended relocation of Naval Air Station Dallas to Carswell Air Force Base, Texas. The increase would be caused by the other Reserve Components that would be sharing the use of Carswell Air Force Base.

PHYSICAL PLANT—NAVAL RESERVE

Question. For the Naval Reserve, what is the value of current physical plant, and the types, numbers, and average age of facilities?

Answer. The current Plant Replacement Value or value of the Naval Reserve's physical plant is approximately \$3 billion. Assets managed by the Naval Air Reserve are valued at approximately \$1.75 billion and assets managed by the Naval Surface Reserve are valued at approximately \$1.25 billion (i.e. Reserve Centers, Readiness Commands, etc.). The Naval Reserve owns approximately 1,830 buildings with an average age of approximately 40 years. The Naval Reserve operates 255 significant activities with facilities. They comprised 23 air activities, 22 of which are joint use (the 23 air activities include 6 Naval Air Stations, 2 Naval Air Facilities, 7 Naval Air Reserve units and 8 Naval Air Reserve Centers), 81 Naval Reserve Centers/Facilities, 135 joint use Reserve Centers and 16 Readiness Commands. The above statistics do not take into account Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission 93 recommendations (2 Naval Air Stations, 1 Naval Air Facility, 1 Naval Air Reserve Unit, 1 Naval Air Reserve Center, 27 Reserve Centers/Facilities and 3 Readiness Commands have been recommended for complete closure. 1 Naval Air Station, 1 Naval Air Reserve Unit, 7 Reserve Centers and 3 Readiness Commands have been recommended for realignment or consolidation).

BACKLOG REQUIREMENT—NAVAL RESERVE

Question. For the record, what is the current backlog of facility requirements for each component, and how much will this backlog grow under your 1994 program as requested?

Answer. The Naval Reserve currently has a construction backlog of approximately \$950 million. The backlog would normally grow about \$35 million given the amount of funding for the Naval Reserve in the Fiscal Year 1994 Military Construction, Naval Reserve budget. However, if all the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission 93 recommendations are implemented, the construction backlog for the Naval Reserve would be reduced by approximately \$300 million to approximately \$650 million by Fiscal Year 1997.

FACILITIES DATA: BACKLOG—NAVAL RESERVE

Question. How much would be required, above and beyond the budget request, just to keep even with facilities needs.

Answer. The budget request amount of \$20.6 million will meet the critical facility needs of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. Approximately \$20 million (\$15 million for the Naval Reserve and \$5 million for the Marine Corps Reserve) above and beyond the

budget request could be executed in Fiscal Year 1994 to meet less critical facility needs.

EXCESS PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION—NAVAL RESERVE

Question. For the record, what is the amount of excess prior year authorization for each component?

Answer. The Military Construction, Naval Reserve account does not have any excess prior year authorization with the exception of a Fiscal Year 1993 Child Care Center Project (P-998) at Naval Air Station Glenview which was authorized for \$1.8 million but for which no money was appropriated.

CURRENT WORKING ESTIMATES—NAVAL RESERVE

Question. For each component, are there any projects requested in the budget which the current working estimate differs substantially from the requested amount?

Answer. Neither the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve have any projects in the budget in which the current working estimate differs substantially from the requested amount.

PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRED—NAVAL RESERVE

Question. For each component, please provide for the record a list of any projects, either in the Fiscal Year 1994 request or in prior year unobligated balances, that are no longer required due to force structure changes, base realignments or closures, mission changes, bilateral or multilateral agreements, or other reason? Please include military construction projects and projects financed under the Base Realignment and Closure accounts.

Answer. According to the Cost of Base Realignment Actions (COBRA) Model, there are four Military Construction Naval Reserve projects that were specifically authorized which are no longer required as shown below:

FY	P-No	Activity	Description	Cost (Dollars in thousands)
90	173	NAS S. Weymouth, MA	Control tower.....	2,350
91	208	NAS Dallas	GSE shop.....	1,640
91	059	NAS South Weymouth	Fire station addn.....	780
93	158	NAS Glenview	Fuel farm mods.....	6,500
			Total	11,270

Note: Funding for the NAS South Weymouth control tower project was reprogrammed to pay for Hurricane Hugo facility repairs.

The finalization of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) 93 recommendations could result in other projects that may no longer be required or in adjustments to projects cited by the COBRA Model as available but which are still required or well under construction. The scope and location of some projects that are indirectly affected by force structure reductions are also being assessed.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION—NAVAL RESERVE

Question. For each component, will the budget request for planning and design and for minor construction meet the requirement?

Answer. The Military Construction, Naval Reserve budget request for planning and design and for minor construction will meet Naval and Marine Corps Reserve requirements for the foreseeable future.

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG—NAVAL RESERVE

Question. What is the construction backlog of each component? How long do you anticipate it will take to eliminate the backlog?

Answer. The Naval Reserve's current military construction backlog is approximately \$950 million. Assuming all Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission 93 base closure recommendations are implemented, the Naval Reserve's construction backlog should reduce to approximately \$650 million by Fiscal Year 1997. The level of funding anticipated in future budgets (\$15–20 million per year) will cause the military construction backlog to begin increasing in the Fiscal Year 1997 timeframe unless additional Reserve activities are closed. Approximately \$40 million per year in Military Construction, Naval Reserve funding (includes both Naval and Marine Corps Reserve military construction requirements) would be required to keep the construction backlog from growing after Fiscal Year 1997. Based on available resources within the Department, the construction backlog is manageable and our budget request supports our immediate concerns and higher priority projects. Reducing the military construction backlog to zero is not considered realistic but programming enough funding to keep the backlog from increasing is considered an achievable goal.

IMPACT OF REDUCTION IN ACTIVE FORCES

Question. What impact has the reduction in active forces had on the Guard and Reserve Components and consequently how will this affect military construction needs?

Answer. The reduction in active Navy forces creates a corresponding decrease in the number of Reserve units needed to augment the active force. Except where the Naval Reserve has to replace a facility on an active Navy base that is closing, military construction needs will reduce as Reserve activities are closed.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE—NAVAL RESERVE

Question. What increases in facility requirements do you foresee as a result of Base Realignment and Closures?

Answer. If all Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission 93 recommendations are implemented, the Naval Reserve will realize a significant decrease in its facility inventory and construction backlog. The only case where the Naval Reserve's inventory of facilities will probably increase is the recommended relocation of Naval Air Station Dallas to Carswell Air Force Base, Texas. The increase would be caused by the other Reserve Components that would be sharing the use of Carswell Air Force Base.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Question. The active services are placing a high priority on environmental compliance. What efforts are the Guard and Reserves

undertaking to ensure they are complying with environmental laws?

Answer. The Naval Reserve does not operate any industrial activities such as aviation rework facilities or shipyards so its environmental compliance requirements are relatively simple compared to the active Navy. Naval Reserve portions of reserve centers do not generate any appreciable hazardous waste and the biggest environmental concerns at our reserve centers is removal of underground storage tanks and encapsulation or removal of asbestos. The Naval Reserve has made the commitment to fund projects to bring into environmental compliance all its reserve centers. Environmental compliance at Reserve Air Stations is more complicated as there are many contaminated sites identified for cleanup not funded directly by the Naval Reserve (funding comes from the centrally managed Defense Environmental Restoration Account). Estimated Defense Environmental Restoration Account funding required to cleanup all known contaminated sites on Reserve Air Stations is approximately \$40 million. This figure could change as more detailed environmental analysis is performed on the contaminated sites. The amount of Defense Environmental Restoration Account funding currently programmed to bring Naval Reserve activities into environmental compliance is considered adequate. The Naval Reserve has given environmental issues much greater emphasis in the past year by redirecting personnel resources to increase current staffing and programming long term personnel increases to deal with ever increasing environmental compliance requirements.

BACKLOG TO ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. General Sheppard, sixty percent of the projects and fifty percent of the dollars in your budget request are needed to meet environmental requirements. How big is your backlog of such requirements, and how long will it take to buy-out this backlog?

Answer. Approximately \$500 million of the Air National Guard backlog is for Environmental MILCON requirements. It would take approximately 18 years to buy-out the environmental backlog at the current budgeted rate.

INVESTMENTS IN TRAINING AND WORKING CONDITIONS—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. General Bradley, your top priority is new mission requirements, and your next priority is environmental compliance—which comes ahead of investments in adequate training and working conditions and in current mission requirements. Why does environmental compliance enjoy such a high priority?

Answer. Environmental compliance has a high priority because the work, by definition, is required in order to comply with existing law. The Air Force Reserve always complies with the law, especially when those laws are in place to protect our nation's environment.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Chairman Hefner.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Vucanovich.]

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOGS—ARMY GUARD

Question. What is the construction backlog of each component?

Answer. The ARNG current backlog of military construction is approximately \$3 billion based upon a \$13 billion physical plant. The ARNG backlog would grow by approximately \$175 million under our 1994 program as requested.

Question. How long do you anticipate it will take to eliminate the backlog?

Answer. The Army replacement goal of facilities is 1.75% per year. The ARNG would need approximately \$176 million above the FY 94 request of \$50.8 million. As an example, the ARNG has 3,044 armories times 1.75% replacement equals 53 armories per year and does not include other types of facilities in the inventory. For the Army National Guard, with our current budget request of \$51 million it would take approximately 59 years to eliminate the current backlog of \$3 billion construction backlog.

REDUCTION IN FORCES/MILCON NEEDS

Question. What impact has the reduction in active forces had on the Guard and Reserve Components and consequently how will this affect military construction needs?

Answer. Reductions in active forces has increased the equipment modernization for the ARNG. Larger and more sophisticated equipment taxes our current facilities. The ARNG must provide additions, alterations, or new construction to adequately support these requirements. Additionally, as the active forces are being reduced, valuable training resources are also being reduced or cut back in operation. Therefore, the ARNG relies even more heavily on increasing our existing training sites and resources.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

Question. What increases in facility requirements do you foresee as a result of base realignment and closures?

Answer. Transfers to the ARNG does/would impact the following areas and would be required in addition to the current budget requirements: (1) Operations and maintenance (O&M) funds, (2) Full-time support personnel, (3) Rehabilitation, additions, alterations, and possible demolition of facilities, (4) Possible new construction, (5) Relocation costs, (6) Dispersal of current facilities after relocation, (7) Possible environmental/OSHA actions.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Question. The active services are placing a high priority on environmental compliance. What effort are the Guard and Reserves undertaking to ensure they are complying with environmental laws?

Answer. The Guard also places a high priority on environmental compliance for both existing activities and the future. All MILCON requirements are screened under the Environmental Assessment procedures. If negative impacts are evident, additional detailed evaluation/study is required or depending on the seriousness of the

impact, the proposed project may be resited or declared not feasible.

BACKLOG—ARMY RESERVE

Question. What is the construction backlog of each component? How long do you anticipate it will take to eliminate the backlog?

Answer. At the average funding level of \$82 million per year, the current backlog of \$1.9 billion can be eliminated in approximately 104 years.

REDUCTION IN FORCE/MILCON NEEDS—ARMY RESERVE

Question. What impact has the reduction in active forces had on the Guard and Reserve Components and consequently how will this affect military construction needs?

Answer. The downsizing of the Army Reserves has reduced construction requirements. The military construction backlog was reduced approximately \$400 million or 17%.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE—ARMY RESERVE

Question. What increases in facility requirements do you foresee as a result of base realignment and closure?

Answer. Closure or realignment of Army installations will result in a need for an enclave or replacement facilities at Fort McClellan and validation of requirements for a new reserve center planned at Tooele Army Depot. The Navy has recommended closure of four major activities and four reserve facilities where the U.S. Army Reserve occupies or shares use of facilities. The Air Force has recommended change to BRAC 91 at two locations which will impact on the USAR. There are opportunities to vacate leased facilities and avoid new construction at numerous locations. U.S. Army Reserve Command is now developing the required documentation for this interest.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE—ARMY RESERVE

Question. The active services are placing a high priority on environmental compliance. What efforts are the Guard and Reserves undertaking to ensure they are complying with environmental laws?

Answer. The Army reserve also places a high priority on environmental compliance, and has initiated a number of efforts to ensure compliance with environmental laws. These efforts include providing environmental awareness and mandatory training (such as hazardous waste handling), and resource materials to reservists and full-time support personnel; involving USAR members in the identification of environmental compliance requirements; and moving operations and maintenance funds into the environmental account when the budgeted amount does not match the requirement. To ensure success and continuity, we are involved in a partnership with the active army's environmental programs from the highest level to the individual unit member, but have stepped out to tailor those programs to the Reserve's organization, structure, and relationships with the communities in which we live and train. With regard to environmental training and awareness Army Re-

serves conferences and workshops such as General Officer conferences, commanders' conferences, and engineer training conference include presentations and breakout sessions for environmental awareness and updates. Reserve representatives participate in the Senior Environmental Leadership Conference, and other Department of the Army command and management level committees and conferences. We include environmental considerations when evaluating Reserve commands for awards in the Communities of Excellence program. A Memorandum detailing Reserve commanders' legal responsibilities for environmental compliance, as determined by the Judge Advocate General, was distributed to Reserve commanders, published in the Army Reserve Magazine, and produced as a video. A forty-hour course on Reserve facility management includes seven hours of classroom and computer instruction on environmental policies and procedures as they relate to operations in facilities and training areas occupied by the Reserve. The Directory of Environmental Training was distributed to all Major U.S. Army Reserve Commands. Mandatory environmental training, or training that is required by federal or state law is provided to Reserve personnel by the same process used by the active component. Involvement of Army Reserve personnel is critical to successful environmental compliance. Assessments of the Army Reserve's environmental compliance status are made using the Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) protocol as required by Army regulation. These assessments are performed primarily by members of the 416 Engineer Command, an Army Reserve organization. Some assessments are performed by Corps of Engineer contractors, as agreed to by the Reserve, and the environmental compliance assessments are carefully coordinated with the active component. The program involves interaction between management and technical specialists from Army Reserve Commands, active component support installations and Major Army Commands, the Corps of Engineers, and the Army Environmental Center. Reserve environmental compliance and project requirements are coordinated with the support installation prior to submission for funding for quality assurance purposes.

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOGS—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. What is the construction backlog of each component? How long do you anticipate it will take to eliminate the backlog?

Answer. The current Air National Guard total MILCON backlog is \$1.5 billion. The backlog will not be eliminated as it is increasing at the current budgeted rate.

REDUCTION IN FORCES/MILCON NEEDS—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. What impact has the reduction in active forces had on the Guard and Reserve Components and consequently how will this affect military construction needs?

Answer. The Guard will consolidate to the maximum extent possible into existing facilities on the active forces installations before programming a MILCON project.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. What increases in facility requirements do you foresee as a result of base realignment and closures?

Answer. Experience has taught us that MILCON projects are required to support an Air National Guard unit relocation to an active forces base or to consolidate an Air National Guard unit on a base that is closing.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE—AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Question. The active services are placing a high priority on environmental compliance. What efforts are the Guard and Reserves undertaking to ensure they are complying with environmental laws?

Answer. The number one priority in investment strategy for resources in the Air National Guard is Environmental Compliance. Approximately 50 percent of our MILCON budget request is for Environmental Compliance.

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOGS—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. What is the construction backlog of each component? How long do you anticipate it will take to eliminate the backlog?

Answer. The construction backlog for the Air Force Reserve is \$316 million. The Average funding level over the past 10 years for current mission MILCON is \$14.8 million. Based on this funding level, one could incorrectly reason that it would take less than 22 years to eliminate this backlog. However, if you consider that our aged facilities are currently valued at a total of \$3.3 billion, an annual investment of only \$14.8 million would result in a 223 year plant replacement cycle. A more acceptable plant replacement cycle of 50 years would require an annual investment of \$66 million in current mission MILCON. If this amount were added to our average annual funding of \$14.8 million, then we could say it would take 22 years to eliminate our backlog. However, under current funding it is not possible for the Air Force Reserve to eliminate our backlog.

REDUCTION IN FORCES/MILCON NEEDS—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. What impact has the reduction in active forces had on the Guard and Reserve Components and consequently how will this affect military construction needs?

Answer. The reduction in active forces has resulted in an increase in the Air Force Reserve's role and mission. With this increased role, the Air Force Reserve has acquired additional bases for which it must budget facility maintenance, repair, and construction requirements. Each new Air Force Reserve base equates to approximately a \$5 million per year current mission MILCON investment, above and beyond the initial, one-time, BRAC-funded cost to realign the new base.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. What increases in facility requirements do you foresee as a result of base realignment and closures?

Answer. With the additional facilities coming to the Air Force Reserve through base realignments and closures come additional costs that must be reflected in the Air Force Reserve budget. These costs are currently covered in the Active Air Force's budget and must be transferred to the Air Force Reserve along with the additional facilities. These costs include annual, must-pay costs such as facility maintenance and repair, utility payments (e.g., electrical power, water, and sewage), fuel for heating, and service costs for trash removal and office cleaning. These annual costs amount to approximately \$10 million a year for each Air Force Reserve base.

In addition to these yearly, must-pay costs, the Air Force Reserve will have to budget for infrequent, one-time costs. These costs include minor construction work to alter facilities as missions change or major construction projects to replace old, unusable facilities. Because facilities are designed to last approximately 50 years, the Air Force Reserve can expect to program at least \$5 million a year per base to replace aged facilities and preexisting infrastructure.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE—AIR FORCE RESERVE

Question. The active services are placing a high priority on environmental compliance. What efforts are the Guard and Reserves undertaking to ensure they are complying with environmental laws?

Answer. All Air Force Reserve bases are inspected annually to ensure compliance with environmental laws. Any work identified during these inspections are programmed immediately for correction. Most non-compliance items are small projects and are typically funded through the Air Force Reserve O&M account. The Air Force Reserve has received excellent support in getting these environmental projects funded.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD RENO IAP

Question. The Air National Guard's request includes \$1.83 million for an aircraft arresting system at the Reno International Airport. What is the need for this project?

Answer. A BAK-14 arresting system is required to increase the margin of safety for flight emergencies of RF-4 aircraft operating at Reno Cannon International Airport.

Question. What is the potential of a major aircraft accident without this project?

Answer. In May 1992, a Nevada ANG RF-4 came within 30 feet of the airport boundary fence and a heavily traveled road after aborting a takeoff due to a mechanical problem. The aircraft engaged the departure end BAK-12 arresting system, however it was unable to stop the aircraft before it departed the runway; an unacceptable margin of safety. Because the Nevada ANG uses the civilian runway at Reno Cannon International Airport, the BAK-12 arresting system must be located in a position where it will not interfere with civil aircraft operation. If the current arresting system is not replaced there is a constant potential for a similar or more serious accident to occur.

Question. Is there a need for this project prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1994 and has the Air National Guard given any consideration to a reprogramming request?

Answer. Yes, the project is needed prior to fiscal year 1994. Yes, the project is being reprogrammed.

LAS VEGAS ARMORY COMPLEX—ARMY GUARD

Question. Last year we obtained funds to build the Las Vegas Armory Complex. It has come to my attention that, during Conference, the National Guard Bureau provided out of date information concerning the cost to construct the Armory. The actual construction cost is \$5.53 million rather than the \$4.1 million provided to the Conference Committee. Thus, to complete construction of the Las Vegas Armory an additional appropriations of \$1.43 million will be required.

Is that your understanding of the situation?

Answer. The original project cost estimate of \$4.1 million was based upon available justification documents received from the State dated December 1990. The project was not under design and the estimated cost was based upon average costs at the time. Since then, the project has undergone scope changes and updated cost estimates. The project is currently under review for adherence to standard criteria and costing related to anticipated contract award timeframe. The approved scope and final cost estimate will be completed mid to end of June 1993.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions submitted for the record by Mrs. Vucanovich.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mr. Dicks.]

YAKIMA TRAINING CENTER

Question. What is being done to provide a practical and safe maintenance environment for the new equipment and missions that are being assigned to the guard, particularly the M1 tank at Yakima?

Answer. As newer, larger, heavier, more sophisticated equipment enters the Army National Guard inventory, this new equipment taxes the ability of our facilities to support the equipment. We are often required to program and construct new facilities to support the new equipment.

At Yakima, an \$8.7 million MATES addition is identified in the ARNG long range plan. Design of the project will soon begin. However, this relatively expensive addition will have to compete with several other worthy requirements and may well be deferred.

Question. If the Active Army at Fort Lewis is being considered for the M1 (which will train primarily at Yakima), and the Marine Corps Reserve already has M1s there, would it make good sense to invest money to upgrade the Guard's present facility which could then provide joint service support on a contract basis?

Answer. The Guard welcomes the opportunity to construct and utilize joint use facilities. Before constructing facilities, although primarily armories, we require the States to conduct Joint Service Review Boards, primarily to investigate the opportunity to construct and use joint facilities. In the future, we look forward to the

opportunity to employ joint facilities more frequently. We will certainly look at the possibility of accommodating joint use or contract work at Yakima.

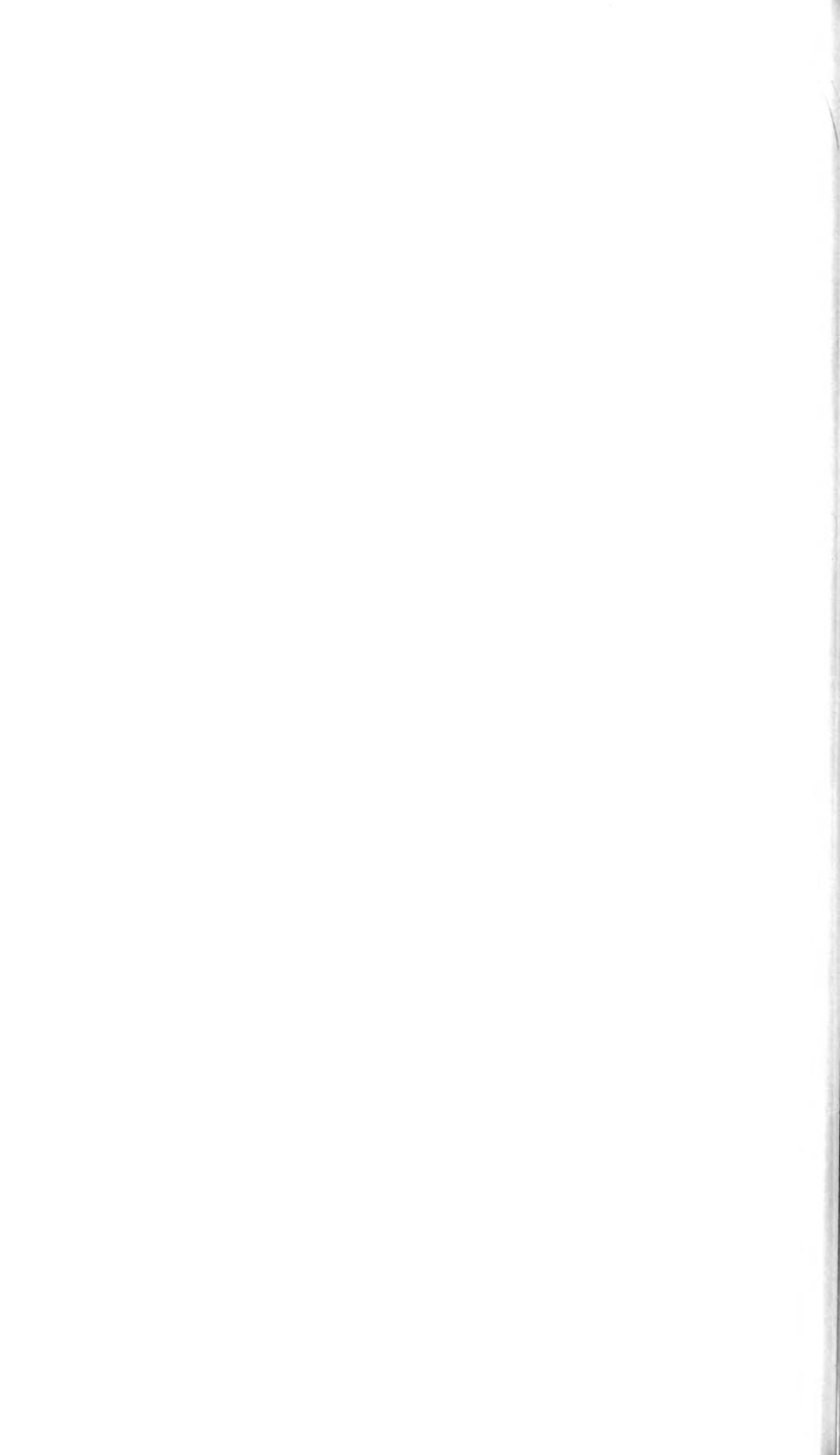
AVIATION BRIGADE ARMORY

Question. Washington National Guard's 66th Aviation Brigade was formed a primary aviation support asset for the Active Army at Fort Lewis, currently occupying WW II wooden barracks scheduled for demolition in FY 94. While authorized a 78,000 square feet armory, the Brigade has no such facility and none scheduled for construction in the near future.

It is my understanding that the Guard has recently received a relatively new hangar from Fort Lewis to house the maintenance facilities. This site is suitable for construction of a brigade armory adjacent to the hangar, which would be extremely efficient in terms of training. Without the armory, the brigade will have no administration facilities. What is being done to provide suitable space for this unit?

Answer. The armory project is the state's number 3 priority at an estimated cost of \$4 million. The project is in the ARNG long range plan for FY 99 and must compete against other critical projects within the constrained budget. The Washington Army National Guard and the Corps Commander are working to provide temporary facilities until the armory can be constructed. Buildings have been identified to relocate the unit temporarily, however those buildings are scheduled for demolition in 2-3 years.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions submitted for the record by Mr. Dicks.]



THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1993.

DEFENSE MEDICAL FACILITIES OFFICE

WITNESS

REAR ADMIRAL HAROLD M. KOENIG, MC, USN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY (HEALTH SERVICE OPERATIONS), OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (HEALTH AFFAIRS)

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

Mr. HEFNER. We will now hear about the Department's medical construction program. We would like to welcome Rear Admiral Harold M. Koenig, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Services Operations.

Dr. Koenig, your entire statement will be a part of the record, and you can proceed any way you see fit.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL HAROLD M. KOENIG

Admiral KOENIG. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will give you a very 30-second abbreviated version of my statement.

Our budget request appropriation is approximately \$709,700,000 for major medical construction projects, as well as another \$3.8 million for unspecified minor construction. This latter amount permits us to accomplish urgent unforeseen medical construction projects that cost less than \$1,500,000.

We are seeking in addition \$25.7 million to fund design funds to complete designs on projects identified for fiscal years 1994, 1995 and 1996. Our 1994 medical program is unlike any that we presented to you before. This program requests the full funding of four ongoing, previously phase-funded construction projects. In addition, we are requesting support for eight life-safety projects, two medical training projects, and two projects in support of our medical research program.

We are requesting all the remaining funds for ongoing, previously phase-funded hospital construction projects, so we can fully identify the costs of each project from the very beginning. We anticipate that through this process we will be able to expedite these projects and achieve associated cost efficiencies with more rapid completion by fully committing to them from the very start.

These four projects include completion of the Brooks Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston; Portsmouth Naval Hospital in Virginia; Womack Army Hospital at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; and the Air Force Medical Center in Anchorage at Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Our life-safety program is extremely important to us. We are requesting support for eight facilities, all within the United States. The locations include Millington Naval Air Station in Tennessee;

Cannon Air Force Base in New Mexico; Edwards Air Force Base in California; Fort Eustis in Virginia; Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota; Fairchild Air Force Base in Washington; Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota; and Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska.

All these facilities contain life-safety code violations which place their accreditation by Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations in jeopardy and pose a potential threat to both health care providers and our patients.

We identified deficiencies as being a number of items such as insufficient numbers of fire exists, non-rated fire doors, lack of smoke and fire zones, unsealed vertical openings between floors, dead-end corridors, lack of sprinkling within the building, and structural deficiencies associated with the removal of asbestos.

We have now taken on the responsibility for construction of the medical training research and development facilities for the Department from the services. By doing this, we will be able to manage all the health care-related costs for construction from central points within the Department.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, we are seeking appropriations for two projects in support of medical training. The first project is a combat medical training complex which will provide training for medical non-commissioned officers and combat medical specialists out of Fort Bullis, Texas, just outside of San Antonio.

The second project is construction of a non-commissioned officer academy which trains approximately 3000 students a year in 32 different medical military occupational specialists.

There are two projects in support of medical research in our budget. The first is the ongoing work on the replacement for Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Forest Glen, Maryland. This facility supports the national defense mission to limit the adverse effects of disease, injury and stress on our ability to work, train and fight worldwide.

The second facility in support of medical research is an addition to the biological incinerator at Fort Detrick, Maryland. This project will bring the medical waste incineration facility at Fort Detrick in compliance with state standards.

We would like to thank you and the members of the committee for your continuing support of our medical military construction program. Your understanding and assistance have been instrumental in helping us complete high-priority projects. I look forward to working with you in the future and thank you for the opportunity to present the Defense Department Medical Military Construction Program to you today. Thank you.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL HAROLD M. KOENIG

FY 1994 DEFENSE MEDICAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF

REAR ADMIRAL HAROLD M. KOENIG
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
HEALTH SERVICES OPERATIONS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
103RD CONGRESS

APRIL 22, 1993

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
UNTIL RELEASED BY THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FY 94 MEDICAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM TO YOU TODAY.

THIS BUDGET REQUESTS APPROPRIATION OF \$709,700,000 FOR MAJOR MEDICAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AS WELL AS \$3,757,000 FOR UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION WHICH PERMITS US TO ACCOMPLISH URGENT, UNFORESEEN MEDICAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COSTING LESS THAN \$1,500,000. AS OUR FACILITIES CONTINUE TO AGE, THIS PORTION OF OUR BUDGET BECOMES INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT AND WE HAVE PROGRAMMED A THIRTY-THREE PERCENT INCREASE TO THIS ACCOUNT OVER OUR FY 93 REQUEST.

WE ARE SEEKING \$25,700,000 IN PLANNING AND DESIGN FUNDS TO COMPLETE DESIGNS ON PROJECTS IDENTIFIED FOR FY 94, TO CONTINUE DESIGN ON PROJECTS PROGRAMMED FOR FY 95 AND TO COMMENCE DESIGN ON PROJECTS IDENTIFIED FOR FY 96.

OUR FY 94 MEDICAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER THAT WE HAVE BROUGHT BEFORE YOU. THE PROGRAM IS MADE UP THE FULL FUNDING OF FOUR ONGOING, PREVIOUSLY PHASE-FUNDED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. THIS REQUEST INCLUDES OF THOSE HOSPITAL PROJECTS WHICH ARE TOTALLY AUTHORIZED AND COST OVER \$100,000,000 BUT FOR WHICH WE HAD PREVIOUSLY SOUGHT INCREMENTAL FUNDING. WE ARE ALSO ASKING FOR SUPPORT FOR EIGHT LIFE-SAFETY PROJECTS, TWO MEDICAL TRAINING PROJECTS, AND TWO PROJECTS IN SUPPORT OF THE MEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM.

FUNDING OF LARGE HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

THIS YEAR WE ARE REQUESTING ALL REMAINING FUNDS FOR ONGOING LARGE, PREVIOUSLY PHASE-FUNDED HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. THE DEPARTMENT HAS INSTITUTED THIS POLICY IN AN EFFORT TO FULLY IDENTIFY THE COSTS OF EACH PROJECT FROM THE BEGINNING. THE PHASE-FUNDED, APPROACH TO FUND THESE LARGE PROJECTS HAS THE POTENTIAL TO DISRUPT OR EVEN STOP ANY OF THESE LARGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. WE ANTICIPATE EXPEDITING THESE PROJECTS AND ACHIEVING THESE ASSOCIATED COST EFFICIENCIES WITH MORE RAPID COMPLETION BY FULLY COMMITTING TO THEM FROM THE START. AN EXAMPLE OF OUR EARLY EXPERIENCE WITH THIS APPROACH IS AT BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, WHERE THE CONTRACTOR NOW EXPECTS TO COMPLETE THIS PROJECT TEN MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. THE BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER PROJECT WAS FIRST AUTHORIZED IN FY 87. WE WILL BE REQUESTING THE FINAL APPROPRIATION THIS YEAR. WE NEED \$75,000,000 TO COMPLETE THIS PROJECT.

THE REPLACEMENT FACILITY FOR PORTSMOUTH NAVAL HOSPITAL, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, WAS FULLY AUTHORIZED IN FY 90 AT A TOTAL COST OF \$330,000,000. TO DATE, WE HAVE RECEIVED APPROPRIATIONS TOTALLING \$104,500,000.

THESE FUNDS HAVE BEEN UTILIZED FOR DREDGING, DEMOLITION, CONSTRUCTION OF INTERIM FACILITIES, RELOCATION OF A SET OF HISTORICAL QUARTERS, UTILITIES INSTALLATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF SEVERAL SUPPORT FACILITIES INCLUDING A PARKING STRUCTURE AND A CLINICAL INVESTIGATION FACILITY. WE ARE SEEKING THE REMAINING \$211,900,000 REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THIS PROJECT WHICH, WHEN COMPLETED, WILL SERVE THE NATION'S LARGEST MILITARY BENEFICIARY POPULATION.

WE RECEIVED TOTAL AUTHORIZATION OF \$250,000,000 FOR WOMACK HOSPITAL AT FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA IN FY 92, WHICH INCLUDED A \$45,000,000 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE APPROPRIATION. THE CONGRESS APPROPRIATED \$10,000,000 OF MEDICAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS IN FY 93 AND WE ARE SEEKING THE REMAINING \$195,000,000 OF APPROPRIATION THIS YEAR. THIS FACILITY SUPPORTS THE LARGEST ACTIVE DUTY ARMY POPULATION. THIS PROJECT HAS REACHED 65 PERCENT DESIGN.

THE FINAL PHASE FUNDED PROJECT WE ARE SEEKING FUNDING FOR THIS YEAR IS ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE IN ALASKA. WE RECEIVED \$15,000,000 IN FY 93 TO INITIATE THE SITE PREPARATION WORK FOR THIS PROJECT. WE ARE REQUESTING THE REMAINING \$135,000,000, FOR THIS PROJECT THIS YEAR. THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS IS REQUESTING \$11,150,000 IN THEIR BUDGET FOR THEIR SHARE OF THE PLANNING, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THIS JOINT VENTURE FACILITY. THIS PROJECT REACHED THE 35% DESIGN STAGE IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR AND WE EXPECT DESIGN COMPLETION IN JANUARY 1994.

CONSTRUCTION IN SUPPORT OF LIFE-SAFETY CONCERNs

WE MUST PROVIDE SAFE, EFFICIENT, EXPEDIENT AND COST-EFFECTIVE HEALTH CARE TO ALL ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES. FULFILLING THIS MISSION REQUIRES FIRST AND FOREMOST, THAT OUR FACILITIES BE A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO WORK AND TO RECEIVE HEALTH CARE. WE STRIVE TO EXPEDITIOUSLY IDENTIFY UNSAFE OPERATING CONDITIONS AND CORRECT THEM IN THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE MANNER.

IN SUPPORT OF THIS PROGRAM, WE ARE REQUESTING LIFE-SAFETY PROJECTS AT EIGHT FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. THESE LOCATIONS INCLUDE MILLINGTON NAVAL AIR STATION, TENNESSEE (THIS IS THE FINAL PHASE OF THIS PROJECT WHICH WAS AUTHORIZED AND RECEIVED \$10,000,000 IN FUNDING IN FY 93); CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO; EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA; FORT EUSTIS, VIRGINIA; ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, SOUTH DAKOTA; FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON; GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, NORTH DAKOTA; AND OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBRASKA.

ALL OF THESE FACILITIES CONTAIN LIFE-SAFETY CODE VIOLATIONS WHICH PLACE THEIR ACCREDITATION BY THE JOINT COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION OF HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS IN JEOPARDY AND POSE A POTENTIAL THREAT TO BOTH HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND RECIPIENTS. IDENTIFIED DEFICIENCIES INCLUDE SUCH ITEMS AS:

INSUFFICIENT NUMBERS OF FIRE EXITS
NON-RATED FIRE DOORS
LACK OF SMOKE AND FIRE ZONES
UNSEALED VERTICAL OPENINGS BETWEEN FLOORS
DEAD-END CORRIDORS
LACK OF SPRINKLING WITHIN THE BUILDING
STRUCTURAL DEFICIENCIES AND
REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS

CONSTRUCTION IN SUPPORT OF MEDICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH

WE HAVE NOW TAKEN ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MEDICAL TRAINING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES. THIS REALIGNMENT FROM THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS' WAS ACCOMPLISHED LAST YEAR AND WILL ENABLE US TO MANAGE ALL HEALTH CARE RELATED COSTS FROM A CENTRAL POINT WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT. THIS ACTION WAS INITIATED TO BRING THE BUDGET INTO COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE DECISION TO ALIGN ALL MEDICAL TRAINING, RESEARCH AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HEALTH AFFAIRS.

AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS, WE ARE SEEKING APPROPRIATION FOR TWO PROJECTS IN SUPPORT OF MEDICAL TRAINING. THE FIRST PROJECT IS A COMBAT MEDICAL TRAINING COMPLEX AT A COST OF \$1,400,000 WHICH WILL PROVIDE TRAINING FOR MEDICAL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND COMBAT MEDICAL SPECIALISTS AT FORT BULLIS, TEXAS. THE PROGRAM CONDUCTS HANDS-ON TRAINING IN ADMINISTERING FIELD MEDICAL CARE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT TO BATTLEFIELD CASUALTIES. THIS FACILITY WILL REPLACE A FACILITY LOCATED IN SALADO CREEK WHICH IS LOCATED IN A FLOOD PLAIN AND IS IN EXTREME DISREPAIR. THE EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR THE MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND UPKEEP OF FACILITIES LOCATED IN A DEFINED FLOOD PLAIN IS PROHIBITED.

THE SECOND PROJECT IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER ACADEMY - ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (AMEDD) CENTER AND SCHOOL. THIS \$3,400,000 FACILITY IS REQUIRED TO TRAIN APPROXIMATELY 2,650 STUDENTS PER YEAR IN ALL 32 MEDICAL MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES. THESE SPECIALTIES INCLUDE SUCH PROGRAMS AS PHYSICAL THERAPY, PRACTICAL NURSING, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE. THE PROGRAMS ARE CURRENTLY HOUSED IN WORLD WAR II WOODEN STRUCTURES WHICH ARE SCHEDULED FOR DEMOLITION.

THERE ARE TWO PROJECTS IN SUPPORT OF MEDICAL RESEARCH INCLUDED IN OUR BUDGET. WE RECEIVED TOTAL AUTHORIZATION OF \$147,300,000 IN FY 93 WITH AN APPROPRIATION OF \$13,300,000 FOR THE WALTER REED ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH, IN FOREST GLEN, MARYLAND. WE ARE REQUESTING \$48,140,000 FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF THIS PROJECT WHICH INITIATES CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOUNDATIONS, FLOOR SLABS, STRUCTURAL FRAME, ROOFING SYSTEM, EMERGENCY GENERATORS UTILITIES AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS. THIS FACILITY IS TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MISSION TO LIMIT THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF DISEASE, INJURY AND STRESS ON OUR ABILITY TO WORK, TRAIN, AND FIGHT WORLDWIDE. NAVY INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND ASSETS WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO THIS FACILITY AND WILL COMPRIZE APPROXIMATELY 10 PERCENT OF THE NEW BUILDING OCCUPANCY.

THE SECOND FACILITY IN SUPPORT OF MEDICAL RESEARCH IS AN ADDITION TO THE BIOLOGICAL INCINERATOR AT FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND AT A COST OF \$4,300,000. THIS PROJECT WILL BRING THE MEDICAL WASTE INCINERATION FACILITY AT FORT DETRICK INTO COMPLIANCE WITH STATE STANDARDS. THE FAILURE TO PROVIDE THIS FACILITY WILL SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZE MEDICAL RESEARCH AT THIS LOCATION. PROPER DISPOSAL AND VOLUME REDUCTION OF MEDICAL LABORATORY WASTE IS REQUIRED TO REALIZE THE FULL POTENTIAL OF FORT DETRICK'S LIMITED LANDFILL. FAILURE TO SUPPORT THIS PROJECT WILL DRAMATICALLY DECREASE THE USABLE LIFE OF THE LANDFILL FROM 35 YEARS TO SEVEN.

CLOSING

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THIS COMMITTEE FOR ITS SUPPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND ASSISTANCE HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN HELPING US COMPLETE HIGH PRIORITY PROJECTS. I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU IN THE FUTURE AND THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THE FY 94 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MEDICAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM TO YOU TODAY.

THIS CONCLUDES MY OPENING STATEMENT. I STAND READY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THAT YOU MAY HAVE.

PHASE FUNDING OF HOSPITALS

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you, Dr. Koenig.

In your prepared statement, you say that the phase-funded approach in major hospital construction projects, and I quote, "has the potential to disrupt or even stop any of these large construction projects." I am not aware of any case where Congress disrupted or stopped any of your phase-funded projects.

Now, I am not asking you for a response, but I would comment, this sounds a bit like where OMB or OSD made decisions and you are stuck with presenting a reason for it. I mean, you can respond if you like.

Admiral KOENIG. No, you said I didn't have to, and I won't.

Mr. HEFNER. Okay. Anybody else have any questions?

I have several questions, but I will just present them for the record.

Mr. HOBSON?

Mr. HOBSON. None.

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you, sir. Thank you for being with us. And we stand adjourned until next Tuesday.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Chairman Hefner.]

PHASE FUNDING

Question. Why does the budget request include full funding of major projects, beyond the amounts that can be executed during fiscal year 1994?

Answer. The Department has recognized that we have not been in total compliance with OMB Circular A-11, which directs that requests for major procurement and construction programs will provide for full funding of the entire cost. Section 12.3(h) Full Funding, reads, "Except for reclamation, rivers and harbors, and flood control projects, requests for major construction programs will provide for full financing of the complete cost of construction. The fiscal year 1994 request for a single year buy-out of large, previously phased projects is an effort to correct this deficiency and to prevent mortgaging of future Congresses for a commitment made on a large project in previous years.

Question. Was any consideration given to funding these projects with advance appropriations, the same way we financed construction at Fort Drum, New York?

Answer. The process of advanced appropriations could result in the dilemma of obligating future budgets. There appears to be no advantage to utilizing this process.

Question. Would you expect it to make a difference to contractors whether such large projects are fully funded, advance funded, or phase funded?

Answer. Potentially. The contractor would continue to be paid as the work is accomplished under any of the full funding methods. There would be a potential savings associated with full funding because of availability of funds and more rapid completion of projects. There would be a potential savings associated with full funding because the entire contract could be let at one time, possibly leading to lower costs and a more rapid completion of projects.

Question. Would you expect the method of funding to result in any difference in the execution of such a project, in total cost, in quality, or in schedule of completion.

Answer. Full funding would provide the Department the opportunity to explore "turn-key" contracting for medical facilities. "Turn-key contracting is a technique used by private contractors to lower cost, guarantee quality, and speed facility construction.

Question. Please submit for the record a table showing the amount requested and the amount that can be executed during fiscal year 1994 for each phase funded project.

Answer. The following table presents the figures requested:

	FY 94 (Dollars in millions)	
	Request	Execute
Elmendorf Air Force Base:		
Replacement Hospital.....	135.0	37.0
Fort Bragg, North Carolina:		
Womac Army Medical Center.....	195.0	35.0
Fort Sam Houston, Texas:		
Brook Army Medical Center.....	75.0	75.0
Portsmouth, Virginia:		
Replacement Hospital.....	211.9	20.0
Forest Glen, Maryland:		
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.....	48.1	48.1

Question. Please also include a table showing your best estimate of when funds would be required for the execution of each of these projects, year-by-year.

Answer. The information follows:

	(Dollars in millions)				
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Elmendorf AFB, AK	66.0	32.0	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Bragg, NC	80.0	80.0	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Sam Houston, TX	75.0	80.0	36.9	.....	.....
Portsmouth, VA .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WRAIR, MD	85.9	.....	.....	.....	.....

WALTER REED ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH

Question. If phase-funding is being eliminated for major construction projects, why is the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) still proposed for phase-funding, with \$87 million programmed in two out-year phases?

Answer. The WRAIR project was an anomaly and will be fully funded. The remaining funds \$85.9 million, are programmed for FY 95.

GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

Question. Please bring us up to date with the current status of the ongoing review of the Department's graduate medical education programs.

Answer. The Department is actively pursuing a critical review of GME programs in order to improve and consolidate GME programs within the Military Health Services System. The first portion of this critical review was completed in December 1992. This report made the following recommendations for further evaluation:

Policies and procedures need to be developed to integrate appropriate Specialized Treatment Service (STS) related GME programs at those Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) locations in overlapping catchment areas.

Policies and procedures need to be developed for Tri-Service staffing of integrated GME programs. These policies should take into account standardization of billet sequence coding, manpower end strength planning, and contingency planning.

Procedures similar to those used by civilian GME programs and academic institutions should be developed for selecting program directors for those GME programs which are integrated.

A program should be established to collect data documenting the quality and scope of scientific and scholarly activities that are being conducted by individuals assigned as faculty at DoD teaching hospitals.

The services and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) are currently developing the procedures, plans and programs presented in these recommendations for approval by the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health Affairs.

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Question. What is the current status of the funds we appropriated last year for planning and design, and for site preparation at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center?

Answer. To date, the Department has spent \$9 million of Planning and Design, Defense Agency, funds appropriated in FY 92 in order to meet the 35% design directive issued by the Congress in FY 92. The \$30 million in planning and design and the \$2 million to initiate the site preparation work appropriated in FY 93 remain with the Comptroller of the Department.

Question. To what extent is Fitzsimons involved in the review of the graduate medical education review?

Answer. As a major medical teaching hospital, Fitzsimons is directly involved in the graduate medical education review. The initial GME report established guidelines for implementing GME programs at various locations and the outcome of that review is not yet known.

FORT BRAGG MEDICAL CENTER

Question. What is the current status of the replacement medical center at Fort Bragg?

Answer. This project is being built in three construction phases. Phase I, Site prep is 35% complete and scheduled to be completed by August of 1993. Phase II, Structural Package, is presently being advertised for bids. Bid opening is scheduled for mid-May, 1993. Phase III, Balance of the hospital's construction, is under design and at 65% completion. Phase III's construction is scheduled to commence during the fourth quarter of FY 94.

UNSPECIFIED LOCATIONS

Question. The budget request includes \$3,757,000 for unspecified minor construction and \$25,865,000 for planning and design. Will these amounts meet the requirements?

Answer. Our unspecified minor construction funds permit us to accomplish urgent, unforeseen medical construction projects costing less than \$1,500,000. As our facilities continue to age, this portion of our budget becomes increasingly important. Our planning and design request is less than that of previous years but is sufficient because of the advanced state of design on our FY 94 and FY 95 projects.

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

Question. In FY 92 we appropriated \$10 million for the first phase of a hospital replacement at Homestead AFB. Now that Homestead has been proposed for closure in the wake of Hurricane Andrew last August, what are your plans for utilizing this \$10 million?

Answer. Due to the Congressional language restriction imposed in FY 93, these funds remain with the Department of Defense Comptroller. We have not requested funds for construction of health care facilities in the Homestead area because the active duty troops have been moved to several other bases. It has been considered to request that the authorization and funding received to date for the Homestead replacement project be transferred to one or more of these bases in an effort to ease the over crowding now occurring as a result of the movement of the personnel from Homestead. However, until final troop movement and the final disposition of Homestead AFB is known, we felt it as in the best interest of the eligible beneficiaries to hold these funds in abeyance.

Question. If an Air National Guard or Air Force Reserve mission returns to Homestead, would you consider building some type of medical facility at Homestead?

Answer. Typically, the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve are responsible for planning, funding and constructing their own medical facilities as well as staffing, operating and maintaining them after construction. The Guard and Reserve Forces are entitled to medical care only when they are on active duty.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The following questions for the record were submitted by Chairman Hefner to the Office of the Secretary of Defense:]

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, PART 3

Question. Please explain in some detail your plans for budgeting for the current round of base realignments and closures (BRC III).

Answer. \$1,200.0 million is estimated to be required in FY 1994 to implement anticipated base realignment and closure recommendations for the current round. Also, savings of \$1,000.0 million are projected to accrue in FY 1994 if the Department's closure recommendations are implemented. The costs and savings are currently carried in the Defense Legislative Contingency account reflecting net implementation costs of \$200 million.

Additionally, since the Department's base closure/realignment decision process was accomplished independent of the budget review process, there are resources requested in the FY 1994 budget and some resources which were authorized and appropriated in prior years that are available to help fund the third round of base closures.

Question. Why is the fiscal 1994 request for BRC III contained in a Legislative Contingency account in the Defense Appropriation Bill, rather than making a straightforward budget request in the bill?

Answer. The base realignment and closure process is on-going and will not culminate until enactment of legislation later this year approving bases for closure or realignment. Because the base closure process is out of sync with the budget review process and there was no way to determine what actions the 1993 Commission, President or Congress would take in regard to base realignment and closure recommendations, the Department felt that it was more appropriate to carry anticipated costs and savings in the legislative contingency account to implement the 1993 base realignment and closure recommendations if enacted.

Question. When will we see a budget amendment requesting these funds? After our committee makes its allocation to subcommittees, it will probably be too late.

Answer. On April 28, 1993, the Department informed the appropriate members of Congress including the Chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees of the allocation adjustment required to properly reflect the allocation between the two bills.

Question. Are you planning to submit a rescissions package, of projects that are no longer required due to BRC III, or for any other reason?

Answer. Since the Department's base realignment/closure decision process was accomplished independent of the budget review process, there are resources requested in the FY 1994 budget and some resources which were authorized and appropriated in prior years that might be available to help fund the third round of base closures. As indicated earlier, these resources could be reallocated to help fund the third round of base closure recommendations.

Question. Please submit for the record whatever justification is available from the COBRA model in support of the \$1.2 billion estimated to be required in fiscal year 1994 for BRC III.

Answer. The COBRA estimates for BRAC 93 were prepared by each of the Military Departments and Defense Agencies and are included in their respective detailed analysis available in the House Armed Services Committee reading room. The COBRA estimates for fiscal year 1994 total \$1.9 billion. The DoD Comptroller performed an analysis of the COBRA runs to refine the estimates, based on historical obligation rates for the previous base closure rounds. The Comptroller determined that \$1.2 billion is the appropriate figure for fiscal year 94 for the 1993 round of closures and realignments.

DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION

Question. Please submit for the record a list of any fiscal year 1994 and prior year projects that are no longer required due to the DoD Data Center Consolidation.

Answer. Neither the Army nor the Navy have military construction projects that are no longer required due to the DoD Data Center Consolidation. The Air Force has four military construction programmed for data processing facilities which have been designated as megacenters. These projects are as follows:

a. Gunter Annex—FY 1994: Converts temporary generator configuration to a permanent one. This project is critical to maintaining adequate back-up power for the Gunter Megacenter and should be continued.

b. Gunter Annex—FY 1995: Consolidates four facility modifications into one project. Adds additional raised floor. Adds additional chiller (300 ton). Replaces passenger elevator. Change out air handlers.

The additional raised floor and chiller capacity is no longer needed to satisfy DoD-wide requirements. The elevator air handler work is routine maintenance and should be continued.

c. Tinker AFB—FY 1991: New facility which consolidates three data processing installations located within the Tinker industrial complex. Facility at 10 percent completion. This project is no longer needed in support of DoD-wide requirements.

d. Warner-Robins AFB—FY 1994: Provides additional computer and associated administrative space. Facility at 35 percent design phase. This project is no longer needed in support of DoD-wide requirements.

In sum, generally, we believed that construction projects for raised floor space are not needed given the existing inventory of raised floor space excess to the DoD-wide requirements.

TROOP HOUSING

Question. Testimony before the Committee shows that there was a deficit of 338,000 troop housing spaces ten years ago. What is the current deficit, and how many spaces are included in the fiscal year 1994 budget?

Answer. The current troop housing deficit is 89,093 spaces, 7,094 spaces are included in the fiscal year 1994 request. A service break-out is included below:

Component	Current deficit	No spaces in FY 94 budget
Army	14,500	900
Navy	34,000	4,349
Air Force	25,689	1,530
Marine Corps.....	14,904	315
Total.....	89,093	7,094

GENERAL PROVISIONS PROPOSED FOR DELETION

Question. For the record, why is the Department recommending that the following general provisions not be included in the 1994 bill?

Sec. 111 NATO/Japan Architect and Engineer Contracts.

Sec. 113 Construction for Proposed Military Exercises.

Sec. 117 Plans for NATO/Japan Burdensharing.

Sec. 122 Relocation of Yongsan Garrison, Korea.

Sec. 123 Pay Raise Absorption.

Sec. 127 Pentagon Reservation Expansion and Rehabilitation.

Answer. Each of these provisions have been recommended for deletion because they constitute unnecessary and undesirable restrictions on the management of the Department of Defense. Their recommended deletion is consistent with similar recommendations contained in each President's budget request since the time each of them was enacted.

Following is a more detailed discussion of each of these provisions.

Section 111—Japan and NATO Architect and Engineer Contracts

Section 111 constitutes a limitation on the Department's use of appropriated funds. It was first enacted in the fiscal year 1985 Appropriations Act and prohibits the Department from obligating funds for architect and engineer services of more than \$500,000 for projects to be accomplished in Japan or NATO countries unless United States firms are in joint ventures with host nation firms. It is not cost effective.

Section 113—Military Exercise Construction

Section 113 constitutes a limitation on the Department's use of appropriated funds. It was first enacted in the fiscal year 1985 Appropriations Act and requires the Department to notify the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees 30 days in advance of the plans and scope of any military exercise involving United States personnel if construction related to the exercise is anticipated to be more than \$100,000. The Department is opposed to limitations on the way it does business and has requested deletion of this provision on that basis each year since 1985.

Section 117—NATO, Japan, and Korea Host Nation Support Negotiations

Section 117 is a requirement imposed on the Department of Defense that unnecessarily interferes with the way that negotiations for host nation support are conducted. It was first enacted in the fiscal year 1988 Appropriations Act and requires the Secretary of Defense provide an annual report to the Committees on Appropriations of the specific actions proposed to be taken to encourage NATO countries, Japan and Korea to undertake a greater share of the defense burden of the United States and those nations. While the Department is committed to increasing host nation support in all cases, it does not consider that it is necessary or appropriate to include all of the specific details of the Department's negotiations in this area in annual reports to the Congress. Not only could such

reports compromise negotiating positions but also they could interfere with the way the Executive branch conducts those negotiations. The Department is, therefore, strongly opposed to this provision.

Section 122—Yongsan Garrison, Korea Relocation

This provision was first enacted in 1990 and prohibits the Department from exercising construction management under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, for study, planning, design, or architect and engineer services related to the relocation of Yongsan Garrison, Korea. This provision is an unnecessary restriction on the way the Department conducts its business and, accordingly, has been requested for deletion each year since 1990.

Section 123—Pay Raise Absorbion

This provision was first enacted in 1989 and provides that pay raise costs for programs funded in the Act shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated in the Appropriations Act. Its purpose is to preclude supplemental appropriations for pay raises. This provision has been requested for deletion from the President's budget. In the past, the basis for the deletion has been that it should be unnecessary if the Congress appropriates sufficient funds for pay raises and if sufficient funds for pay raises are not appropriated, a supplemental appropriation should not be precluded as a means of obtaining funds for such pay raises. Of course, this year it should be unnecessary in view of the President's budget plan which does not include a federal pay raise for fiscal year 1994.

Section 127—Pentagon Reservation Expansion and Rehabilitation

This provision, which was first enacted in its present form in fiscal year 1992, prevents the Department from using any funds contained in the military construction appropriations Act for any project to expand or rehabilitate the Pentagon reservation. It is similar to provisions enacted in prior acts preventing the use of funds for the design of a Pentagon Annex. The Pentagon is in great need of renovation and continuation of this provision could prevent much needed renovations.

NEW GENERAL PROVISION NUMBER 120

Question. Why is the Department Recommending the following new general provision?

Sec. 120. Proceeds received by the Secretary of the Navy pursuant to section 2840 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-190) are appropriated and shall be available for the purposes authorized in that Section.

Answer. The provisions of section 2840 of the 1992 and 1993 authorization act provide for the conveyance of certain land at Pearl Harbor by the Secretary of the Navy to the City and County of Honolulu. As part of the consideration for the conveyance, the City is required to pay the Navy for the cost of demolition and disposal of sewage treatment facilities located on the site and to pay for the cost to construct road access improvements to the site. The Section provides that the Navy may use such payments to cover the demo-

lition and construction costs "to the extent provided in appropriations Act." This provision is proposed to comply with the requirement for an appropriations Act provision.

INFLATION

Question. What inflation rate was used in formulating the budget request?

Answer. 2.4 percent.

NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Question. (A) Provide for the record the estimated costs (State, service and project) all non-appropriated funded construction over \$500,000 in fiscal year 1992. (B) Also, include the lump sum total of all projects between \$200,000 and \$500,000.

Answer. (A) The non-appropriated funded construction over \$500,000 in fiscal year 1992 were as follows (\$ thousands):

Alaska:

Air Force	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
King Salmon AFS, Bowling Racquetball Addition	\$1,650

Arizona:

Air Force	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
Luke Air Force Base, Automotive Skill Development Center	1,050

California:

Army	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
Sierra Army Depot, Outdoor Issue Facility	510
Navy	
Imperial Beach Aux Field, Service Facility	1,900
Naval Station San Diego, Exchange Expansion	2,350
Air Force	
Edwards AFB, Replace Irrigation System	600
March AFB, Addition To Shopping Center	9,700

Colorado:

Air Force	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
Air Force Academy, Burger King	830

Florida:

Navy	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
NAS Pensacola, Navy Lodge	2,200
Air Force	
Eglin AFB, Branch Exchange	1,250
Eglin AFB, Burger King	650
Tyndall AFB, Officers Open Mess	2,300

Kentucky:

Army	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
Fort Knox, Swimming Pool	2,800

Maryland:

Army	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
Fort Meade, Fast Food (Burger King)	720
Navy	
NATC Patuxent River, Exchange Renovation	1,500
NNMS Bethesda, Navy Lodge Addition	2,600
Air Force	
Andrews AFB, Addition/Alter Youth Center	2,200

North Carolina:

Army	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
Fort Bragg, Branch Exchange	1,500
Fort Bragg, Main Exchange	2,500
Navy	
MCAS Cherry Point, Exchange Warehouse	1,160
MCAS Cherry Point, MWR Service Center	1,560
Camp Lejuene, Main Exchange	12,400

New Mexico:

Air Force	<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
Cannon AFB, Addition to Branch Exchange	990

Cannon AFB, Addition to Golf Course	860
Holloman AFB, Youth Center	2,000
New York:	
Army	
Seneca Army Depot, Swimming Pool	1,600
USMA West Point, Artificial Turf.....	820
USMA West Point, Golf Facility	2,700
Air Force	
Plattsburgh AFB, Youth Center	1,450
Oklahoma:	
Army	
Fort Sill, Branch Exchange	1,250
Air Force	
Altus AFB, Addition to Golf Course	780
Tinker AFB, Fast Food (Burger King)	630
South Carolina:	
Navy	
MCAS Beaufort, Branch Exchange.....	2,000
Tennessee:	
Army	
Fort Campbell, Branch Exchange	1,400
Texas:	
Army	
Fort Bliss, Branch Exchange.....	2,150
Fort Bliss, Golf Club House.....	3,000
Fort Hood, Recreation Facility	1,600
Fort Sam Houston, Recreation Issue Center.....	2,350
Air Force	
Randolph AFB, Fast Food (Burger King)	603
Virginia:	
Army	
Fort Belvoir, Fast Food (Burger King)	957
Fort Belvoir, Golf Facility	5,400
Fort Meyer, NCO/Enlisted Club	520
Fort Meyer, Officer Club.....	560
Fort Story, Recreational Lodging Facility	3,000
Navy	
MC Base Quantico, Tri-Modular Club	7,500
Air Force	
Langley AFB, Addition/Alter Youth Center	1,200
Langley AFB, Fast Food (Burger King)	525
Washington:	
Army	
Fort Lewis, Fast Food (Burger King).....	1,738
Fort Lewis, Guest House.....	4,800
Navy	
NAS Whidby Island, Navy Lodge.....	1,900
Air Force	
Fairchild AFB, Youth Center.....	1,550
Wisconsin:	
Army	
Fort McCoy, Bowling Center.....	2,300

(B) Projects between \$200,000 and 500,000 totaled: \$11,192,000.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Question. Provide for the record a detailed project listing by Service of all projects included in the fiscal year 1994 planning and design request. This listing should include project scope or square footage, estimated cost, and estimated design cost.

Answer. The Fiscal Year 1994 planning and design funds will be used to complete design of the Fiscal Year 1995 Military Construction Program and initiate design on the Fiscal Year 1996 Program. Design costs vary based on complexity and size of each project. We do not determine annual design fund requirement based on individ-

ual project design costs. Rather, they are based on projected total program costs. Therefore, we can only provide a list of projects used for planning and budget forecast purposes.

The following pages list the projects used to forecast the planning and design final requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
FY 1994 MCA Planning & Design Funds
Projects For Which Final Design is Planned to be Obligated

STATE	STATION	Project Description	Scope	Unit	Estimated Cost (\$ 000)	Estimated Design Cost (\$ 000)
			-----	Meas	-----	-----
Alabama	Fort Rucker	Personnel Services Facility	128,907	SF	14,700	662
	Fort Rucker	Combat Pistol Range	1	EA	500	23
	Redstone Arsenal	Physical Fitness Training Center	21,000	SF	2,550	115
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	General Instruction Building	55,991	SF	8,500	383
	Fort Huachuca	Whole Barracks Renewal	98,280	SF	11,400	513
	Yuma Proving Ground	Target Recognition Range	1	EA	15,000	675
Arkansas	Pine Bluff Arsenal	Ammunition Demilitarization Facility	120,000	SF	95,000	2,383
	Pine Bluff Arsenal	Quality Evaluation Laboratory	35,500	SF	14,800	666
California	California Various	Mil Entrance Processing Center/Camp Parks	33,680	SF	4,300	194
	Camp Roberts	Standby Generator Plant	7,200	KV	4,850	218
	Fort Irwin	Consolidated Maintenance Facility	77,294	SF	15,000	675
Colorado	Fitzsimons AMC	Physical Fitness Training Center	26,500	SF	3,600	162
	Fort Carson	Whole Barracks Renewal	552	PN	21,600	972
	Fort Carson	Aviation Maintenance Hangar	105,325	SF	15,500	698
	Fort Carson	Utilities Upgrade	71,000	LF	4,200	189
	Fort Carson	Whole Barracks Renewal	324,191	SF	51,000	2,294
District of Columbia	Fort McNair	Physical Fitness Training Center	26,971	SF	4,450	200
	Walter Reed AMC	Physical Fitness Training Center	25,000	SF	4,300	194
Georgia	Fort Benning	Railroad Track Loading Facility	8,000	LF	5,500	248
	Fort Benning	Whole Barracks Renewal	185,934	SF	19,200	864
	Fort Benning	Upgrade Camouflage Tank Range	1	LS	1,900	86
	Fort Benning	Mobilization Deployment Storehouse	71,500	SF	4,350	196
	Fort Gordon	Central Vehicle Wash Facility	10	EA	1,500	68
	Fort Gordon	Headquarters Facilities	38,000	SF	2,600	117
	Fort Gordon	Whole Barracks Renewal	177,915	SF	13,400	603
	Fort Gordon	Controlled Humidity Warehouse	50,000	SF	2,400	108
	Fort Gordon	Brigade Vehicle Maintenance Facility	75,966	SF	8,600	387
	Fort Gordon	Secure Compartmented Information Facility	39,741	SF	2,450	110
	Fort Gordon	Consolidated Maintenance Facility	184,000	SF	11,000	495
	Fort Stewart	General Purpose Warehouse	225,000	SF	13,400	603
Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	Upgrade Electrical System/Substation	1	LS	16,500	743
	Schofield Barracks	Whole Barracks Renewal	49,500	SF	10,000	450
Illinois	C. M. Price Spt Ctr	Chapel/Child Development Center	17,188	SF	3,400	153
	Rock Island Arsenal	Electrical Distribution System	13	KV	4,650	209
Kansas	Fort Leavenworth	US Disciplinary Barracks	373,630	SF	54,000	2,430
	Fort Riley	Whole Barracks Renewal	352	PN	9,900	446
	Fort Riley	Battle Simulation Facility	20,570	SF	4,400	198
	Fort Riley	General Purpose Warehouse	124,698	SF	16,000	720
	Fort Riley	Troop Issue Supply Facility	59,627	SF	8,300	374
Kentucky	Fort Campbell	Railroad Connector	5	MI	10,000	450
	Fort Campbell	Tactical Equipment Shop	56,049	SF	15,500	698
	Fort Campbell	Whole Barracks Renewal	176,490	SF	21,000	945
	Fort Campbell	Railroad Track Addition	4	MI	7,900	356
	Fort Knox	Multipurpose Training Range	2	EA	4,300	194
	Fort Knox	Barracks	3,507	PN	19,000	855
Kwajalein	Kwajalein Atoll	Shore Protection	4,025	LF	7,700	347
	Kwajalein Atoll	Hazardous Material Warehouse	70,000	TN	8,600	100
	Kwajalein Atoll	Fuel Containment Facility Upgrade	25,000	KV	1,200	50
	Kwajalein Atoll	Cover Raw Water Tanks	2,500	KG	5,500	248
	Kwajalein Atoll	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	100	PN	13,000	585
Louisiana	Fort Polk	Forward Landing Strip and Dropzone	147,802	SY	8,800	396
Maryland	Aberdeen PG	Secure Computational Analysis Laboratory	100,510	SF	22,000	990
	Adelphi Lab Center	Computer Center Addition	46,878	SF	9,900	446
	Adelphi Lab Center	Adelphi Microwave Research Facility	28,400	SF	8,300	374
	Fort Detrick	Vaccine Production Facility (Phase I)	277,000	SF	10,000	10,000
	Fort Ritchie	Physical Fitness Training Center	25,900	SF	3,350	151

DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
FY 1994 MCA Planning & Design Funds
Projects For Which Final Design is Planned to be Obligated

STATE	STATION	Project Description	Scope	Unit Meas	Estimated Cost (\$ 000)	Estimated Design Cost (\$ 000)
Michigan	Detroit Arsenal	Air Conditioning Plant	432	TN	4,000	180
Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Air Condition Barracks	900	TN	9,100	410
	Fort Leonard Wood	Military Operations in Urbanized Terrain	1	EA	9,800	441
	Fort Leonard Wood	Ammunition Operations Facility	10,888	SF	1,600	72
	Fort Leonard Wood	Engineer Qualification Range	1	EA	3,050	137
New Hampshire	Cold Regions Lab	Frost Effects Research Facility Annex	22,925	SF	2,100	95
New Jersey	Picatinny Arsenal	Explosives Development Facility	13,660	SF	6,200	279
	Picatinny Arsenal	Advanced Warhead Development Facility	14,550	SF	4,850	218
New Mexico	White Sands MR	Climate Test and Evaluation Facility	22,839	SF	10,800	486
New York	US Military Academy	Renovate Food Processing Facility	195,000	SF	28,000	1,260
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Whole Barracks Renewal	237,501	SF	24,000	1,080
	Fort Bragg	Electric Substation Upgrade	50,000	KV	5,500	248
	Sunny Point MOT	Road Improvements and Truck Pad	127,900	SY	4,650	209
	Sunny Point MOT	Dredge Terminal Entrance	1,499,000	CY	16,500	743
Oklahoma	Fort Sill	Whole Barracks Renewal	158,372	SF	16,000	720
Oregon	Umatilla Depot	Ammunition Demilitarization Facility	162,433	SF	181,000	1,415
South Carolina	Fort Jackson	Whole Barracks Renewal	1,016	PN	14,800	666
Texas	Fort Bliss	Whole Barracks Renewal	302	PN	18,500	833
	Fort Bliss	Whole Barracks Renewal	333	PN	22,000	990
	Fort Hood	Railroad Track Loading Facility	10	MJ	2,400	108
	Fort Hood	Whole Barracks Renewal	432	PN	26,000	1,170
	Fort Hood	Aviation Maintenance Facility	65,000	SF	17,000	765
	Fort Hood	Deployment Equipment Storage Facility	18,600	SF	1,550	70
	Fort Sam Houston	Dining Facility Modernization	1,650	PN	2,950	133
	Fort Sam Houston	Fire Station	8,400	SF	1,300	59
	Fort Sam Houston	Automated Data Processing Facility	50,430	SF	8,250	371
	Fort Sam Houston	Utilities - Camp Bullis	34,500	LF	2,700	122
Virginia	Fort A P Hill	Central Vehicle Wash Facility	1,040	SF	6,200	279
	Fort Eustis	Child Development Center Alt/Addn	23,660	SF	3,050	137
	Fort Eustis	Operations Facility	6,000	SF	950	43
	Fort Eustis	Whole Barracks Renewal	109,355	SF	10,800	486
	Fort Myer	Whole Barracks Renewal	164	PN	6,100	275
Washington	Fort Lewis	Utility Systems	1	LS	8,500	383
	Fort Lewis	Whole Barracks Renewal	236,488	SF	22,000	990
Worldwide Various	Various Locations	Minor Construction	1	LS	12,000	1,800

FY 1994 MCA Planning & Design Funds
Projects For Which Concept Design is Planned to be Obligated

STATE	STATION	Project Description	Scope	Unit Meas	Estimated Cost (\$ 000)	Estimated Design Cost (\$ 000)
Worldwide Various	Various Locations	FY 96 MCA Program (Not yet identified by line item)	1	LS	848,986	38,204

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

PROJECT DESIGNS WHICH REQUIRE FY94 MCON FUNDING BASED ON THE CURRENT PROGRAM AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

PY	ST/CTY	LOCATION/INSTALLATION	PN	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM		
					SCOPE	COST	DESIGN \$
1995	AK	ADAK AK NAS	001	FIRE FIGHTING TRNG FAC	LS	2200	110
1995	AK	ADAK AK NAS	945	HAZ WASTE STGE & TRANS FAC	LS	1400	70
1995	CA	CAMP PENOLETON CA MCB	552	AMMUNITION HANDLING FAC	LS	570	29
1995	CA	CAMP PENDLETON CA MCB	605	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	21000 SF	3850	193
1995	CA	CHINA LAKE CA NAVCWPNSDIV	428	SECURE COMMS PRJS FAC	31600 SF	12270	614
1995	CA	CHINA LAKE CA NAVCWPNSDIV	469	A/C READY FUEL STORAGE FAC	390000 GA	5000	250
1995	CA	CONCORD CA NWS	306	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	4900 SF	1000	50
1995	CA	CORONADO CA NAVPHIBBASE	160	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS	72690 SF	3770	189
1995	CA	CORONADO CA NAVPHIBSCOL	186	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG	8800 SF	2600	130
1995	CA	EL CENTRO CA NAF	213	POTABLE WATER DIST SYS UPG	LS	1500	75
1995	CA	EL CENTRO CA NAF	214	WSTWR TREATMT PLNT UPGRD	LS	1500	75
1995	CA	EL TORO CA MCAS	576	FIXEO AIRCRAFT START SYS	LS	980	49
1995	CA	EL TORO CA MCAS	599	HAZ & FLAMM STOREHOUSE	LS	2950	148
1995	CA	EL TORO CA MCAS	618	CONTROL TOWER FACS	16410 SF	3500	175
1995	CA	LEMOORE CA NAS	050	BACHELOR ENLISTED QTRS MOD	LS	3000	150
1995	CA	LONG BEACH CA NSY	224	HAZ & FLAMM STOREHSE	19535 SF	6170	309
1995	CA	MIRAMAR CA NAS	351	BEQ/MESS HALL MODERN	233310 SF	6100	305
1995	CA	NORTH ISLAND CA NAS	503	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	24750 SF	4000	200
1995	CA	NORTH ISLAND CA NAS	549	DREDGING	LS	16300	815
1995	CA	NORTH ISLAND CA NAS	552	MISSILE MAGAZINES	16500 SF	4100	205
1995	CA	NORTH ISLAND CA NAS	644	HAZARDOUS & FLAMM STRHSE	15590 SF	9700	485
1995	CA	POINT MUGU CA NAVCWPN DIV	014	CHILD DEVEL CENTER ADDN	8000 SF	1300	65
1995	CA	PORT HUENEME CA NCBC	395	ABRASIVE BLST/PNT SPRY FAC	26000 SF	4200	210
1995	CA	SAN DIEGO CA MCRC	288	PERSONAL HYGIENE FACS	6280 SF	1090	55
1995	CA	SAN DIEGO CA NS	111	CHAPEL/RELIGIOUS ED FAC	15800 SF	4100	205
1995	CA	SAN DIEGO CA NSB	115	MISSILE MAGAZINE	11650 SF	2780	139
1995	CA	SEAL BEACH CA NWS	137	STANDARD MISSILE MAG	22690 SF	5840	292
1995	CA	SEAL BEACH CA NWS	195	BACH ENLIST QUARTERS	8600 SF	900	45
1995	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS CA MAGCC	507	SMALL ARMS RANGE MOON	LS	2730	137
1995	CA	VALLEJO CA MARE IS NSY	298	INDUS WASTE TREAT FAC	LS	2900	145
1995	CT	NEW LONDON CT NSB	429	DRYDOCK SUPPORT FACILITY	LS	5290	265
1995	CT	NEW LONDON CT SUBSUPPFAC	427	CONTROL INDUSTRIAL FAC	LS	11880	594
1995	CT	NEW LONDON CT SUBSUPPFAC	430	HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINES	21000 SF	3170	159
1995	DC	WASHINGTON DC NAVSECSTA	039	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	6800 SF	1150	58
1995	FL	CECIL FIELD FL NAS	774	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	16880 SF	2200	110
1995	FL	JACKSONVILLE FL FISC	469	HAZ/FLAM STOREHOUSE ADDN	18900 SF	2200	110
1995	FL	MAYPORT FL NS	827	DEMINERALIZATION FACILITY	LS	1300	65
1995	FL	PENSACOLA FL NTC	116	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	18740 SF	2430	122
1995	GA	KINGS BAY GA NSB	431	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	68400 SF	6920	346
1995	GA	KINGS BAY GA TRIREFITFAC	443	FAIRING ALIGNMENT FAC	LS	470	24
1995	GA	KINGS BAY GA TRIREFITFAC	524	REFIT INDUSTRIAL FAC UPGD	LS	1630	82
1995	GU	GUAM FLT & INDUS SUP CTR	157P	COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE	LS	15500	775
1995	GU	GUAM NAVSTA	998	BACH ENL QTRS MODERN	LS	1730	87
1995	GU	GUAM NCTAMS WESTPAC	239	BACH ENL QTRS MODERN	19580 SF	2200	110
1995	GU	GUAM NCTAMS WESTPAC	416	SATELLITE TERMINAL	3117 SF	2880	144
1995	GU	GUAM PWC	227	POWER PLANT UPGRADE	LS	20000	1000
1995	HI	BARBERS POINT HI NAS	209	ANTI-SUB WAR OPERS CEN	20000 SF	9800	490
1995	HI	KANEOME BAY HI MCAS	623	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	22000 SF	4520	226
1995	HI	MAKALAPA HI NTC	421	SATELLITE TERMINAL	2700 SF	2000	100

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

PROJECT DESIGNS WHICH REQUIRE FY94 MCW FUNDING BASED ON THE CURRENT PROGRAM AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

PY	ST/CTY	LOCATION/INSTALLATION	PN	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM		
					SCOPE	COST	DESIGN \$
1995	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NS	361	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	3136 SF	820	41
1995	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NS	430	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	LS	7000	350
1995	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NSB	133	DRYDOCK BERTHING PIER	15374 FB	22560	1128
1995	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NSB	148	BACH ENL QTRS MODNS	28240 SF	3950	198
1995	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NSY	257	WSTWTR TRMNNT PLANT INPRVS	LS	2900	145
1995	IC	KEFLAVIK IC NBROADSERDET	468	ARMED FORCES RADIO/TV STA	9550 SF	5700	285
1995	IC	KEFLAVIK ICELAND NAS	950	BACH ENL QTRS MODERN	LS	9680	484
1995	IC	KEFLAVIK ICELAND NCITS	413	SATELLITE TERMINAL	2200 SF	500	25
1995	IL	GREAT LAKES IL NTC	164	FIRE STATION	13250 SF	1390	70
1995	IL	GREAT LAKES IL PWC	437	SANITARY SEWER SYS UPGD	263160 LF	12900	645
1995	IL	GREAT LAKES IL PWC	570	WAST TRTMNT FACS EXP	13000 KG	800	40
1995	IN	CRANE IN NAVSURFMARCDIV	263	HYDRAUCOS TEST COMPL	6000 SF	2850	143
1995	IN	INDIANAPOLIS IN NAWCACDIV	028	CHEMICAL PROC FAC	66600 SF	10700	535
1995	IN	INDIANAPOLIS IN NAWCACDIV	035	AIR COND PLANT RENOV	LS	3200	160
1995	IT	NAPLES ITALY NSA	179	BEQ	106500 SF	15000	750
1995	IT	NAPLES ITALY NSA	189	QUALITY OF LIFE FACS-INCII	45500 SF	9100	455
1995	IT	SIGONELLA ITALY NAF	844	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	1000 LF	850	43
1995	IT	SIGONELLA ITALY NAS	729	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	77320 SF	8220	411
1995	JA	YOKOSUKA JA NAVCOMTELSTA	408	SATELLITE TERMINAL	2200 SF	2770	139
1995	MD	ANNAPOLIS MD NAVACAD	249	PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE REHAB	525 SY	290	15
1995	MD	ANNAPOULIS MD NAVSTA	133	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	37600 SF	4590	230
1995	MD	PATUXENT RIVER MD AWACADV	505	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLT UPGRD	1 EA	1000	50
1995	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE NC MCB	845	OIL SPILL PREVENTION	LS	4440	222
1995	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE NC MCB	894	ENGINEER EQUIP MAINT FAC	14650 SF	3600	180
1995	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE NC MCB	933	MULTI-PURP TRNG RANGE COMP	LS	4140	207
1995	NC	CHERRY POINT NC MCAS	871	CRYOGENICS FACILITY	6620 SF	1950	98
1995	NC	NEW RIVER NC MCAS	500	WAREHOUSE	20280 SF	3200	160
1995	NJ	EARLE NJ NWS	926	MISSILE MAGAZINES	27900 SF	4100	205
1995	NJ	EARLE NJ NWS	952	PIER EXTENSION	LS	28050	1403
1995	NJ	EARLE NJ NWS	956	MESS HALL	5000 SF	1800	90
1995	NJ	EARLE NJ NWS	974	FUELING WHARF	LS	8600	430
1995	NJ	LAKEHURST NJ NAWC ACFTDIV	211	POI WATER DIS SYS ADD	LS	2950	148
1995	NM	WHITE SANDS NM NMISTSTA	008	WEAPONS TEST RANGE	LS	650	33
1995	NV	FALLOON NV NAS	247	BOO MODERNIZATION	LS	2100	105
1995	RI	NEWPORT RI NETC	387	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	13545 SF	2250	113
1995	RI	NEWPORT RI NETC	408	SANITARY SEWER SYS UPGRADE	LS	15100	755
1995	RQ	ROOSEVELT RDS PR NS	714	APPROACH LIGHTING	3000 LF	2920	146
1995	RQ	ROOSEVELT RDS PR NS	825	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	103750 SF	7500	375
1995	SC	CHARLESTON SC NAVHOSP	834	BEQ IMPROVEMENTS	LS	2500	125
1995	SC	CHARLESTON SC NSY	756	PA/ABRAS BLAS FAC ADD	LS	2800	140
1995	SC	PARRIS ISLAND SC MCRO	141	SECURITY HEADQUARTERS FAC	6510 SF	1250	63
1995	SC	PARRIS ISLAND SC MCRO	310	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	16950 SF	2550	128
1995	TN	MEMPHIS TN NAS	070	AIR OPERATIONS FACS	21440 SF	4450	223
1995	TN	MEMPHIS TN NAS	188	MESS HALL ADDN & ALTS	8700 SF	1800	90
1995	TX	CORPUS CHRISTI TX NAS	264	BOILER PLANT REPLACE	LS	720	36
1995	TX	KINGSVILLE TX NAS	127	COMBND FIRE/CRSH RESCU STA	16220 SF	1630	82
1995	VA	DAHLGREN VA NSWCTR DIV	256	RDT&E SUPT FAC RENOV	45000 SF	2280	114
1995	VA	DAM NECK VA FCTCLANT	936	INERT STOR AND MAGAZINE	5620 SF	1200	60
1995	VA	DAM NECK VA FCTCLANT	961	WEAPONS TRAINING FACILITY	36480 SF	5360	268

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PROJECT DESIGNS WHICH REQUIRE FY94 MCN FUNDING BASED ON THE CURRENT PROGRAM AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

PY	ST/CTY	LOCATION/INSTALLATION	PN	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM		
					SCOPE	COST	DESIGN \$
1995	VA	DAM NECK VA FCTCLANT	977	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	9820 SF	2350	118
1995	VA	LITTLE CREEK VA NAVPHIBSE	339	LCAC COMPLEX (INCR IV)	66360 SF	8200	410
1995	VA	LITTLE CREEK VA NAVPHIBSE	426	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CTR ADDN	16330 SF	2030	102
1995	VA	NORFOLK VA MARCORPSSECFCRC	312	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	76160 SF	7180	359
1995	VA	NORFOLK VA NS	071	DRYDOCK BERTHING SPT FAC	LS	33700	1685
1995	VA	NORFOLK VA NS	301	DEPERMING PIERS	LS	14100	705
1995	VA	NORFOLK VA NS	786	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	19650 SF	2250	113
1995	VA	NORFOLK VA NS	865	DREDGING	225000 CY	1500	75
1995	VA	NORFOLK VA PMC	247	BARGE REPAIR FAC	584 SF	1950	98
1995	VA	OCEANA VA NAS	722	CHILD DEV CENTER ADDITION	10100 SF	1590	80
1995	VA	PORTSMOUTH VA NH	026	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	66260 SF	6800	340
1995	VA	PORTSMOUTH VA NH	200	PARKING GARAGE ADDITION	100800 SF	3200	160
1995	VA	QUANTICO VA MCOMBDEV CMD	427	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS	LS	1100	55
1995	VA	QUANTICO VA MCOMBOEVM CMD	439	SEWAGE TREATMNT PLNT	LS	26450	1323
1995	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	436	AMRAAM MAGAZINE	9300 SF	1470	74
1995	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	461	EOC OPS FAC	8070 SF	1600	80
1995	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	509	STANDARD MISSILE MAGS	18590 SF	3800	190
1995	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	537	HARM MISSILE MAG	9300 SF	2500	125
1995	WA	BANGOR WA TRIDENT TRAFAC	083	HVAC SYSTEM	LS	540	27
1995	WA	BREMERTON PUGET SND WA NSY	295	UTILS & SITE IMPRVS	LS	7840	392
1995	WA	EVERETT WA NS	083	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	51990 SF	7110	356
1995	WA	EVERETT WA NS	084	HAZ WASTE STGE & TRANS FAC	7300 SF	1350	68
1995	WA	EVERETT WA NS	118	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACS	37500 SF	6840	342
1995	WA	EVERETT WA NS	305	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	12310 SF	2850	143
1995	WA	WHIDBEY IS WA NAS	074	OPERATIONAL TRNR FAC ADDN	28060 SF	5600	280
1995	WA	WHIDBEY IS WA NAS	125	WSTWTR TRMNNT PLNT UPGRDE	LS	2000	100
1995	XV	Z/VARIOUS LOCATIONS	415	SATELLITE TERMINAL	2200 SF	2060	103
1995	XV	Z/VARLOCS MILCON	601	EOP STRG/MAINT BLDG	7700 SF	1400	70
1995	XV	Z/VARLOCS MILCON	602	ARCFI FIRE/RES&EMERGENFAC	15250 SF	2050	103
1995	XV	Z/VARLOCS OTHCMDGDIPACTY	095	OPS BLDG UPGRADE	LS	1650	83
1995	ZU	X/UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONST	095	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTR	LS	5000	250

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PROJECT DESIGNS WHICH REQUIRE FY94 MCN FUNDING BASED ON THE CURRENT PROGRAM AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

PY	ST/CTY	LOCATION/INSTALLATION	PN	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM		
					SCOPE	COST	DESIGN \$
1996	AZ	YUMA AZ MCAS	410	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	146250 SF	15090	755
1996	BF	ANDROS IS BF NUMC DET	305	POWER PLANT MODERNIZATION	1 EA	4000	200
1996	CA	BARSTOW CA MCLB	167	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	21 PN	9200	460
1996	CA	CAMP PENDLETON CA MCAS	004	AIRFLD COMM ELEC INFRASTR	LS	5800	290
1996	CA	CAMP PENDLETON CA MCB	577	WATER DISTR IMPRVS	LS	590	30
1996	CA	CAMP PENDLETON CA PHIBTSF	957	LCAC FACS (INCR V)	LS	13700	685
1996	CA	CHINA LAKE CA NAWCPNSDIV	356	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	20250 SF	3200	160
1996	CA	CONCORD CA NWS	075	FILLING STATION-DBOF	LS	800	40
1996	CA	EL TORO CA MCAS	329	INERT STORAGE	17500 SF	2200	110
1996	CA	EL TORO CA MCAS	622	MAINTENANCE HANGAR ADDN	LS	2800	140
1996	CA	FALLBROOK CA NWS ANNEX	175	MAJOR CALIBER LABORATORY	LS	8600	430
1996	CA	MIRAMAR CA NAS	354	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	40000 SF	3200	160
1996	CA	MONTEREY CA NPGS	129	BOQ CONVER & SEISMIC UPGR	LS	3800	190
1996	CA	MONTEREY CA NPGS	134	FIRE STATION	4600 SF	1500	75
1996	CA	MONTEREY CA NPGS	152	ACADEMIC BLDG ALTERATIONS	195000 SF	6500	325
1996	CA	NORTH ISLAND CA NAS	649	AVIONICS SHOP ADDN/MOD	20000 SF	4130	207
1996	CA	NORTH ISLAND CA NAS	700	NUCLEAR CARRIER PIER-PH I	LS	48000	2400
1996	CA	PORT HUENEME CA CIVENGLAB	012	ENVIRON/RESCH SERVCS CTR	112100 SF	15000	750
1996	CA	PORT HUENEME CA NSWCDIV	016	MSL SYS INTEGR LAB	50228 SF	10300	515
1996	CA	SAN CLEMENTE IS CA NF	555	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	6000 SF	16600	830
1996	CA	SAN DIEGO CA NS	186	OILY WASTE COLLECTION	LS	24800	1240
1996	CA	SAN DIEGO CA NS	333	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	15700 SF	2550	128
1996	CA	SAN DIEGO CA NSB	054	SHIP SPARES STRG FAC	15780 SF	2450	123
1996	CA	SAN DIEGO CA NTC	301	WELDER TRAINING FACILITY	62088 SF	9770	489
1996	CA	SAN DIEGO CA NTC	321	RECRUIT TRAINING POOL	28700 SF	5000	250
1996	CA	SAN DIEGO CA NTC	369	STORM DRN REPAIRS/ALTERS	19000 LF	8040	402
1996	CA	SAN DIEGO CA NTC	371	HVAC UPGRADE	LS	1010	51
1996	CA	SAN DIEGO CA PWC	151	INDUST WASTE TREATMENT FAC	LS	380	19
1996	CA	SAN DIEGO CA SUBGRU 5	424	SATELLITE TERMINAL	2200 SF	3100	155
1996	CA	TREASURE ISLAND CA NAVSTA	504	FUEL PIER	2420 LF	5100	255
1996	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS CA NH	295	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	30425 SF	4100	205
1996	CT	NEW LONDON CT NSB	021	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL WAREHSE	77520 SF	7000	350
1996	CT	NEW LONDON CT NSB	352	CHILD DEV CTR ADDITION	LS	3130	157
1996	CT	NEW LONDON CT NSB	439	OIL TANKS REPLACEMENT	71929 BL	3640	182
1996	DC	WASHINGTON DC COMMANDIST	239	SUPPLY WAREHOUSE	135800 SF	7400	370
1996	DC	WASHINGTON DC NAVSECSTA	038	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	13650 SF	2100	105
1996	DG	DIEGO GARCIA NAVSUPPFAC	124	WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGR	LS	8600	430
1996	FL	EGLIN AFB FL NAVSCLEDDET	901	EOD TRAINING COMPLEX	102000 SF	13000	650
1996	FL	JACKSONVILLE FL NAS	192	CHILD DEV CENTER ADDITION	7500 SF	1010	51
1996	FL	KEY WEST FL NAS	632	FIRE FIGHTING TRNG FAC	1 EA	1000	50
1996	FL	ORLANDO FL NTC	106	FIRE PROTECTION SYS IMPRS	LS	1650	83
1996	FL	PANAMA CITY FL NSWCCSTSYS	902	EOD TRAINING COMPLEX	15000 SF	1950	98
1996	GA	ALBANY GA MCLB	805	AUTO TEST SPT CTR-DBOF	LS	5200	260
1996	GA	KINGS BAY GA CONSUBRGP 10	423	SATELLITE TERMINAL	2200 SF	2000	100
1996	GA	KINGS BAY GA NSB	525	DREDGING	1400000 CY	9210	461
1996	GU	GUAM NCTAMS WESTPAC	229	A/C SYSTEM ALTERATIONS	1 EA	750	38
1996	GU	GUAM NCTAMS WESTPAC	236	ADMIN BLDGS MODIFICATIONS	LS	2400	120
1996	GU	GUAM NSRF	063P	SHIP REPAIR STRG REPL	38728 SF	9300	465
1996	GU	GUAM PWC	222	INDUST WASTE TRMT PLT UPG	LS	5800	290

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PROJECT DESIGNS WHICH REQUIRE FY94 MCON FUNDING BASED ON THE CURRENT PROGRAM AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

PY	ST/CTY	LOCATION/INSTALLATION	PN	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM		
					SCOPE	COST	DESIGN \$
1996	HI	BARKING SANDS HI PMRF	211	SEWAGE TREAT PLANT EXPANS	LS	1700	85
1996	HI	HONOLULU HI NCTAMS EPAC	076	ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION BLDG	9850 SF	1900	95
1996	HI	HONOLULU HI NCTAMS EPAC	140	FIRE PROTECTION - COMM CTR	18900 SF	2050	103
1996	HI	HONOLULU HI NCTAMS EPAC	155	FIRE STATION	3390 SF	1460	73
1996	HI	HONOLULU HI NCTAMS EPAC	162	SATELLITE TERMINAL	2200 SF	1570	79
1996	HI	LUALUALEI HI NM	143	MK50 MAGAZINE	5414 SF	3100	155
1996	HI	LUALUALEI HI NM	155	MISSILE MAGAZINES	16640 SF	8900	445
1996	HI	MAKALAPA HI NTCC	423	ELECTRICAL UPGRADE	1000 KV	1950	98
1996	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI INTCTR PAC	003	OPS BUILDING UPGRADE	LS	5000	250
1996	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NS	219	BHQ MODERNIZATION	97840 SF	7600	380
1996	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NSB	017	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	20000 SF	4470	224
1996	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NSB	097	BERTHING PIER	1060 FB	23650	1183
1996	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NSB	118	CHILD DEV CTR ADDITION	4000 SF	1500	75
1996	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI NSY	260	REFUELING COMPLEX	LS	6000	300
1996	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI PWC	491	SEWER MAIN(FORD ISLAND)	1400 LF	1150	58
1996	HI	PEARL HARBOR HI PWC	497	SEWER OUTFALL	LS	15900	795
1996	HI	WAHIAWA HI NCAMSEPAC	156	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	LS	440	22
1996	IC	KEFLAVIK ICELAND NCTS	523	COMMUNICATIONS BLDG ADDN	6600 SF	3650	183
1996	IN	CRANE IN NAVSURFWARCENTDIV	265	ELECTRO-OPTICS CENTER	35000 SF	8000	400
1996	IT	NAPLES ITALY NSA	111	MAINTENANCE HANGAR	129000 SF	12000	600
1996	IT	NAPLES ITALY NSA	112	AIR CARGO TERMINAL	38820 SF	4200	210
1996	IT	NAPLES ITALY NSA	176	QUALITY OF LIFE PHASE III	38334 SF	7600	380
1996	IT	NAPLES ITALY NSA	187	ADMINISTRATIVE BLDG-PH II	58550 SF	9400	470
1996	MD	ANNAPOULIS MD NAVACAD	258	FIRE STATION	8200 SF	1900	95
1996	MD	INDIAN HD MD NAVECOOTECHCI	118	ELECTRICAL DISTR SYS UPGRD	104400 LF	1500	75
1996	MD	INDIAN HEAD MD NSWCTR DIV	113	HAZARDOUS WASTE TRNT FAC	3000 SF	3400	170
1996	MD	PATUXENT RIVER MD AWACADV	383	ENGINE TEST CELL	6800 SF	4800	240
1996	MD	PATUXENT RIVER MD AWACADV	426	HAZ & FLAMM STOREHOUSE	12860 SF	3400	170
1996	MD	ST INIGOES MD NAVELEXSYS	726	SYSTEMS ENGR & INTEG LAB	29470 SF	5600	280
1996	ME	KITTERY ME PORTSMOUTH NSY	217	PAINT AND BLASTING SHOP	47863 SF	18000	900
1996	MS	GULFPORT MS NCBC	732	FAMILY SERVICES CENTER	13632 SF	2000	100
1996	MS	GULFPORT MS NCBC	733	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CTR	20540 SF	2400	120
1996	MS	STENNIS SPC CTR MS NRLDET	006	OCEAN ACOUS RES LAB-OBFO	52000 SF	7000	350
1996	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE NC MCB	542	ELEC&COMM MAINT SHOP	8060 SF	4400	220
1996	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE NC MCB	934	RANGE DEVELOPMENT (PH II)	LS	7800	390
1996	NC	CAMP LEJEUNE NC MCB	974	WSTWTR TRNT PLNT-PH II	LS	37600	1880
1996	NC	CHERRY POINT NC MCAS	070	ENGR SOUND SUPPRESS FAC	LS	4800	240
1996	NC	CHERRY POINT NC MCAS	075	MISSILE MAGAZINE	LS	1050	53
1996	NC	CHERRY POINT NC MCAS	843	COMBAT TRNG POOL ENCL	3710 SF	1200	60
1996	NC	NEW RIVER NC MCAS	504	AVIATION ARMAMENT SHOPS	21400 SF	4730	237
1996	NJ	EARLE NJ NWS	894	TOMAHAWK MSL MAGS	16770 SF	6800	340
1996	NJ	EARLE NJ NWS	927	MAGAZINES	27900 SF	8200	410
1996	NJ	EARLE NJ NWS	930	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	9000 SF	1920	96
1996	NJ	EARLE NJ NWS	953	GEN PURP BERTH PIER (PH I)	15750 SY	62500	3125
1996	NJ	EARLE NJ NWS	957	CHAPEL/REL ED CTR ADDN	19045 SF	3000	150
1996	NY	NEW YORK NY NAVSTA	104	UTILITIES & SITE IMPROVS	LS	3750	188
1996	PA	MECHANICSBURG PA SPCC	100	ADMIN OFFICE/FIRE PROT	200344 SF	800	40
1996	PA	MECHANICSBURG PA SPCC	141	PERIMETER SEC LIGHTING	39950 LF	600	30
1996	PA	MECHANICSBURG PA SPCC	142	SECURITY FENCE	29215 LF	800	40

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PY	ST/CTY	LOCATION/INSTALLATION	PN	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM		
					SCOPE	COST	DESIGN \$
1996	RI	NEWPORT RI NETC	406	BOILER PLANT MODIFICATIONS	80 MB	3800	190
1996	RQ	ROOSEVELT RDS CP MOSCRIP	411	CONTAINER WAREHOUSE	27250 SF	1350	68
1996	RQ	ROOSEVELT RDS PR NS	504	SANITARY LANDFILL	29 AC	11500	575
1996	SC	BEAUFORT SC MCAS	369	B6Q (PHASE III)	93480 SF	11000	550
1996	SC	BEAUFORT SC MCAS	394	F/A-18D SUPPORT FACS	LS	6400	320
1996	SC	CHARLESTON SC NWS	925	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	16000 SF	2300	115
1996	SC	PARRIS ISLAND SC MCRD	270	RECRUIT TRNG FAC	16800 SF	6000	300
1996	SL	EDZELL SCOTLAND NSGA	068	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	7600 SF	1800	90
1996	SP	ROTA SP NC8 CB CPMITCHELL	613	EQUIP MAINT FAC	38554 SF	4600	230
1996	TN	MEMPHIS TN NAS	308	FUEL STORAGE TANKS REPLACE	159195 GA	560	28
1996	TX	CORPUS CHRISTI TX NAS	256	CORROSION CONTROL FAC	6820 SF	3750	188
1996	TX	INGLESIDE TX NS	043	AMCM SLED RAMP	LS	2000	100
1996	TX	INGLESIDE TX NS	044	DRILL MINEFIELD	LS	500	25
1996	TX	INGLESIDE TX NS	045	FLTLINE WRFRE RELOC TRGCTR	LS	4800	240
1996	UK	ST MANGAN UK OCNSYSLNDET	102	NAVY RETAIL COMPLEX	18200 SF	3320	166
1996	UK	ST MANGAN UK OCNSYSLNDET	105	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER	307000 SF	10600	530
1996	UK	ST MANGAN UK OCNSYSLNDET	106	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	LS	3350	168
1996	UK	ST MANGAN UK OCNSYSLNDET	108	FAMILY SERVICES CENTER	3500 SF	780	39
1996	UK	ST MANGAN UK OCNSYSLNDET	110	PLAYING FIELDS	3 EA	710	36
1996	UK	ST MANGAN UK OCNSYSLNDET	112	EXCH & COMMISSARY RENOV	4720 SF	490	25
1996	VA	CHESAPEAKE VA NSGA NW-	806	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	9750 SF	1150	58
1996	VA	DAHLGREN VA NSWCTR DIV	215	ELECT WARFARE INTEGR FAC	LS	7000	350
1996	VA	DAHLGREN VA NSWCTR DIV	255	TOMAHAWK MSN PLNG DEV LAB	19550 SF	3700	185
1996	VA	DAHLGREN VA NSWCTR DIV	263	AEgis COMPUTER CENTER	25400 SF	5000	250
1996	VA	DAN NECK VA FCTCLANT	942	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	147800 SF	16000	800
1996	VA	LITTLE CREEK VA NAVPHIBSE	205	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FAC	10900 SF	1370	69
1996	VA	LITTLE CREEK VA NAVPHIBSE	388	BOAT SHOP	15400 SF	1400	70
1996	VA	LITTLE CREEK VA NAVPHIBSE	421	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FAC	62438 SF	2500	125
1996	VA	LITTLE CREEK VA NAVPHIBSE	445	FAMILY SERVICES CENTER	14000 SF	2020	101
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NAS	245	DRONE REPAIR FACILITY	18970 SF	4200	210
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NAS	296	AIR PASSENGER TERMINAL	45225 SF	1400	70
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NAS	522	AIRCRAFT MNT HANGAR	38834 SF	9200	460
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NAVADMCOM AFSC	724	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS	110900 SF	30000	1500
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NCTAMS LANT	402	SATELLITE TERMINAL	LS	1090	55
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NS	008	COMBAT SYS LOG FAC	7000 SF	1230	62
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NS	708	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	147640 SF	15300	765
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NS	711	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS	90200 SF	12600	630
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NS	792	FAMILY SERVICES CENTER	LS	5100	255
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA NS	994	TRUCK SEC PROCESSING FAC	4400 SF	2000	100
1996	VA	NORFOLK VA PWC	290	PEST CONTROL FACILITY	3328 SF	1500	75
1996	VA	OCEANA VA NAS	453	ENGINE TEST CELL REPLACE	6714 SF	5300	265
1996	VA	OCEANA VA NAS	712	BACH ENL QTRS REPLACEMENT	135000 SF	13500	675
1996	VA	PORTSMOUTH VA NSEACENLANT	497	FLEET SUPP FAC	31200 SF	3650	183
1996	VA	QUANTICO VA MCCOMBDEV CMD	337	AMMO STORAGE REPLACEMENT	15450 SF	3500	175
1996	VA	QUANTICO VA MCCOMBDEV CMD	428	SANITARY LANDFILL	LS	8800	440
1996	VA	WALLOPS ISLAND VA AEGIS	320	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS	20150 SF	2200	110
1996	VA	WILLIAMSBURG VA FISC CA	005	ELEC SYS UPGRADE	LS	1650	83
1996	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	416	TOMAHAWK MISSILE MAGAZINE	9296 SF	2900	145
1996	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	498	SANITARY SEWAGE LINES	18000 LF	4200	210

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PY	ST/CTY	LOCATION/INSTALLATION	PN	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM		
					SCOPE	COST	DESIGN \$
1996	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	501	MK-48 ADCAP MAGAZINE	9296 SF	3600	180
1996	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	507	ATWS MAGAZINES	11480 SF	2300	115
1996	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	536	HARM MISSILE MAGAZINE	9300 SF	2100	105
1996	VA	YORKTOWN VA NWS	708	RECREATIONAL FACS-DBOF	17230 SF	2800	140
1996	WA	BANGOR WA NAVSUBBASE	035	BOQ ADDITION	41641 SF	2930	147
1996	WA	BANGOR WA TRIDENT REFITFA	051	BOTTLED GAS STORAGE FAC	10000 SF	540	27
1996	WA	BANGOR WA TRIDENT REFITFA	958	NUCLEAR REPAIR FAC	10465 SF	990	50
1996	WA	BREMERTON PUGETSND WA NSY	240	OILY WSTEWR TREATMNT FAC	8 EA	3200	160
1996	WA	BREMERTON PUGETSND WA NSY	261	FLEET PARKING AREA	40500 SY	2200	110
1996	WA	BREMERTON PUGETSND WA NSY	262	METAL PREP FAC IMPROVES	1 EA	2600	130
1996	WA	BREMERTON PUGETSND WA NSY	277	SPORTS COMPLEX	44340 SF	8640	432
1996	WA	BREMERTON PUGETSND WA NSY	279	FLEET SUPPORT BLDGS-DBOF	25500 SF	3600	180
1996	WA	BREMERTON PUGETSND WA NSY	296	PIER UPGRADE	LS	3400	170
1996	WA	BREMERTON PUGTSND WA FISC	081	SECURITY BUILDING	6700 SF	600	30
1996	WA	EVERETT WA NS	045	SHORE INTER MAINT FAC	118000 SF	15700	785
1996	WA	EVERETT WA NS	086	BACH ENL OTRS (INCR II)	51988 SF	8000	400
1996	WA	KEYPORT WA NWC DIV	319	NPPSBG PRINTING PLANT	4000 SF	600	30
1996	WA	KEYPORT WA NWC DIV	334	PROPULSION SYSTEM LAB-DBOF	25250 SF	5570	279
1996	WA	KEYPORT WA NWC DIV	373	INDUST WSTE TRMT PLNT UPG	LS	3000	150
1996	WA	MANCHESTER WA FUELOPTPSND	092	FIRE STATION REPLACEMENT	4160 SF	650	33
1996	WA	WHIDBEY IS WA NAS	085	FLIGHT SIMULATOR BLDG ADDN	10070 SF	2500	125
1996	WA	WHIDBEY IS WA NAS	124	FIRE FIGHTING TRNG FAC	LS	1400	70
1996	WA	WHIDBEY IS WA NAS	126	INDUS WSTEWR PRETRMNNT FAC	LS	1400	70
1996	XV	Z/VARIOUS LOCATIONS	117	SATELLITE TERMINAL	LS	2900	145
1996	XV	Z/VARLOCS MILCON	603	SUPPLY WARENSE/OFF REPLACE	8750 SF	1300	65
1996	ZU	X/UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONST	096	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTR	LS	12000	600

**Department of the Air Force
FY 95 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

STATE	BASE	TITLE	EST. COST (\$000)	SCOPE	UM	DESIGN (\$000)
AK	EIELSON	WEAPONS & RELEASE SYSTEMS FAC	6,200	29,000	SF	403
AK	EIELSON	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP FAC	6,700	19,500	SF	436
AK	EIELSON	FLIGHTLINE SUPPLY CENTER	6,800	38,900	SF	442
AK	EIELSON	ADD LAGOON & WWATER TREAT PLNT	1,600		LS	104
AK	EIELSON	FIRE STATION	2,500	8,500	SF	163
AK	ELMENDORF	MILSTAR COMM GROUND TERMINAL	770	600	SF	50
ALASKA TOTAL:			24,570			1,597
AL	GUNTER	COMPUTER SYS & TRAINING FAC	7,000	66,500	SF	455
AL	GUNTER	RENOVATE COMPUTER OPS FAC	3,700	115,985	SF	241
AL	GUNTER	UPGRADE UTILITY SYS, PH I	3,000	1	LS	195
AL	MAXWELL	ALTER DORMITORY	3,500	82	PN	228
AL	MAXWELL	STUDENT DORMITORIES, PH I	9,600	200	PN	624
ALABAMA TOTAL:			26,800			1,742
AR	LITTLE R	ADAL SECURITY POLICE OPS	2,250	18,122	SF	146
ARKANSAS TOTAL:			2,250			146
AZ	DAVIS-MO	CORROSION CONTROL FAC	2,800	15,400	SF	182
ARIZONA TOTAL:			2,800			182
CA	BEALE	POL OPERATIONS FAC	1,550	3,970	SF	101
CA	BEALE	MAINT DOCK FIRE SUPPRESSION	4,000	91,449	SF	260
CA	BEALE	FLIGHTLINE FIRE STATION	4,200	15,300	SF	273
CA	BEALE	STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	1,000		LS	65
CA	EDWARDS	RENOVATE AIRCRAFT MAINT FAC	8,000	234,500	SF	520
CA	EDWARDS	F-22 ALTR ENG TEST FAC, PH 1	4,700	43,900	SF	306
CA	EDWARDS	UPGRADE HYDRANT FUELING SYS	2,600	5,200	LF	169
CA	LOS ANGE	ADAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1,950		LS	127
CA	MARCH	PASSENGER/FREIGHT TERMINAL	6,700	43,400	SF	436
CA	MARCH	UPGRADE STORM DRAINAGE FAC	1,000		LS	65
CA	MCCLELLA	UPGRADE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM	3,900	3,600	LF	254
CA	MCCLELLA	UPGRADE AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	6,500		LS	423
CA	MCCLELLA	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	950		LS	62
CA	ONIZUKA	REPLACE ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION	4,400		LS	286
CA	TRAVIS	UPGRADE ELECTRIC DIST SYS	8,500	30,000	KV	553
CA	TRAVIS	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	950		LS	62
CA	VANDENBE	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	1,550	1	LS	101
CA	VANDENBE	SLFI-CHEMICAL TEST & ANAL LAB	4,200	14,600	SF	273
CA	VANDENBE	SLFI-UPGRADE NATURAL GAS SYS	5,960	1	LS	387
CALIFORNIA TOTAL:			72,610			4,720
CO	FALCON	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FAC	8,800	102,500	SF	572
CO	PETERSON	COMMAND & CTRL SPT FAC, PH I	8,000	72,000	SF	520
CO	PETERSON	ADAL DORM, PH IV	4,000	134	PN	260
CO	PETERSON	REPLACE UNDERGROUND STOR TANKS	1,750	16	EA	114
CO	PETERSON	ADD TO CONSOL WING OPS SUPPORT	5,300	32,000	SF	345
CO	USAF ACA	REPLACE HEATING FACILITIES	4,650	22,350	MB	302
CO	USAF ACA	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	4,000	25,100	SF	260
CO	USAF ACA	UV-18 HANGAR	2,250	11,200	SF	146
COLORADO TOTAL:			38,750			2,519
DE	DOVER	ADAL PASSENGER TERMINAL	1,750		LS	114

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 95 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

<u>STATE</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>EST COST (\$000)</u>	<u>SCOPE</u>	<u>UM</u>	<u>DESIGN (\$000)</u>
		<u>DELAWARE TOTAL:</u>	1,750			114
FL	CAPE CAN	WEATHER STATION	5,600		LS	364
FL	CAPE CAN	CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY	1,850	6,000	SF	120
FL	CAPE CAN	DELTA LAUNCH OPS FACILITY	4,500	25,000	SF	293
FL	CAPE CAN	SLFI-UPGRADE EMC'S	3,350		LS	218
FL	CAPE CAN	SLFI-UPGR ELECT DISTRIB SYS	1,850	1	LS	120
FL	EGLIN 9	INSTALL FIRE SUPPRESSION SYS	2,300	53,200	SF	150
FL	PATRICK	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER	2,200	5,300	SF	143
FL	TYNDALL	CONTROL TOWER	2,500	1	EA	163
		<u>FLORIDA TOTAL:</u>	24,150			1,570
GA	MOODY	UPGRADE/CONST AFLD PAVEMENTS	9,000	169,900	SF	585
GA	MOODY	CONTROL TOWER	2,490	1	EA	162
GA	MOODY	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	340		LS	22
GA	ROBINS	ALTR WPN SYS SUPPORT FAC PH II	4,200	370,000	SF	273
GA	ROBINS	BASE ENGINEERING CMPLX, PH II	3,650	29,500	SF	237
GA	ROBINS	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL DIST SYS	3,800		LS	247
GA	ROBINS	UPGRADE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM	2,000		LS	130
GA	ROBINS	J-STARS DORMITORY	5,525	288	PN	359
GA	ROBINS	J-STARS ADD TO ISF FACILITY	3,100	14,000	SF	202
GA	ROBINS	J-STARS EXPAND FLIGHT KITCHEN	1,850	8,300	SF	120
GA	ROBINS	J-STARS UTILITIES/MISC SUPT	3,825		LS	249
		<u>GEORGIA TOTAL:</u>	39,780			2,586
GU	ANDERSEN	ADAL SECURITY POLICE OPS FAC	3,650	18,430	SF	237
GU	ANDERSEN	ADAL PETROLEUM OPS FACILITY	1,700	4,450	SF	111
GU	ANDERSEN	ENTOMOLOGY FACILITY	1,100	2,500	SF	72
GU	ANDERSEN	MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE FACILITY	4,296		LS	279
GU	ANDERSEN	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	4,150		LS	270
GU	ANDERSEN	ALTER VISITING OFF/ENL QTRS	8,800	78	PN	572
		<u>GUAM TOTAL:</u>	23,696			1,540
HI	HICKAM	ALTER DORMITORY	2,750		PN	179
HI	HICKAM	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	6,800		LS	442
		<u>HAWAII TOTAL:</u>	9,550			621
ID	MT HOME	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	370		LS	24
		<u>IDAHO TOTAL:</u>	370			24
IL	SCOTT	UPGRADE ELECT DISTRIBUTION SYS	5,044		LS	328
IL	SCOTT	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	3,500	22,500	SF	228
IL	SCOTT	UPGRADE UNDERGROUND STOR TANKS	2,550		LS	166
		<u>ILLINOIS TOTAL:</u>	11,094			721
KS	MCCONNEL	BASE ENGINEERING COMPLEX	4,650	46,250	SF	302
KS	MCCONNEL	TRANSPORTATION COMPLEX	2,550	15,600	SF	166
KS	MCCONNEL	UPGRADE POL DIKES AND BASINS	1,050	1	LS	68
		<u>KANSAS TOTAL:</u>	8,250			536
LA	BARKSDAL	ADAL APRON/HYD FUEL SYS, PH II	12,000		LS	780
LA	BARKSDAL	STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	1,500		LS	98

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 95 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

<u>STATE</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>EST COST (\$000)</u>	<u>SCOPE</u>	<u>UM</u>	<u>DESIGN (\$000)</u>
<u>LOUISIANA TOTAL:</u>						
MD	ANDREWS	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	3,810	23,000	SF	248
<u>MARYLAND TOTAL:</u>						
MI	K I SAWY	ADAL AIRFIELD LIGHTING	3,000	1,500	LF	195
<u>MICHIGAN TOTAL:</u>						
MO	WHITEMAN	BASE OPERATIONS FAC	3,050	16,200	SF	198
MO	WHITEMAN	AIRFIELD FENCING	1,200	25,400	LF	78
MO	WHITEMAN	B-2 ACFT MAINT DOCKS/HYD FUEL	15,700	2	EA	1,021
MO	WHITEMAN	B-2 ADAL FIRE PROTECTION SYS	2,000	144,000	SF	130
MO	WHITEMAN	STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	1,000		LS	65
MO	WHITEMAN	B-2 UTILITIES	2,600		LS	169
MO	WHITEMAN	B-2 ADAL APRON/TAXIWAY UPGRADE	4,800	20,900	SY	312
<u>MISSOURI TOTAL:</u>						
MS	COLUMBUS	FUEL SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE DOCK	1,550	9,900	SF	101
MS	COLUMBUS	T-1 SPEC UPT MAINTENANCE SPT	3,100	1	LS	202
MS	KEESLER	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL DISTRIB SYS	2,950		LS	192
MS	KEESLER	7-LEVEL TRAINING DORMITORY	8,800	89,000	SF	572
MS	KEESLER	7-LEVEL TRAINING CLASSROOMS	1,800	11,400	SF	117
<u>MISSISSIPPI TOTAL:</u>						
MT	MALMSTRO	BASE OPERATIONS AND TRAINING	2,250	8,715	SF	146
MT	MALMSTRO	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	3,200	50	EA	208
MT	MALMSTRO	ADAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1,050	10,500	SF	68
MT	MALMSTRO	UGND STORAGE TANKS--MSL FACIL	4,000	32	EA	260
MT	MALMSTRO	UPGRADE STORM DRAINAGE FAC	1,000		LS	65
<u>MONTANA TOTAL:</u>						
NC	POPE	AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FAC	5,500	40,000	SF	358
NC	POPE	ACFT PARKING APRON LIGHTING	1,500		LS	98
NC	SEYMORE	DINING HALL/TROOP ISSUE	4,430	26,200	SF	288
NC	SEYMORE	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	360		LS	23
<u>NORTH CAROLINA TOTAL:</u>						
ND	GRAND FO	SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS	5,300	31,500	SF	345
ND	GRAND FO	UPGRADE AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	10,200	43,000	SY	663
ND	GRAND FO	UGND STORAGE TANKS--MSL FACIL	4,100	33	EA	267
ND	GRAND FO	STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	1,000		LS	65
ND	MINOT	FIRE STATION	4,000	20,500	SF	260
ND	MINOT	UPGRADE POL DIKES AND BASINS	1,425		LS	93
ND	MINOT	UGND STORAGE TANKS--MSL FACIL	1,950		LS	127
ND	MINOT	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	1,100	1	LS	72
ND	MINOT	STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	1,500		LS	98
<u>NORTH DAKOTA TOTAL:</u>						
NE	OFFUTT	BCE VEHICLE READINESS FAC	4,400	29,600	SF	286
NE	OFFUTT	STORM DRAINAGE FAC	1,000		LS	65

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 95 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

STATE	BASE	TITLE	EST COST (\$000)	SCOPE	UM	DESIGN (\$000)
		NEBRASKA TOTAL:	5,400			351
NH	NEW BOST	UPGR FIRE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	1,500		1 LS	98
		NEW HAMPSHIRE TOTAL:	1,500			98
NJ	MCGUIRE	ALTER DORMITORIES, PHASE VI	6,000		PN	390
NJ	MCGUIRE	UPGRADE STORM SEWERS	1,900		LS	124
NJ	MCGUIRE	UPGR SANITARY SEWER MAINS	4,750		LS	309
		NEW JERSEY TOTAL:	12,650			822
NM	HOLLOWMAN	ALTER DORMITORY	3,900		142 PN	254
NM	KIRTLAND	SOLAR/ELECTRIC LAB	2,200		13,200 SF	143
NM	KIRTLAND	UPGRADE UNDERGROUND STOR TANKS	4,400		LS	286
		NEW MEXICO TOTAL:	10,500			683
NY	GRIFFISS	STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	1,000		LS	65
NY	PLATTSBU	ADD TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTR	2,150		SF	140
NY	PLATTSBU	UPGRADE STORM DRAINAGE FAC	1,000		LS	65
		NEW YORK TOTAL:	4,150			270
OH	WRIGHT P	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS	1,000	205,000	SF	65
OH	WRIGHT P	STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM, PH I	3,100	12,650	LF	202
OH	WRIGHT P	FIRE STATION	1,300	9,600	SF	85
OH	WRIGHT P	ADAL ENGINEER & RESEARCH LAB	17,800	53,000	SF	1,157
OH	WRIGHT P	ACQUISITIONS MCT CPLX PH IIB	15,000	108,000	SF	975
		OHIO TOTAL:	38,200			2,483
OK	ALTUS	ADD TO AND ALTER DORMITORY	3,750		100 PN	244
OK	TINKER	ADAL DORMITORIES	4,500		280 PN	293
OK	TINKER	POWER PRO-REFRIG MAINT FAC	4,000		36,500 SF	260
OK	TINKER	SQUAD OPS/MOBILITY CENTER	5,700		40,600 SF	371
OK	TINKER	STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM	2,000		LS	130
OK	TINKER	ENGINEERING AND INSTALL FAC	8,800		66,275 SF	572
OK	VANCE	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	750		LS	49
OK	VANCE	UPGRADE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM	1,100		LS	72
OK	VANCE	UPGRADE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM	1,800		1 LS	117
		OKLAHOMA TOTAL:	32,400			2,106
SC	CHARLEST	AIRFIELD LIGHTING VAULT	1,100		3,000 SF	72
SC	CHARLEST	C-17 ADAL APRON/HYDRANT SYSTEM	7,500		LS	488
SC	CHARLEST	C-17 ADAL ACFT MAINT/NDI SHOP	3,500		4,900 SF	228
		SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL:	12,100			787
SD	ELLSWORT	UPGRADE POL DIKES AND BASINS	1,230		1 LS	80
SD	ELLSWORT	STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	1,500		LS	98
		SOUTH DAKOTA TOTAL:	2,730			177
TN	ARNOLD	ALTER COOLING WATER SYS	3,300		LS	215
TN	ARNOLD	UPGRADE FIRE PROTECTION	3,500		SF	228

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 95 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

STATE	BASE	TITLE	EST COST (\$000)	SCOPE	UM	DESIGN (\$000)
TENNESSEE TOTAL:						
TX	BROOKS	DIRECTED ENERGY LABORATORY	6,500	67,000	SF	423
TX	DYESS	ADAL DORMITORIES	5,200	25,300	SF	338
TX	DYESS	STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	1,000	LS	65	
TX	KELLY	ADAL CHAPEL CENTER	600	3,600	SF	39
TX	KELLY	C-17 COMPOSITE REPAIR FAC	5,400	55,000	SF	351
TX	KELLY	ALTER HYDRANT FUELING SYSTEMS	3,850	LS	250	
TX	KELLY	C-17 ENGINE OVERHAUL FACILITY	6,700	65,000	SF	436
TX	KELLY	ADAL DORMS	2,100	136	PN	137
TX	KELLY	UPGRADE SANITARY SEWER LINES	3,100	40,000	LF	202
TX	LACKLAND	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACILITY	4,200	37,300	SF	273
TX	LACKLAND	ALT TECH TNG GROUP SPT CMPLX	5,000	62,500	SF	325
TX	LACKLAND	ALTER RECRUIT DORMITORY	3,400	1,000	PN	221
TX	LAUGHLIN	7-LEVEL TRAINING CLASSROOMS	2,000	LS	130	
TX	LAUGHLIN	UPGRADE AIRFIELD PAVEMENT	5,300	77,000	SY	345
TX	LAUGHLIN	UPGRADE ELECT DIST SYSTEM	3,000	91,000	LF	195
TX	RANDOLPH	UPGRADE AIRFIELD LIGHTING	1,900	55,700	LF	124
TX	RANDOLPH	JPAT'S BEDDOWN FAC	3,300	LS	215	
TX	REESE	UPGRADE AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	4,850	110,000	SY	315
TX	REESE	UPGRADE AIRFIELD LIGHTING	2,350	41,800	LF	153
TX	SHEPPARD	UPGRADE AIRFIELD LIGHTING	1,300	33,400	LF	85
TX	SHEPPARD	7-LEVEL TRAINING CLASSROOMS	3,500	21,000	SF	228
TEXAS TOTAL:						
			74,550			4,846
UT	HILL	CORRECT FIRE PROTECTION DFCY	3,400	930,000	SF	221
UT	HILL	ADAL FIRE STATION	1,100	8,050	SF	72
UT	HILL	UPGRADE STEAM DISTRIB SYSTEM	2,400	LS	156	
UTAH TOTAL:						
			6,900			449
VL	CLASSIFI	SPECIAL TACTICAL UNIT DET FAC	2,140	LS	139	
VARIOUS TOTAL:						
			2,140			139
WA	FAIRCHIL	SURVIVAL TRNG SPT CMPLX	5,000	42,000	SF	325
WA	FAIRCHIL	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STOR FAC	1,400	7,000	SF	91
WA	FAIRCHIL	ADAL MUNI SPT EQUIP SHOP/STOR	1,400	16,850	SF	91
WA	FAIRCHIL	STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	1,500	100	LS	98
WA	MCCHORD	ADAL DORMITORIES	6,800	280	PN	442
WA	MCCHORD	CONTROL TOWER	2,650	1	EA	172
WA	MCCHORD	ADAL CONSOLIDATED SPT CENTER	5,900	67,940	SF	384
WASHINGTON TOTAL:						
			24,650			1,602
WY	F E WARR	UGND STORAGE TANKS--MSL FACIL	1,700	39	EA	111
WYOMING TOTAL:						
			1,700			111
ZI	CLASSIFI	AIRCRAFT TRAINING FACILITIES	5,200	LS	338	
ZI	CLASSIFI	AIRCRAFT TRAINING FACILITIES	9,600	LS	624	
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 ADD TO TEST CELL FACILITY	2,500	4,000	SF	163
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 ADAL FIELD TRAINING FAC	4,100	45,100	SF	267
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 REGIONAL MAINTENANCE FAC	20,000	100,000	SF	1,300
ZI	CLASSIFI	AIRCRAFT TRAINING FACILITIES	2,100	LS	137	
ZI	CLASSIFI	AIRCRAFT TRAINING FACILITIES	2,000	LS	130	

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 95 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

<u>STATE</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>EST. COST (\$000)</u>	<u>SCOPE</u>	<u>UM</u>	<u>DESIGN (\$000)</u>
		<u>CLASSIFIED LOCATIONS TOTAL:</u>	<u>45,500</u>			<u>2,958</u>
		<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>691,015</u>			
GE	RAMSTEIN	UPGRADE SEWAGE COLLECTION SYS	11,600		LS	754
GE	SPANGDAH	UPGR SEWAGE TREAT & SEWER SYS	7,200		LS	468
GE	SPANGDAH	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1,300	9,300	SF	85
GE	VOCELWEH	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1,900	9,600	SF	124
		<u>GERMANY TOTAL:</u>	<u>22,000</u>			<u>1,430</u>
GL	THULE	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	2,150		LS	140
		<u>GREENLAND TOTAL:</u>	<u>2,150</u>			<u>140</u>
OS	CLASSIFI	WAR READINESS MAT'L OPEN STOR	1,200	62,000	SF	78
OS	CLASSIFI	WAR READINESS MAT'L MED STOR	1,800	18,000	SF	117
OS	CLASSIFI	WAR READINESS MAINT/MGMT FAC	1,300	10,000	SF	85
OS	CLASSIFI	EUROPEAN GROUND STATION	12,900		LS	839
		<u>CLASSIFIED LOCATIONS TOTAL:</u>	<u>17,200</u>			<u>1,118</u>
PO	LAJES	REFUSE INCINERATOR	2,850	1	EA	185
		<u>AZORES, PORTUGAL TOTAL:</u>	<u>2,850</u>			<u>185</u>
UK	LAKENHEA	UPGRADE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM	2,550		LS	166
UK	LAKENHEA	ADD TO AND ALTER DORMITORY	4,800	162	PN	312
UK	MILDENHA	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FAC	1,900	11,000	SF	124
UK	MILDENHA	DUAL SQUAD OPS FAC	5,500	24,000	SF	358
UK	MILDENHA	ADAL DORMITORY	2,600	21,784	SF	169
UK	MILDENHA	ADAL DORMITORY	3,000	25,308	SF	195
UK	MILDENHA	AVIONICS MAINTENANCE SHOP	1,100	6,000	SF	72
		<u>UNITED KINGDOM TOTAL:</u>	<u>21,450</u>			<u>1,394</u>
		<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>65,650</u>			
		<u>FY 95 TOTAL:</u>	<u>756,665</u>			<u>49,183</u>

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 96 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

STATE	BASE	TITLE	EST COST (\$000)	DESIGN (\$000)
AK	EIELSON	REPAIR HYDR FUELING SYS, PH 2	13,623	341
AK	ELMENDORF	MUNITIONS STORAGE ICLOOS PH I	4,427	111
AK	ELMENDORF	AIRCRAFT PARTS WAREHOUSE	7,373	184
AK	SHEMYA	ADD TO SUPPORT FACILITY	2,000	50
<u>ALASKA TOTAL:</u>			<u>27,423</u>	<u>686</u>
AL	GUNTER	STUDENT DORMITORY, GAFB	2,470	62
AL	MAXWELL	UPGRADE UTILITIES, PHASE II	3,800	95
AL	MAXWELL	CENTER FOR PROF DEV, PH II	8,550	214
AL	MAXWELL	REPAIR AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	3,230	81
AL	MAXWELL	ADAL DORM	4,625	116
AL	MAXWELL	ADAL VOQ BLDG 119, MAFB	4,470	112
<u>ALABAMA TOTAL:</u>			<u>27,145</u>	<u>679</u>
AR	LITTLE R	ADD/ALTER PHYSICAL FITNESS CTR	4,100	103
AR	LITTLE R	ADD TO WATER DISTRIBUTION SYST	7,900	198
AR	LITTLE R	CONTROL TOWER	2,550	64
<u>ARKANSAS TOTAL:</u>			<u>14,550</u>	<u>364</u>
AZ	DAVIS-MO	PHYSICAL FITNESS FAC	4,079	102
AZ	LUKE	ADD/ALTER GYM	3,000	75
<u>ARIZONA TOTAL:</u>			<u>7,079</u>	<u>177</u>
CA	BEALE	CONSOLIDATED DINING FACILITY	5,764	144
CA	CASTLE	REFUELING VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	670	17
CA	CASTLE	FINANCIAL SUPPORT CENTER	2,200	55
CA	EDWARDS	COMPOSITE AIRCRAFT REPAIR FAC	5,600	140
CA	EDWARDS	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	4,700	118
CA	LOS ANGE	UPGR STORMWATER CTRL MEASURES	1,500	38
CA	LOS ANGE	CLFAN AIR CONTROLS	218	5
CA	MARCH	BASE CIVIL ENGINEER SHOPS	5,400	135
CA	MCCLELLA	INTEGRATION SUPPORT FACILITY	10,600	265
CA	MCCLELLA	DEPOT MAINT & SUPPLY FAC	12,350	309
CA	MCCLELLA	UPGR STORMWATER CTRL MEASURES	2,700	68
CA	TRAVIS	AIR COND AIR PASSENGER TERMINL	1,500	38
CA	TRAVIS	VAQ	7,000	175
CA	TRAVIS	REPLACE FUEL TANKS	4,300	108
CA	VANDENBE	COMM MANAGEMENT FACILITY	1,300	33
CA	VANDENBE	VISITING OFFICERS QTRS, PH 1	5,300	133
CA	VANDENBE	INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TREATMNT	4,700	118
<u>CALIFORNIA TOTAL:</u>			<u>75,802</u>	<u>1,895</u>
CO	FALCON	OPERATIONS SUPPORT FACILITY II	9,959	249
CO	FALCON	COMBAT CREW TRAINING	7,400	185
CO	PETERSON	SPACE SUPPORT CENTER	9,900	248
CO	USAF ACA	POTABLE WATER RESERVOIR	1,800	45
CO	USAF ACA	RENOV ACADEMY HQ'S FACILITY	3,200	80
CO	USAF ACA	PREP SCHOOL CLASSROOM/ADMIN	4,050	101
CO	USAF ACA	REPLACE SAILPLANE HANGAR	1,950	49
CO	USAF ACA	ACADEMIC FAC MODERNIZATION PH3	32,500	813
<u>COLORADO TOTAL:</u>			<u>70,759</u>	<u>1,769</u>
DC	BOLLING	ADAL FITNESS CENTER	1,700	43
DC	BOLLING	BACHELOR NCO QUARTERS	5,500	138
DC	BOLLING	REPLACE VISITORS QUARTERS	3,430	86

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 96 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

STATE	BASE	TITLE	EST. COST (\$000)	DESIGN (\$000)
		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TOTAL:	10,630	266
DE	DOVER	VEHICLE OPERATIONS ADMIN FAC	800	20
		DELAWARE TOTAL:	800	20
FL	EGLIN	ADAL AIRBORNE TEST FACILITY	8,700	218
FL	EGLIN	AIR FREIGHT/PASSENGER TERMINAL	1,600	40
FL	EGLIN	REROUTE EGLIN BLVD	3,000	75
FL	EGLIN	UPGR STORMWATER CONTROL MEAS	1,200	30
FL	EGLIN 9	COMBAT ARMS TRNG & MAINT FAC	1,900	48
FL	EGLIN 9	ALTER COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTR	560	14
FL	EGLIN 9	RENOVATE DORMS	9,000	225
FL	HOMESTEA	CONTROL TOWER	2,383	60
FL	MACDILL	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1,600	40
FL	PATRICK	UPGRADE FOUR DORMS	3,000	75
FL	TYNDALL	ALTER MOBILITY FACILITY	1,500	38
		FLORIDA TOTAL:	34,443	861
GA	MOODY	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	3,200	80
GA	MOODY	COMPOSITE WING FAC	16,400	410
GA	ROBINS	PLANT MANAGEMENT COMPLEX	7,000	175
GA	ROBINS	ADD/ALTER ACFT MAINT DOCK	2,281	57
GA	ROBINS	J-STARS FUELS SYS MAINT DOCK	6,870	172
GA	ROBINS	UPGR STORMWATER DISCHARGE SYS	2,000	50
		GEORGIA TOTAL:	37,751	944
ID	MT HOME	AFFF FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS	970	24
ID	MT HOME	WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY	8,000	200
		IDAHO TOTAL:	8,970	224
IL	SCOTT	FIRE STATION	1,750	44
IL	SCOTT	FLEET SERVICES TERMINAL	1,950	49
		ILLINOIS TOTAL:	3,700	93
LA	BARKSDAL	UPGRADE HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM	12,000	300
LA	BARKSDAL	ADAL TARGET INTEL TRAINING FAC	900	23
LA	BARKSDAL	AIRCRAFT PARTS STORE	6,000	150
LA	BARKSDAL	MILSTAR COMM GROUND TERMINAL	1,810	45
		LOUISIANA TOTAL:	20,710	518
MA	HANSCOM	BURY ELECT DISTRIBUTION LINES	3,000	75
MA	HANSCOM	UPG CENTR HEAT PLT TO INC BACT	1,000	25
		MASSACHUSETTS TOTAL:	4,000	100
MD	ANDREWS	BASE CIVIL ENGINEERING COMPLEX	7,600	190
MD	ANDREWS	UPGR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS	5,900	148
		MARYLAND TOTAL:	13,500	338
MO	WHITEMAN	MILITARY VEHICLE SERVICE STN	500	13
MO	WHITEMAN	SANITARY SEWER CONNECTION	520	13
MO	WHITEMAN	B-2 AIRCRAFT MAINT DOCS	25,000	625

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 96 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

STATE	BASE	TITLE	EST COST (\$000)	DESIGN (\$000)
<u>MISSOURI TOTAL:</u>				
MS	COLUMBUS	NDI FACILITY	1,400	35
MS	COLUMBUS	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	5,000	125
MS	COLUMBUS	PMEL ADDITION	450	11
MS	KEESLER	DORMITORY	4,700	118
<u>MISSISSIPPI TOTAL:</u>				
MT	MALMSTRO	AIR FREIGHT TERMINAL	2,300	58
MT	MALMSTRO	MISSILE COMBAT OPERATIONS CNTR	8,700	218
<u>MONTANA TOTAL:</u>				
NC	SEYMORE	TRANSIENT LODGING FACILITY	1,500	38
NC	SEYMORE	EDUCATION CENTER/LIBRARY	4,300	108
<u>NORTH CAROLINA TOTAL:</u>				
ND	GRAND FO	UPGRADE HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM	4,200	105
ND	GRAND FO	UPGRADE RUNWAY	5,000	125
ND	GRAND FO	SUPPORT OPERATIONS CENTER	7,900	198
ND	MINOT	NOSE DOCK FIRE SUPPRESSION SYS	3,400	85
ND	MINOT	UPGRADE TAXIWAY (PH 1)	12,600	315
<u>NORTH DAKOTA TOTAL:</u>				
NE	OFFUTT	UPGRADE APRON/TAXIWAY (WEST)	5,800	145
<u>NEBRASKA TOTAL:</u>				
NJ	MCGUIRE	UPGR STORMWATER CTRL MEASURES	2,000	50
NJ	MCGUIRE	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	950	24
<u>NEW JERSEY TOTAL:</u>				
NM	GANNON	ADAL DORMITORY 1159	4,900	123
NM	HOLLOWMAN	UPGRADE UTILITIES PH II	6,049	151
NM	KIRTLAND	UPGR STORMWATER CTRL MEASURES	1,000	25
NM	KIRTLAND	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	1,040	26
NM	KIRTLAND	ADD/ALTER PHYSICAL FITNESS CTR	1,500	38
NM	KIRTLAND	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	2,800	70
NM	KIRTLAND	RENOVATE DORMS	8,255	206
<u>NEW MEXICO TOTAL:</u>				
NV	INDIAN S	WATER STORAGE TANK	1,250	31
NV	NELLIS	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT FAC	911	23
NV	NELLIS	AIRFIELD LIGHTING VAULT	1,900	48
NV	NELLIS	OPERATIONS FACILITY	3,244	81
<u>NEVADA TOTAL:</u>				
NY	GRIFFISS	HAZARDOUS STORAGE FACILITY	800	20
<u>NEW YORK TOTAL:</u>				
OH	WRIGHT P	ADAL ENG & RESEARCH LAB, PH II	8,500	213

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 96 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

<u>STATE</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>EST. COST</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>DESIGN</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
OH	WRIGHT P	UPGR STORMWATER CTRL MEASURES	1,700	43
		OHIO TOTAL:	10,200	255
OK	ALTUS	REPLACE UNDERGROUND STOR TANKS	920	23
OK	ALTUS	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	800	20
OK	ALTUS	C-141 ADAL APRON/HYDRANTS	11,400	285
OK	TINKER	COMBAT CON MOBILE EQUIP FAC	1,200	30
OK	TINKER	ALTER AIR CONDITIONING PLANT	2,650	66
OK	TINKER	SOFTWARE SUPPORT FACILITY	7,950	199
OK	TINKER	ADD TO INTEGRATION SPT FAC	6,700	168
OK	TINKER	UPGRADE STORMWATER DISCH SYS	2,000	50
OK	VANCE	BASE ENGINEERING COMPLEX	5,000	125
OK	VANCE	AIRFIELD PAVEMENT (RAMP)	5,000	125
		OKLAHOMA TOTAL:	43,620	1,091
SC	CHARLEST	ADAL FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	1,750	44
SC	CHARLEST	ALTER VAQ'S	8,000	200
SC	CHARLEST	C-17 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FAC	3,000	75
SC	SHAW	FUEL SYSTEM MAINT DOCK	2,800	70
		SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL:	15,550	389
TN	ARNOLD	UPGRADE UTILITIES SYSTEM	4,800	120
TN	ARNOLD	BASE FAC COOLING TOWER	8,804	220
		TENNESSEE TOTAL:	13,604	340
TX	BROOKS	SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS	1,600	40
TX	GODFELL	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	3,000	75
TX	KELLY	BASE CONTRACTING OFFICE	2,600	65
TX	KELLY	ALTER FUEL ACCESS OVERHAUL FAC	3,400	85
TX	KELLY	UPGRADE ELECTRIC DISTR SYS	2,900	73
TX	KELLY	CONSTR/UPGR CHEM STAGING AREA	500	13
TX	LAUGHLIN	UPGRADE AIRFIELD PAVEMENT	3,000	75
TX	LAUGHLIN	JPAT'S BEDDOWN	3,524	88
TX	REESE	UPGR AFLD PAVE PARKING APRON	5,200	130
		TEXAS TOTAL:	25,724	643
UT	HILL	RANGE INSTRUMENTATION SITES	6,000	150
UT	HILL	UPGRADE COMBAT SUPPORT CENTER	7,000	175
UT	HILL	UPGR INDUST WASTEWATER LINES	2,000	50
UT	HILL	BOILER EMISSION UPGRADES	1,000	25
		UTAH TOTAL:	16,000	400
VA	LANGLEY	ALTER TRANSIENT DORMITORY	2,000	50
		VIRGINIA TOTAL:	2,000	50
VL	CLASSIFI	SPECIAL TACT UNIT DET	1,750	44
VL	VARIOUS	INSTALL STORMWATER CTRL MEAS	10,000	250
VL	VARIOUS	TSSAM	7,600	190
VL	VARIOUS	VARIOUS TRAINING FACILITIES	812	20
VL	VARIOUS	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYS	300	8
VL	VARIOUS	VAR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE	1,540	39
VL	VARIOUS	PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENTS	2,500	63
VL	VARIOUS	CONTROL TOWER FAC	7,191	180

**Department of the Air Force
Fy 96 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)**

<u>STATE</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>EST. COST (\$000)</u>	<u>DESIGN (\$000)</u>
VL	VARIOUS	VARIOUS F-22 FACILITIES	7,100	178
VL	VARIOUS	INFLATION ADJUSTMENT	(34,000)	(850)
		<u>VARIOUS LOCATIONS TOTAL:</u>	<u>4,793</u>	<u>120</u>
WA	FAIRCHIL	UPGRADE POL DIKES AND BASINS	2,330	58
WA	FAIRCHIL	UPGRADE STEAM DISTRIBUTION SYS	3,500	88
WA	FAIRCHIL	LOGISTICS COMPLEX	2,459	61
WA	MCCHORD	ENTOMOLOGY SHOP	470	12
		<u>WASHINGTON TOTAL:</u>	<u>8,759</u>	<u>219</u>
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 ALTER HANGARS	11,873	297
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 ADD/ALTER FUEL CELL	2,400	60
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 ADAL CORROSION CONTROL	4,600	115
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 ALTER COMPOSITE SHOP	1,400	35
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 RAMP/HYDRANTS	14,600	365
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 ADD/ALTER AVIONICS SHOP	2,100	53
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 ADD TO ASSAULT STRIP	900	23
ZI	CLASSIFI	C-17 FLIGHT SIMULATOR	3,200	80
ZI	CLASSIFI	AIRCRAFT TRAINING FAC	7,500	188
ZI	RIVET MI	RIVET MILE UNDERGR STOR TANKS	11,000	275
ZI	VAR LOC	UPGRADE UNDERGROUND STOR TANKS	1,150	29
		<u>INSIDE U.S. TOTAL:</u>	<u>60,723</u>	<u>1,518</u>
		<u>INSIDE THE UNITED STATES TOTAL:</u>	<u>688,104</u>	
GE	RAMSTEIN	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	2,900	73
		<u>GERMANY TOTAL:</u>	<u>2,900</u>	<u>73</u>
GU	ANDERSEN	CIVIL ENGINEERING COMPLEX	9,000	225
GU	ANDERSEN	MISSION SUPPORT FACILITY	5,459	136
GU	ANDERSEN	UPGRADE STORM SEWER SYSTEM	3,500	88
GU	ANDERSEN	INDUST WASTE WATER TREATMENT	1,500	38
GU	ANDERSEN	SEAL INJECTION WELLS	2,500	63
GU	ANDERSEN	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	4,150	104
		<u>GUAM TOTAL:</u>	<u>26,109</u>	<u>653</u>
JA	YOKOTA	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS	2,300	58
		<u>JAPAN TOTAL:</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>58</u>
KO	KUNSAN	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	1,200	30
KO	OSAN	FIRE TRAINING FACILITY	1,200	30
		<u>KOREA TOTAL:</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>60</u>
OS	CLASSIFI	SPECIAL PROJECT	5,000	125
		<u>OUTSIDE U.S. TOTAL:</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>125</u>
PO	LAJES	UPGR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS	2,000	50
		<u>PORTUGAL TOTAL:</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>50</u>

Department of the Air Force
Fy 96 Project Designs Which May Require
FY 94 Design Funding (Tentative List)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>EST. COST</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>DESIGN</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
		<u>OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TOTAL:</u>	<u>40,709</u>	
		<u>FY 96 TOTAL:</u>	<u>728,813</u>	<u>18,220</u>

DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND

Question. Please describe for us how a construction project works its way internally through the Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) system, before it gets presented to us. What is the competition like within the Services, and what hurdles remain after the Services endorse a project?

Answer. The Services include construction projects in budget submissions to OSD/OMB and the Congress on the basis of their program priority. DBOF projects enjoy no special priority or preference. OSD and OMB review both the MilCon projects on DBOF activities and all others the same way, ensuring they are properly priced and of sufficient priority to warrant funding, before they are submitted in the budget to Congress for approval and funding.

Question. This year, DBOF projects are presented for direct appropriation, and this is clearly this subcommittee's preferred method for financing these projects. Are funds accruing, as a result of user fees, that will finance future construction?

Answer. No funds are accruing to DBOF activities that will finance future MilCon projects. In the FY 1994 budget, Military Construction appropriated fund support is requested for MilCon projects on DBOF activities. DBOF activities collect cash each year from charging customers for depreciation expense of completed MilCon projects, so total costs of operation of that activity are recorded on DBOF accounting records. However, DBOF activities return all MilCon-related depreciation collections to host O&M accounts in the same year they are provided.

SECTION 6 SCHOOLS

Question. What is the current backlog of facilities requirements for Section 6 Schools?

Answer. \$79,175,000.

Question. With a backlog this large, how did you set priorities for which projects to fund first?

Answer. The following factors were considered in establishing the priorities for our military construction projects: (1) the addition of family housing units to the installation; (2) the percentage of un-housed school children on that installation; (3) the type of facility requested; (4) if the project had been previously programmed; (5) the priority of the school system within which the project was requested; and (6) whether the project was at or could reach the 35% design level by January 1993, for those projects in the FY 1994 program.

PROJECTS FUNDED IN THE DEFENSE BILL

Question. The DoD Appropriations Act of 1993 provided \$33.55 million for six projects. What is the current status of each of these projects, including the estimated contract award date?

Answer. The funds were appropriated by section 9157; however, with the exception of the project for the construction of the visitors center at the United States Naval Academy, none of the projects for which the funds were appropriated have been authorized. Under the provisions of section 2802 of title 10, United States Code, which provides that the "Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries

of the military departments may carry out such military construction projects as are authorized by law," project authorization is required in order for the funds to be obligated or expended. Accordingly, of the total amount appropriated by section 9157, only the \$4.5 million appropriated for the Naval Academy visitors center may be obligated and there is no legal authority to obligate the remaining \$29.05 million.

Insofar as the Naval Academy visitors center is concerned, the funds have been released; the design is completed; a request for proposals is anticipated to be issued in May; and a contract award is projected for August of this year.

ESTIMATES FOR BRAC III

Question. The Cheney-Bush budget for fiscal year 1994 included \$403 million for the new round of base closures, which is known as "BRAC III." What was the basis for this estimate, and what caused the increase from \$403 million to the current estimate of \$1.2 billion?

Answer. The BRAC 93 COBRA estimates were prepared by each of the Military Departments and Defense Agencies and are included in their respective detailed analyses available in the House Armed Services Committee reading room. The fiscal year 1994 estimates for the Secretary's BRAC 93 recommendations total \$1.9 billion. The Department performed an analysis of the COBRA runs to refine the estimates, based on historical obligation rates for the previous base closure rounds. Based on this analysis, the Department determined that \$1.2 billion is the appropriate figure for fiscal year 94 for the 1993 round of closures and realignments.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Chairman Hefner.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Question submitted by Ms. Meek:]

Question. Admiral Koenig, \$10 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1993 for the first phase of construction of a new hospital at Homestead Air Force Base before hurricane Andrew. Can you tell me what your plans are for utilizing those funds?

Answer. Due to the Congressional language restriction imposed in FY 93, these funds remain with the Department of Defense Comptroller. We have not requested funds for construction of health care facilities in the Homestead area because the active duty troops have been moved to several other bases. It has been considered to request that the authorization and funding received to date for the Homestead replacement project be transferred to one or more of these bases in an effort to ease the over crowding now occurring as a result of the movement of the personnel from Homestead. However, until final troop movement and the final disposition of Homestead AFB is known, we feel it is in the best interest of the eligible beneficiaries to hold these funds in abeyance.

Question. As you know, the loss of that hospital has caused some hardship for military retirees in the Homestead area. They have lost entitled access to efficient health care. Does your agency construct medical clinics or other facilities for military retirees?

Answer. No. We build health care facilities for active duty personnel and eligible beneficiaries. Under the direction of 10 United

States Code, Section 1074, we may provide medical and dental care for former members of uniformed service eligible beneficiaries who are entitled to retired or retainer pay, subject to the availability of space and facilities and the capabilities of the medical and dental staff. This prohibits the building and staffing of a healthcare facility strictly to meet the medical needs of retired military personnel and their eligible dependents.

Question. Would the Air National Guard be willing to look into having a medical training or research facility located at Homestead Air Base once it is operating under a civilian control?

Answer. The Air National Guard is not directly involved in medical research or medical research facility missions.

The Air National Guard continues to explore medical training opportunities. Placement of medical training facilities is dependent on medical force structure requirements and geographics location of Air National Guard medical personnel. A formal assessment of developing a facility at Homestead Air Base is not currently underway.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Vucanovich:]

Question. What construction backlog does the Department have for medical facilities?

Answer. The Department's construction backlog for medical facilities is roughly \$3 billion.

PRIORITIES

Question. How does the Defense Medical Facilities Office prioritize the medical needs of the services?

Answer. The Defense Medical Facilities Office (DMFO) works in consonance with the Military Departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Guidance directed by the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the medical needs of the Department of Defense are met in the most expedient and cost-effective manner. There is no attempt to prioritize a facility belonging to any certain Military Department or to rank projects from "a to z." Each project is evaluated on its own merit and competes with all projects from each of the Military Departments. Through our strident efforts to evaluate these projects as they are brought to the attention of the DMFO, we attempt to eradicate duplication of effort, and validate and re-validate to assure that we are building the proper facility in the correct location.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

Question. What role does the Defense Medical Facilities Office play in the base closure process?

Answer. The Defense Medical Facilities Office (DMFO) monitors and assesses the impact of realigned forces on Medical Facilities at the gaining installations. When the facilities at the gaining installation are overwhelmed by the population, facility solutions are developed and presented to the Service Base Realignment and Closure office for design and Construction. DMFO validates the project scope and continues to monitor both design and construction.

Question. What impact has base closures had on medical facility needs?

Answer. The greatest impact has been the need to accommodate migrating provider groups by medical specialty within the gaining hospital or clinic. In the interest of departmental efficiency it usually requires multiple moves plus an addition. In some cases total replacement is the best solution and this requires conjunctive funding between Base Realignment and Closure funding and normal medical military construction funding.

Question. As you know, construction is proceeding on the new Las Vegas Federal Medical Center at Nellis Air Force Base in Las Vegas, Nevada. This Medical Center will operate under a concept in which the Air Force and the Veterans Administration will share resources to provide quality patient care.

I understand that construction is proceeding ahead of schedule. I would like to commend you on this. I am quite familiar with the facility and have only one question.

Under the contract completion was scheduled for July of 1994. Under the current construction schedule completion is scheduled for March of 1994. I simply would like an update on the status of the facility and your thoughts about whether or not you expect any circumstances to prevent the completion in March of 1994.

Answer. The official contract completion date for this facility is July 1994. As you mention, the contractor feels that he is ahead of schedule and can complete this facility by March of 1994. The March date is a self-imposed goal that the contractor has set for himself and will have no impact on the official contract completion date. However, we see no impediment to achieving the July 1994 date and applaud the contractor's efforts to attempt to complete this project by March.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record submitted by Mrs. Vucanovich.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Question for the record submitted by Mrs. Bentley:]

Question. It is my understanding that the Army has one of the world's finest research facilities on artificial limbs, which is associated with the Raymond Curtis Hand Center at Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore. It is also my understanding that efforts are underway to expand this facility. Could you tell me more about this?

Answer. The Department of the Army has a limited affiliation with the Raymond Curtis Hand Center. This facility is a private hospital. The Department of the Army, through Walter Reed Army Medical Center and Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore have a reciprocal agreement for the exchange of surgery residents for training. The Army has no monetary investment in this facility and no input or control in its operations.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions for the record.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1993.

EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

WITNESS

GENERAL JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI, USA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. HEFNER. The committee will come to order.

Today, we will discuss the NATO Infrastructure program, the European Construction program and related policies dealing with that part of the world.

We have with us today General John Shalikashvili—you are going to have to help me a little bit until we get—

General SHALIKASHVILI. Shalikashvili, but everyone says "Shali." It stops there.

Mr. HEFNER. We have General Shali with us today, and I want to thank you for being with us and I understand you had a nice hearing this morning with the Defense Subcommittee, which I am also a member of but I could not make it today. We are happy to have you with us and I would like to introduce some new Members to our committee.

The gentlelady from Nevada, Mrs. Vucanovich, we are happy to have her with us, and a new Member from Pennsylvania, who has been a colleague for a lot of years. We are happy to have these people with us on the committee. This is their first appearance with us, and Mr. Coleman, who has been on the committee for quite some while. In my view, this is one of the better committees in the entire House. We certainly work together because it is our duty and our desire to do what we can to help our folks in the military, their quality of life and to support our troops wherever they might be.

It is a real pleasure to have you with us, sir, and your entire statement will be a part of the record and you can go ahead and paraphrase and proceed any way you see fit, sir.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI

General SHALIKASHVILI. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and thank you and the distinguished members of your committee for the opportunity to appear before you and to discuss the United States-European Command.

I thought it might be useful, Mr. Chairman, if just for a second, I would tell you my views of where I think we are in the European Command and where it is I think we are going.

I promise you to avoid any cliches about how far we have come in the last three years, because we have been watching that period

and, in fact, you have been shaping that period, so I certainly will not refer to it.

But suffice it to say that I think while we are not, might not fully understand just the nature and the magnitude of change that we have lived through, I think all of us will agree that we are sort of at a watershed period. And how we deal in 1993 with some very key issues might very well decide how it is that we are going to end the century.

And I think here it is key that we understand the central role that Russia plays and how it impacts on the European Command.

I think that how President Yeltsin and the Supreme Soviet, their Parliament, resolve that issue and, more importantly, how the Soviet, the Russian military and particularly their Defense Minister General Grachev interface in all of that will be key whether we will enter this next century as a century of opportunity or as a century of tension.

I think from where we sit also, it is very important how well the U.S. this year will resolve the issue of the debt, the economic issue, and the issue of aiding infrastructure on the one hand; on the other hand its role as a world leader. And how well it does that, I think this year, will determine whether we will, in fact, have a transatlantic relationship in the same healthy condition we have had in these last 40 years and whether the United States will remain a European power.

Certainly, I don't have to tell you how important it is that the United States and Europe stay closely together, because if there is a lesson of the century, it is that whenever the United States and Europe begin to part ways, we on both sides of the Atlantic pay a terrible price.

I would also tell you that, and perhaps it is less realized here in the United States, but this year also how Denmark and the U.K. resolve the issue on the Maastricht Treaty will decide whether Europe will continue in the direction of unity or whether we are going to have a turn towards nationalism and I think that is really important.

Probably nothing hangs over all of Europe as much like a dark cloud as the condition in the former Yugoslavia and how the Alliance deals with that and how it comes to grips not only with the tragedy in Bosnia-Hercegovina but also keeps the conflict from widening into places like Kosovo or Macedonia will very much decide whether the Alliance will remain as a vibrant organization.

Clearly, NATO plays a very critical role in all of this. No collection of bilateral treaties can ever take the place of the Alliance, because it is through NATO that the Alliance really get tied to the United States. NATO forms really the framework for our influence and our leadership in Europe.

It is really useful to, I guess, reflect that the U.S. is, in fact, a European power, although we do not in any way have nor ever desire a single inch of European territory. And that is why I think Europeans are so willing and so grateful often for the U.S. leadership. But, in turn, U.S. leadership is what makes NATO possible. And I don't know whether it is because the way we established NATO or whether it is 40 years' of experience, but we have all seen that whenever the United States does not lead, NATO really

does not work. But I can tell you that we can lead only when we maintain a sufficient, credible forward presence in Europe, and I happen to be of the opinion that the glidepath that we are on now with our forward presence is about right.

Mr. Chairman, we have right now about 173,000 servicemen and women in Europe. We are scheduled to go to 132,200 by the year 1994 and Congress has mandated that we go to approximately 100,000 by the year 1996. I think that is about right, providing we do two things: One, that we maintain that glidepath and don't try to do it quicker; and, secondly, that we take the opportunity each year to review that. And as conditions change in Europe, as the security environment changes, that we then are willing to adapt to it and make necessary adjustments.

But if things continue the way they are now and all things turn out as now expected, then I think we are, in fact, on the right glidepath. But I will tell you that the numbers are really only part of the story and the other side is quality.

I think you would agree with me that we need to make sure that those American servicemen and women, whether they are the number now, 173,000 or 100,000, that they can enjoy the right training, the right leadership, the right quality of life that they deserve. And in that respect, of course you know that we cannot have quality of life if we don't provide them with adequate quarters, whether they are single or married quarters; with decent working places and of course the support facilities for our people and their families.

This year, as you are aware, we are asking for nine projects for the European theater at a cost of \$69.9 million and these projects will provide a decent quality of life that I think is essential and the critical mission support we need to be able to do our work.

I am confident that with your help and your assistance we can, in fact, provide those servicemen and women and their families that quality of life that is so essential. Because I think we owe it to them and as you look at the European theater, the uncertainties, the instabilities that abound, lead you to conclude that we really don't know what we will have to ask our young men and women to do tomorrow, and so we ought to make sure that they are trained and they are led and they are competent and they know that their families are well taken care of as we ask them to do those many difficult things.

And I thank you very much for allowing me to make that statement, and I am prepared for your questions.

Mr. HEFNER. Thank you, General.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GENERAL JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI

**Statement of
GENERAL JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI**

**Commander in Chief
United States European Command**

**before the
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Military Construction**

APRIL 1, 1993

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Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee, it is an honor to appear before this panel to discuss how the United States European Command can best serve U.S. interests in a world undergoing profound change. It is also a great responsibility. We are in a watershed period, one in which our actions and decisions will have consequences for our national security well into the next century.

My combatant command has an area of responsibility (AOR) that includes some 82 nations and encompasses Europe, parts of the Near East, the North African littoral, and sub-Saharan Africa. This AOR contains over 13 million square miles, is home to more than 1 billion people, and includes a wide diversity of geography, cultures, religions, economies, governments, and security needs. All across the AOR, USEUCOM forces are busy. During the past year we have planned over 30 operations and executed 12 of those plans. These operations included emergency evacuations of U.S. citizens, humanitarian relief, monitoring and enforcing U.N. resolutions, and tracking suspected drug traffickers.

On the European continent, the U.S. is actively participating in forging a new European security order. The Versailles Treaty signed following the First World War failed miserably and quickly. The competing Alliances formed following the Second World War proved more stable, and the perseverance and solidarity of the NATO nations brought about the successful end of the Cold War. Because of our willingness to stay the course

during the often difficult years of the Cold War, we now have the opportunity to foster democracy and mold a security environment more durable and equitable than our world has known for centuries. Today, the nations of the former Warsaw Pact including the Republics of the Former Soviet Union, are desperately seeking the security and stability we in the West often take for granted. No matter where I travel in the former Soviet Bloc, the desire for closer ties to the West is at the top of each nations' priorities.

Succeeding in this endeavor is a U.S. interest of the very highest order. How Europe fares in the coming years will have major consequences for the U.S. The United States and its traditional European Allies, play a crucial role in the development of the democratic institutions and free market economies of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. How successfully they develop will determine to a large extent the future stability of Europe and the world. Our success with these countries will validate the democratic and economic principles we hold as the basis for our way of life, and bring us friendly relationships and perhaps reliable future allies. Their failure will leave hostile regimes and embittered enemies in their place.

It is in this context that NATO plays an absolutely critical role. No imaginable collection of bilateral agreements could replace the Alliance. NATO forms the framework for our influence and leadership, which because of our geographic position, is of a sort that no European nation could provide. Through NATO, the

U.S. is a European power even though we don't have or desire a single square inch of European territory. It is our leadership, in turn, which makes NATO possible. We must be clear about the source of our leadership--we can lead NATO because USEUCOM is a credible forward presence on the European continent. Our military contribution is significant compared to those of other member nations; so is our influence. Nothing can be more favorable for U.S. interests in Europe than to retain that degree of influence.

THE EVOLVING SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

Within that context, let's take a broad look at the security environment in my AOR. The "threat" in the old sense of a global power openly hostile to the U.S., our allies, and our way of life is gone. On the other hand, threats in the sense of situations that are dangerous for our long term vital national interests have multiplied. Rather than a global conflict with an ideological foe, we must now be able to deal effectively with numerous, highly unpredictable crises. The collapse of totalitarian governments has unleashed artificially suppressed, centuries-old grievances and disputes all across Europe. Armed conflict has ignited in numerous locations throughout the former Warsaw Pact and in other parts of our AOR. In the Balkans, a violent civil war is devastating the former Republic of Yugoslavia and threatening the peace and stability of neighboring states and the region. In the republics of the former Soviet

Union, armed clashes have broken out in Nagorno-Karabakh, Georgia, Tajikistan, and Moldova. In northern Iraq and Turkey, the Kurdish insurrection grows more violent even as we remain actively engaged in the coalition monitoring and enforcing compliance with the U.N. resolutions. In the Middle East, despite the ongoing efforts of the U.S. to encourage meaningful peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the basic issues of that region remain unresolved. We are hopeful that peaceful solutions can be found, but the outcome remains difficult to predict.

Other problems that have not yet resulted in protracted armed conflict continue to challenge stability and security throughout the AOR. Over the past decade, the trend toward radical religious fundamentalism has increased dramatically. The possible proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons grade materials continues to pose a threat for world security. Drug trafficking has also increased through distribution hubs in Africa to Europe and America. Political and economic instability are fostering subversion, insurgency, and terrorism as additional challenges to regional stability. Recent events in Russia highlight the great potential for the democratic reform movement there to succumb to the immense difficulties of reorienting that society toward democracy and a market economy.

Although there are encouraging signs of progress toward democracy and free market economies in Africa, the overall picture remains bleak. Drought, famine, the AIDS pandemic,

resurgent tribalism and gangster-style warfare threaten to overwhelm all progress. As a result, we are likely to see more Somalia-like situations well into the foreseeable future.

This snapshot view of the security environment clearly demonstrates why, from my perspective as a theater combatant commander, the forward-based presence of significant American military forces is absolutely essential not only to support our leadership role in NATO but also to support our National Military Strategy. USEUCOM forward-based forces provide strategic depth that is critical as we continue to reduce the size of our force structure. We are strategically positioned among friends, preserving the priceless legacy of over forty years of close cooperation. We are strategically positioned in close proximity to deter potential adversaries, reminding them that we are not without formidable military power nor the political will to use it if necessary. The best analogy for strategic positioning comes from our experience in the Gulf War--I believe that had it been possible to station a U.S. division in the Arabian Gulf region in early 1990, we may not have had to fight DESERT STORM. Forward-based forces protect U.S. interests daily on a smaller scale and at lower cost than those forces required if we have to respond to an emerging crisis. They also provide the leading edge of America's ability to respond to fast-breaking events. While that continuous presence can be augmented by a variety of means (e.g., deployments, prepositioning of equipment, combined exercises, military-to-military contacts, security assistance),

nothing conveys our commitment to the stability and security of our friends and allies like forward-based forces. As we saw during the Gulf War, this kind of tangible commitment pays dividends in the form of material and political support for coalition endeavors. Currently, U.S. access to vital aerial and sea ports across our AOR permits our global power projection to support on-going operations in Yugoslavia for PROVIDE PROMISE, in Turkey for PROVIDE COMFORT, and in Somalia for U.S. Central Command and RESTORE HOPE. Basing and overflight rights for such operations, and a willingness to participate directly are basic and irreplaceable returns on our forward-based commitment.

Moreover, the presence of our highly capable conventional and special operations forces with a full range of combat power, logistical, and support capability serves as a stabilizing factor in the security of the region. Their presence also demonstrates the will and capability to protect U.S. interests, and provides our national leaders with the broadest array of possible response options. Through forward-based presence, we are able to provide meaningful military response options measured in terms of minutes, hours, and days rather than weeks and months.

USEUCOM FORCE STRUCTURE

We have developed our force structure to demonstrate our commitment to our Allies and that we intend to remain involved as a leader in European security decision making, match U.S. security requirements for forward presence and crisis response,

and to provide logistical capability to support operations in Europe and throughout our AOR. Our force structure accounts for the new, and still evolving security environment, and recognizes constrained fiscal resources. We believe it is prudent not to cut too far too fast in order to deal with an uncertain future. Our original planning called for this force to be manned at around 150,000. However, as we go lower we must dual base subordinate elements of the air and land forces, particularly land forces, in the U.S. If we reduce too far we will lose our capability and our commitment to Alliance collective defense will be questioned. We are carefully and continuously assessing the force changes and the impact they will have on our forward presence mission. Our forces must maintain a balanced mix of land, air, and naval power in order to demonstrate that the U.S. is willing to make a credible commitment to Alliance security. Our currently planned forward-based joint force to provide this credible commitment and maintain combat effectiveness will total approximately 100,000 personnel assigned in Europe at end state.

As we reduce and reshape our forces, we must be careful not to damage their inherent capabilities. Our experience thus far with crisis response has consistently shown that our general purpose forces contain the broad range of specialties such as medics, engineers, logisticians and air defense personnel that crises demand. Additionally, as we reduce our forces, we must retain high confidence that they are well designed to successfully meet major regional operations and provide for

crisis response. If we design our forces solely for crisis response, we probably miss the mark, because the nature of crisis is unpredictable. We would give up the capability for a broad range of response options to a broad range of crises. The USEUCOM force must include a foundation of intelligence, communications, logistics, and associated infrastructure to support the reception of reinforcing units from the U.S. or the deployment of forces for contingency operations. As USEUCOM forces continue restructuring, our Special Operations Forces provide a dynamic, cost-effective, capability throughout the AOR. They retain their ability to conduct forward presence and contingency operations unilaterally, jointly with other U.S. forces, or as part of an Allied or coalition effort.

DRAW DOWN PROGRESS

Over the past year, we have continued realigning our force structure in accordance with our force drawdown gameplan. As of March 1993, our forces number about 173,000 (105,000 Army, 55,000 Air Force, 13,000 Navy). During this year we will further reduce to approximately 163,000. We also continue making significant progress in reducing our basing infrastructure in Europe. Thus far we have initiated realignment action on 649 sites which is 47 percent of the total we occupied at the start of the drawdown in January 1990. Of that number, we currently plan to fully return 585 to the host nations, partially return 60, and place 4 in standby status. To date we have closed and returned 417 sites, a

30 percent reduction from the January 1990 baseline. Current estimates indicate that total residual value from installations returned to host nations will be over \$1 billion. The eventual amount of residual value payments we receive and the timing of payments will depend on a variety of factors including the negotiated value of U.S. investment, offsets for damages, and the ability of the host nations to pay. We believe that residual value negotiations will return compensation to the U.S., but they will be lengthy and host nations may ask to spread their payments over several years.

As we reduce the size of our forward-based forces, other forms of forward presence may receive increased emphasis. Today some of our forces are rotational, such as Navy and Marine Corps units in the Mediterranean, plus some specialized units whose mission lends itself to a rotational concept. Deployment by Guard and Reserve units and individuals on a rotational basis is increasing. Although we have found this concept workable for certain units and missions, it may not be appropriate for many larger-sized units. Previous DoD studies have shown that the rotational concept is more expensive than accompanied tours in many cases. The costs include maintaining two bases, one in the U.S. and one overseas, as well as additional temporary duty and transportation costs. Over the long term, expanding the units we routinely rotate into theater will adversely affect unit readiness levels and personnel retention. While rotating appropriate units enhances our forward presence and allows the US

to exert influence in areas where we have no permanent bases, it is not a substitute for forward-based forces.

RESOURCE PRIORITIES

The resources required to maintain the smaller European Command forces and logistics infrastructure are markedly less than our previous commitment during the Cold War. We have identified key areas on which to focus our limited resources. The following priorities reflect my best judgement on the essential requirements to implement our drawdown plan effectively and on time while retaining a credible combat force in Europe that provides the necessary capabilities.

The most important resource requirement of U.S. European Command is our people. We must continue to give high priority to providing our troops and their families a good environment in which to live and work, facilities that meet their basic needs, and reasonable health care. These bright and dedicated American citizen-soldiers deserve the best we can provide them. While we will continue to support efforts to encourage our Allies to pay more of the costs of stationing U.S. forces in Europe, we must maintain a minimum quality of life for our people.

Recent funding reductions directed specifically at overseas operations and maintenance (O&M) accounts will adversely impact our ability to continue protecting the quality of life for American military members and their families stationed overseas. O&M funds provide for a broad range of requirements that include

base operations, training, intelligence, environmental safety, and mission accomplishment. Therefore, significant reductions in those funds drive broad ranging cuts at all our installations adversely impacting our ability to safeguard America's investment, and degrading our ability to accomplish our mission.

A \$6 million O&M reduction in FY93 seriously degraded our progress in standing up the new Joint Analysis Center at RAF Molesworth--the theater's focal point for all-source intelligence production. This cut also inhibited our Automatic Data Processing (ADP) integration and interoperability, the hallmark of a joint command. A reduction of this magnitude threatens to undercut the intelligence flow to our operating forces because of the tenuous reliability of our existing ADP systems. Even as we reduce our forces, we must ensure that we keep carefully conceived, high-payoff modernization programs on track. Ultimately, large reductions across critical funding areas such as O&M, seriously undermine the morale, efficiency, and mission effectiveness of our troops.

Another priority must be to maintain the readiness and training of our forward based forces. The diverse missions that USEUCOM forces may have to execute in response to fast-rising crises requires us to maintain the highest possible combat and combat support readiness within our units. As we have witnessed over the past few years, whether in the battles of DESERT STORM, the evacuation of U.S. citizens from areas of imminent danger, or

in humanitarian relief missions in the Balkans, Northern Iraq, the former Soviet Union, and Somalia, our forces must be fully trained and ready to meet a wide range of contingency operations. Deep O&M cuts make it difficult to provide training required to keep our troops at the necessary high readiness levels. Continued funding for joint and combined exercises is crucial as we work to develop procedures to recognize and integrate fully our capabilities in multinational formations. We will continue to increase use of computer simulations, command post and field exercises, combined arms training, and joint service/combined operations as the basis of our training programs. Effective use of simulation allows us to continue to accomplish essential training while lowering overall costs. The leading edge of our nations' presence and crisis response capability will grow dull unless O&M accounts are adequately funded to support training and readiness.

Taking care of America's investment in irreplaceable infrastructure in Europe requires us to make periodic maintenance and routine upkeep a resource priority. As we return forces to the U.S., consolidate units, and close installations, we must maintain existing facilities on those installations we plan to retain. Beyond that, reduced forward presence requires increased power projection capability, with clear implications for our system of bases and facilities. Although reduced in size, our remaining forces still require adequate quarters, decent work places, functioning heat and electrical plants, and usable

storage areas in order to support daily operation and training while caring for our troops and their families. Real Property Maintenance Activities (RPMA) were underfunded by 18 percent in FY92 and FY93 causing the backlog of maintenance and repair to grow to over \$100 million . This situation seriously undercuts the Command's ability to maintain infrastructure properly and results in failing, unsafe, and inefficient facilities. In turn, that damages the Command's training capability while sapping the morale and warfighting effectiveness of our people. O&M accounts that provide adequate funding for overseas RPMA are necessary to preserve the infrastructure that is absolutely essential to USEUCOM's combat capability.

We need to complete some military construction projects on installations we plan to retain. Our request this year is 9 projects at a cost of \$69.9 million. These projects will help maintain a decent quality of life and provide critical mission support at our installations. All are crucial to our continuing ability to perform assigned missions and maintain combat ready forces. Our individual MILCON projects are listed below.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>(\$M) COST</u>
Ramstein, GM	Child Development Center	3.1
Sigonella, IT	Child Development Center	3.5
Naples, IT	Quality of Life Phase I	11.7
Comiso, IT	Family Housing	20.2
Rota, SP	Child Development Center	2.7
Incirlik, TU	Add/Alter Dormitories	2.4
London, UK	Family Housing	15.5
Edzell, UK	Family Housing	6.0
Mildenhall, UK	Naval Air Facility	4.8

The strategic agility to deliver combat forces worldwide becomes even more crucial as we continue to draw down forward based forces. Operations in the recent past have repeatedly demonstrated that the basing, logistical assistance, and overflight rights provided by our European friends and allies are essential to our ability to answer the call. Access to irreplaceable air and sea ports is critical to our ability to project power throughout our AOR and around the globe. America's investment in allied or host nation infrastructure throughout Europe pays off in basing, reinforcement, and deployment assets that are crucial to our ability to respond on a daily basis. Adequate airlift and sealift capability combined with prepositioned equipment on land and at sea will provide us with the ability to respond whenever and wherever our national interests dictate.

Selective modernization will continue to provide the best available mix of mobility, lethality, firepower, command and control, and communications. Leveraging our investment in existing systems through cost effective upgrades and acquiring the most promising new systems will provide essential capabilities at least cost. Enhanced defense against ballistic missiles will be essential in the face of their growing proliferation. Development and deployment of an effective theater missile defense should be one of our highest acquisition priorities.

A relatively new initiative, the Military-to-Military

Contact Program, provides unprecedented opportunities to lay the groundwork for firm and enduring relations with new friends in Central/Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union as these nations struggle to rebuild and reorient their militaries within democratic frameworks. Military-to-military contacts reach where Security Assistance programs are not yet able to go. For a small investment, we are able to influence directly the shape and character of these new militaries and in the long run, have a positive impact on the stability of the entire region. U.S. influence in the development of these nations is key, but the window of opportunity to exercise our influence is limited.

Throughout the AOR, security assistance programs allow us to capitalize on opportunities to encourage democracy. Last year, the security assistance programs to several key allies were reduced significantly. The potential impacts of these reductions include lost contracts for U.S. companies, loss of access to critical enroute and staging bases, and lessening of support for U.S. interests throughout the region. A small investment now in security programs for valuable allies, will pay significant dividends well into the future. Our request for security assistance and USEUCOM discretionary funds for Sub-Saharan Africa would provide the flexibility necessary to take advantage of time-sensitive opportunities to support friendly nations and to promote democratic ideals and regional stability. Our efforts in Africa are structured to support national policy and the goals and objectives of the various U.S. Embassy teams. We are

developing, integrating, and implementing modest initiatives which complement the traditional security assistance programs. Our support of national policy focuses on non-lethal, humanitarian and nation-assistance activities. We are convinced that professional interaction between host nation and U.S. military personnel contributes directly to the promotion of democratic ideals and lessens the likelihood of future requirements for large scale military involvement. These activities also enhance our access to key people and thus our capability to carry out contingency operations if they become necessary.

NATO: A CHANGING ALLIANCE

As I said earlier, NATO remains the key to strategic stability in Europe and U.S. leadership remains the key to NATO. It is the premier collective security organization in the world and is actively enlarging the scope of both its activities and participants. NATO helped resolve one of the most threatening and most extended crises ever in the Cold War, establishing a remarkable record of effectiveness over 40 years of confrontation with the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact. As a result, Eastern European nations are now looking to NATO in an effort to deal with their own security concerns. Because NATO alone has the requisite experience, infrastructure, forces and mechanisms to adapt successfully to the changing security environment, it remains our best and most cost effective hope for contributing to

a stable European security environment. The military dimension that underwrites collective defense must continue to include an appropriate mix of conventional and nuclear forces designed to serve a purely defensive purpose. These forces are, however, being substantially reduced. Conventional forces are being given more flexibility and mobility to respond to a wider range of contingencies. They are organized to provide operational combat flexibility, as well as logistical support to enhance Allied crisis management and defense capabilities.

Over the past year, Alliance forces have been employed at various times under the auspices of several different organizations. NATO Airborne Early Warning Aircraft are monitoring the airspace over the former Yugoslavia. In the Adriatic, NATO and Allied naval forces are employed to assist in monitoring and enforcing the U.N. sanctions. In Yugoslavia, Alliance members have contributed ground forces to United Nations peacekeeping operations, including our own deployment of the 212th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital to Zagreb. Also, elements of the NORTHAG headquarters are providing important command and control functions for the U.N. Protection Force there. NATO logistical assets and infrastructure continue to be instrumental in supporting such operations as Provide Hope, Provide Transition, and other on-going humanitarian operations. All these operations show an Alliance commitment to the continued development of the stability and success of emerging democracies.

To encourage dialogue and cooperation, the Alliance

established the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) to provide forums in which new Central/Eastern European democracies could discuss their security concerns with the West. Through the NACC, NATO is supporting the continued progress in democratic and market-oriented reforms which is essential to the success of these nations. Moreover, NATO is striving to further expand cooperation with its new associates in political, military, economic, scientific, environmental and information fields, including defense conversion and civil/military cooperation in air traffic management. The NACC members have also agreed to support and contribute on a case by case basis to peacekeeping operations under the UN or CSCE. These initiatives by NACC members should further lead to the development of a series of programs of cooperation which could cover such areas as peacekeeping training and operations, arms control issues, military exercises, and crisis management.

Clearly, NATO can no longer be viewed solely as an Alliance against an adversary, but rather as an Alliance for peace, security, and stability. Continued U.S. leadership is essential to NATO's continued success. The highly visible commitment of forward based U.S. forces enables the U.S. to continue to influence and shape events in Europe. That influence will help open new markets for U.S. goods and provide new opportunities for economic, political, and security cooperation.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

The NATO Infrastructure program is one of the most visible and successful examples of collective burdensharing in the Alliance. Commonly-funded by 14 participating nations, the infrastructure program provides operations facilities, bases, command, control, and communication systems and equipment for all NATO-assigned forces. Facilities funded through the program are located both in Europe and in the U.S. Historically, U.S. forces have benefitted significantly from the total program expenditures, and U.S. industries consistently win half of the program's high tech projects.

We have thoroughly examined the NATO infrastructure program to ensure that only valid requirements are funded. The DoD budget request of \$240 million in NATO infrastructure funds for FY94 is the minimum level we believe necessary for restoration of existing NATO facilities, nuclear surety projects, and recoupment of pre-financed projects. The U.S. Ambassador-at-large for Burdensharing has been successful in obtaining NATO support for a new initiative. Our Allies agreed in principle to fund the O&M requirements for site operations and maintenance of facilities supporting reinforcing forces from the CONUS. However, the large reduction to our FY93 infrastructure request prevented pursuing NATO funding this year. Additionally, unfunded new projects include embarkation and storage facilities planned for construction in the U.S. that are key to our capability to

respond to crises worldwide. NATO infrastructure funding reductions in FY94 would have a very severe near term impact on this highly effective cost-sharing program, and erode our Allies confidence in continued U.S. commitment to common funding for new initiatives and projects. In the longer term, the cumulative effects of additional funding reductions will impact NATO's ability to meet basic mission requirements.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Given the volatile security environment within my Command's AOR, there is enormous potential for a wide variety of unexpected crises arising to jeopardize our vital national interests. If recent experience is any indication, we are likely to be engaged in contingency operations across the spectrum involving joint, coalition, or Alliance endeavors.

The likelihood of continued engagement and future flash points in the USEUCOM area combined with America's regionally focused defense strategy have compelled us to undertake numerous initiatives that enhance our ability to respond appropriately and decisively to unexpected crises. These include improvements to contingency planning, crisis assessment, joint task force training, commander preparation, joint and combined exercises, command and control, and logistics support improvements. These command-wide efforts are reinforced by my Component Commander's initiatives to improve their ability to conduct joint and combined operations. Our ability to respond effectively to

future crises hinges on retaining a full spectrum of capabilities within U.S. forces forward based in Europe.

A solid commitment by the United States to European security is required if U.S. European Command is to be able to meet the challenges of uncertainty, instability, and strife that characterize our AOR. Our planned forward-based forces are structured to ensure credible deterrence, underwrite our leadership in NATO, contribute to collective defense, promote regional stability, assist in humanitarian efforts, and provide a flexible crisis response capability. We must continue to place emphasis on taking care of our people. We best do this by providing them a decent living and working environment, engaging them in the most realistic training we can devise, and acquiring for them the best mix of weapon systems, modernized equipment, and logistical capabilities we can afford. With the support of the American public and Congress, U.S. European Command will continue to be able to safeguard and promote U.S. national interests with competent, credible, and operationally significant forces that are ready to undertake varied and multi-faceted missions.

Mr. HEFNER. We will conduct this hearing in closed session because of the classified nature of the subject matter.

At this point, I will entertain a motion to close from Mr. Foglietta.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Sir, I am very happy to be, number one, a member of this committee as I am extremely interested, and I welcome you and the remarks you made.

Mr. Chairman, I move that our hearing today as well as five subsequent Military Construction Subcommittee hearings will be closed as necessary because of the classified nature of part of the discussions.

Mr. HEFNER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk. Mr. Hefner.

Mr. HEFNER. Aye.

The Clerk. Mr. Foglietta.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Aye.

The Clerk. Mr. Coleman.

Mr. COLEMAN. Aye.

The Clerk. Mrs. Vucanovich.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Aye.

The Clerk. Mrs. Bentley.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Aye.

Mr. HEFNER. We have two new Members come in, Ms. Meek, the gentlelady from Florida, who is a new Member and we are happy to have her on the Committee, and also Mrs. Bentley, who is a long-time associate and colleague of the Congress from Maryland. Anyone without a security clearance will have to leave the room.

We want to thank you for being with us today, General, and I know you have had a busy day testifying before our Defense Subcommittee. We are glad that you would come here and be with us today. Your entire statement will be a part of the record. I was just looking at some of the questions and I feel sure other Members have some questions.

MOBILIZATION

I have a couple. We had reductions and projected further reductions in forces in Europe. I would like to know of the concerns you may have with regard to being able to mobilize forces with our airlift capability, sealift and prepositioning. Would you comment on that?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I certainly would, sir.

As we drawdown in Europe, clearly we depend more and more on the ability to return forces rapidly. And so for that reason I have been a great proponent for the efforts we have ongoing to improve our sealift capability and certainly the C-17 as a vehicle that not only will help in our ability to bring forces forward quickly, but also because of the C-17's ability to open up a whole number of air fields that are not available to the C-5 or the C-141 because they need longer runways and the C-17, of course, is capable of landing and operating from C-130-type air fields.

So it not only gives us the capability we need, but it also broadens our capability.

Now, on the issue of prepositioning, if I may, Mr. Chairman, as you know in the past we have had extensive prepositioning in Europe, and much of the equipment that was prepositioned there was geared to the former Soviet and Warsaw Pact threat. I think we can make adjustments in that and we are doing that.

But, on the other hand, as we drawdown, we must ensure we retain in Europe forward deployed sufficient equipment for those units that we believe we need to bring forward rapidly and we are going to be doing that.

So on the one hand we will provide savings by not having to maintain so much equipment in as many humidity-controlled waterhouses. On the other hand, we will be sure to retain that which we think is prudent to maintain.

C-17

Mr. HEFNER. You mentioned the C-17, and as you might suspect, we have been having hearings in the Defense Subcommittee over this. It could be in for some tough shredding. I have been a strong supporter of the C-17 since its inception back in the early 1980's, but we have had a program that has been grossly mismanaged. It has about \$1.3 billion cost overruns out of a total cost of some \$8 billion, and we are just really concerned if we are going to be able to hold the program to do enough that will meet the needs that you have and that the mission for the C-17 that was originally, in its inception, was supposed to be enabling us to go into a lot more places with the C-17. It was not supposed to be such a tremendous project. You knew what you were doing. You were taking the C-5 and squeezing it down and making it smaller and better, but it has developed into a real tar pit. So we may have some problems there.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I will give you sort of an anecdotal reason why I am so in favor of the C-17. Not so long ago when we were working the operation in northern Iraq to provide assistance to the Kurds who fled into the mountains and we had some half a million Kurds that we were bringing back into northern Iraq, the only airfield we had was an Iraqi airfield we took over and refurbished but all we could get in there were C-130s.

You know, that frustration from those days, if we had had an airplane like the C-17, we could have flown into there how much more and how much quicker we could have dropped the needed supplies for those Kurds into that kind of a runaway. And you can multiply that many times throughout the European theater where you just cannot get into with a C-5. And that is in addition to what is happening to our existing fleet as it is aging and aging quicker. And while I should let General Fogelman talk to that issue. I as a regional commander am very much in favor of that plane.

DRAWDOWN IN EUROPE

Mr. HEFNER. You mentioned also that you felt like we are on a glidepath that is acceptable if we don't make drastic changes and drawdown in Europe with our forces.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Sir, if I may explain a little. I think we are on the right glidepath. I have just finished really making sure that our European friends understand that this is a sizable contri-

bution to the Alliance and I think they do. I think our servicemen and women will understand that. All I ask is that we don't try to bring that force down too quickly because we will then get back into what we were a year or two years ago when we were taking soldiers and their families out so quickly that at times it was, I think, quicker than we should have done that.

For the good of our soldiers and their families, it is right that we set the figure for 1996 as what it is and that we get away from having a new figure each year. So the soldiers can understand that, yes, I am going to go home but I am going to stay and they can get on with their lives and their families can get on with their lives and themselves. So if we could keep that glidepath, keep the number and get away from announcing a new number each year, and then watch carefully whether the security situation changes and we should make some adjustments.

ALLIES COMMITMENT TO NATO

Mr. HEFNER. Has this caused any consonant problems with our allies, the fact that we are on this downward path; that they would be less supportive and have more of a tendency to do less than they are doing? Because at times we have been concerned about their burden-sharing and the host nations' support from one thing and another. Is this affecting their commitment to NATO?

General SHALIKASHVILI. First of all, just like in the United States, it is hard to say, to generalize. It is really very difficult to generalize about the Europeans. There are some Europeans who are convinced that we are leaving no matter what we are saying and so they need to adjust to that. The vast majority, however, are of the opinion that the number that the United States has set and Congress has mandated as approximately 100,000 is probably the right number for these times.

They, too, would like to know that this is really what the United States means and is not going to come up with another number. And if those conditions are so, then I think responsible, thoughtful Europeans, accept that as a solid commitment of the United States to the Alliance.

RUSSIAN FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. HEFNER. This morning I believe you testified that one of the top priorities for whatever aid we produce to the Soviet Union or how to help them best which was a little surprising, but I can understand—family housing for the Russian military. Does that mean the people don't want to leave the Warsaw Pact and go home because they have no place to go.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Let me explain, if I may.

Mr. HEFNER. Demilitarization. I guess that was a little bit surprising, but I can understand the rational for it. And its practical application.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I answered the question in the context of what people tell me when I go over there and visit and I had the opportunity to be there not so long ago in Moscow and St. Petersburg and the subject invariably comes up. And I mentioned that while there is always a long laundry list of things that they feel,

the Russians feel that needs to be done, invariably, number one almost on everyone's list is the issue of housing for those, for that part of the military that is being withdrawn from Germany and is being withdrawn from the Baltics.

And the reason that the Russians I think are so keen on assistance with that kind of housing is that they feel that that is kind of a ticking time bomb for them; that they are bringing back that many, particularly officers because the soldiers usually get sent home because they are their draftees but the officers have no place to live. If this festers too long, they are not sure what kind of a ticking bomb that it is for them socially and politically. That is why they want to get housing for them to diffuse that situation.

You know the Germans are doing an awful lot in that area, but, clearly, that is what the Russians consider their number one priority.

And the number two priority that they have pointed out to me is the issue of retraining those that they must let go from the military into some kind of a civilian occupation. The reason they talk to me about it is because they admire greatly the kind of education and retraining, training systems that we have in the United States, and they were wondering why it is we can have these programs for our own soldiers and whether there is not some way we can send some folks to Russia to help them set up this kind of retraining.

On the demilitarization, while I think there is a great need, I am not sure how much we can help them, because I am not sure how much of that help they want. There are great numbers of nuclear weapons but I am not sure they will let our experts close enough to demilitarize their weapons because of the state secrets involved in nuclear weapons.

Mr. HEFNER. This places a dilemma for the Congress. First of all, I would hope that if we do anything to assist the Russians in housing, which would not come out of military construction because I can see where that would be a tremendous problem given the situation a lot of our troops are living in now; and, secondly, if you put it in a foreign aid package, it presents the same problem for those that would say we have some homeless people and such a shortage of housing in this country, that will be a real sticky wicket there.

DEMILITARIZATION

I have a couple more questions and it is going to relate to the demilitarization. The situation in Russia, or the former Soviet republics and the former Warsaw Pact countries, there is still defense spending going on. In fact, it has been raised in some debates that the Russians are still spending X number of dollars or what have you for defense.

To me, it seems that what they are doing in a lot of these areas, in the absence of retraining programs and things to go to, they are basically using this not as to continue to arm as a threat but as a public works program. Would that be a fair evaluation?

General SHALIKASHVILI. My sensing is, and I am afraid I probably don't talk to as many folks from over there as you do.

Mr. HEFNER. Few talk to as many as you do.

General SHALIKASHVILI. My sense is in those places where I have gone, whether in the Ukraine or in Russia, their feeling was they are having trouble coming to grips with defense conversion, because, it is a nice term, but awfully hard to make happen. And the alternative of letting people go and be thrown out of work or let them continue making some military hardware is, in fact, better to make them do that because it keeps the people employed and it keeps the system going.

But how much longer they will be able to do that, I don't know. But I think they are doing it in many cases as a public works program.

Mr. HEFNER. I would imagine that their research and development would probably be just about nil. Wouldn't they be manufacturing things they have already got on the table? They would probably be doing, spending an awful lot of money on R&D for new weapon systems and what have you?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I don't know that. My feeling is that, like most countries that have to cut down, I think try, probably, to preserve their research and development because that is kind of keeping the future alive.

Mr. HEFNER. Whatever would be applicable to the private sector.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEFNER. What we would consider the private sector.

Mr. Callahan, would you like to be recorded to close this hearing?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Yes.

The Clerk. Mr. Callahan.

Mr. HEFNER. How would you like to be recorded, yes or not?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Yes.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Hobson?

Mr. HOBSON. Yes.

Mr. HEFNER. Okay.

I have no further questions at this time. I have some for the record and at this time I will yield to the gentlelady from Nevada, Mrs. Vucanovich.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and, General, it is very nice to see you. I am an Army brat so I always feel comfortable when I see a uniform like that.

There are some questions that I suppose we will have to submit for the record, but I am curious to know what your assessment of the current threat is in the Serb region and what we have done bilaterally and as a partner in NATO, if there is a reason to respond.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I think that, clearly, as you look at the European theater where before we were almost fixated on the central region and the Warsaw Pact through the Fulda Gap, that that has really largely disappeared, but that what we have seen is that the focus of our attention and the focus of our worries have shifted to the Southern region south of the Alps. [-----]

But, again, probably the one area where we are all focused right now in the Southern region is the tragedy ongoing in Bosnia-Herzegovina and what it is that we can do, not only to bring that to an end but also at the same time ensure that it does not spread to places like Kosovo and Macedonia where the real danger is that

not only that you would have the human tragedy transferred to those places as well but that you would inadvertently begin to draw in nations.

I don't think it is overstating it that you could find yourself re-creating the conditions that brought about the Balkan wars at the beginning of the century.

And so that is, I think, the dilemma. And so the Southern region clearly is the area. I think what we have in the old days, we had a very massive threat but the policy was clear and we knew who was going to come and in what direction.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Very well defined.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Now, the threat is not quite as awesome but it is very diffused and it is different and we understand it less and our policy is less clear and we ought to not misread it, because the consequences can be very bad if we let, for instance, something like former Yugoslavia get out of hand and find other people drawn into this. Consequences for the alliance and for us can be very severe.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Where are the F-16s now? Where are they based?

General SHALIKASHVILI. As you know, and my predecessor General Galvin used to say that if you had one airplane left, you would ensure it is stationed in the Southern region because he felt that is where the need was and to a degree, I agree with him.

We are working very hard to find a way to develop some interim basing for the F-16s in the Southern region. [——]

But we have not developed a permanent basing solution at all yet until we at least get the permanent one done with the Italian Government.

My hope is that within the next couple of months we can solve that with the Italian Government and then proceed in developing hand in hand with them some kind of a solution that is acceptable to you in Congress and to the Alliance that would provide us some permanent basing down there.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Changing the subject a little bit, you know, I know that you are concerned about the quality of life with the troops and their families and I can't help but wonder what the impact of downsizing, what it has had on moral.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I think that when you view it in a context that we started all this and on the one hand we were sending people to Desert Storm, and great numbers went; in addition great numbers of equipment practically—every one of our tanks that was in POMCUS, Bradley, and large amounts of ammunition, all of that going. At the same time we began to drawdown forces and then when folks started coming back to Europe from Desert Storm they kind of came and picked up their families and did their normal thing and were assigned back to the United States, meanwhile the equipment came back to Europe and we had to deal with all of that.

All of that was I think extraordinarily taxing on the servicemen and women and their families and their children.

Earlier this morning at a different hearing we talked, for instance, what impact that had on children. In the middle of the year

they are yanked out and sent to the United States to a place where there is no housing immediately available and no schooling.

I think that we probably in the process should have tried to do it a little slower, but be that as it is, I think today we have slowed the process sufficiently and the numbers I mentioned to you are sufficiently gentler in the glidepath that I think we can avoid many of those problems.

Nevertheless, when you take downsizing in Europe with downsizing of the Army or the Air Force or the Navy; that is not knowing for sure whether you are just being reassigned back home to another military base or whether you are going to have to leave the military; and not quite knowing what point the drawdown in Europe set, all that adds to, I think, tensions and morale problems, and that is why we set a glidepath, that we set a number and proceed with it so we can explain it to our servicemen and women and then continue to develop an orderly program to get them back to the United States.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. I have a lot of other questions but there are other Members who would like to ask so I will yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, General.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Foglietta.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, I too have about 150 questions.

Mr. HEFNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Yes.

Mr. HEFNER. We do not run a strict Committee here. We try to limit questions to five minutes, if we can, but we do not have a hard and fast rule. To accommodate the other Members, maybe we can have a second round.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Naturally, I will present them to you in writing and ask you to give us answers in writing. But a few of them I will ask.

First of all, let me say I think the perception is in the United States and throughout the world that basically NATO is, central NATO, is Germany, is Fulda Gap, et cetera. And let me just say this, I did visit our facilities at Fulda Gap one year, I think it was in 1988, and I was there with the troops for awhile and went up into one of the lookout towers that we had and there was a space between our lookout towers and the Soviet lookout towers of about 200 yards, and there was barbed wire and they were facing us with automatic weapons and we were doing the same, staring at each other's eyes, and it was a frightening sight.

Then I went back the following year and nobody was there and people were walking their dogs in these areas. So it was a great, beautiful, beautiful thing to be able to see and I attribute that very much to you and your comrades who worked so hard to achieve that end and to NATO for being successful in what they accomplished.

Secondly, is there anything left in North NATO at all?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Yes.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. What is it? Last time it was up in Norway.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Yes. I just came back from an exercise NATO ran in north Norway because we try every so often to run a winter exercise, not so much because we consider the threat any

less, but it does provide for American and European forces an excellent training ground for winter training, which is really the most rigorous training.

The big difference of that accompanying me wherever I went were two Russian high-ranking officers. One was the commander of Russia's Northern Fleet and the other one was the commander of the Lenin Brigade military district, who was spending a week with the general, British General Gary Johnson was hosting the exercise.

North Norway is part of Northern NATO, as is Denmark, and I think that probably because of the Kola Peninsula, is the part off the Alliance that has changed the least.

I mentioned in response to your question, Maddam, but we have indeed our fixation on the central region and shifted south. When you go talk to the people up north, they say that is all good and well, but the Kola Peninsula is still a mighty concentration of Russia's capability.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. How many bases and how many troops do we have in that area?

General SHALIKASHVILI. The U.S. does not maintain troops in Norway and never has. But we do have the commitment of reinforcing units and also the units, Marine units mostly, although there is also a National Guard unit and artillery unit, used for exercising up there.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. In closing of bases, one of the big problems we have in this domestically when we close bases is the environmental cleanup. You have closed some 700 bases overseas in the last 10 years, and I am sorry, since 1990, I thought it was 1980. Since 1990 we have closed 700 bases. Who is responsible for the cleanup? Who pays for it? Who is liable for any potential environmental hazards after we close the bases?

General SHALIKASHVILI. The process is such that when we close a base and prepare to turn it back to our host, to the host nation, there is a very detailed inspection conducted at the end of which we determine the residual value of that installation. That is, you take into consideration all the money that we put into it and they take into consideration all the things like environmental issues that might exist that might need to be cleaned up. Environmental damages are corrected prior to release to the host nation only if they are an imminent risk to health. The host nation may then seek to include restoration cost in residual value negotiations.

Our policy is to make sure that we do not put in money into environmental cleanups unless they are major issues. But having said that, I must tell you that environmental issues, while they certainly exist, such things as a gas station where in underground tank might have been there for years and it was in stalled when we didn't put in double tanks in there and there might have been some leakage, but by the large those environmental issues we have to resolve have been really not of the significance nor of the kind that catch headlines.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. All right. One more question. I had the opportunity to visit Southern NATO and the headquarters in Milano, and this is about 10 years ago, and the situation I found there was absolutely appalling. We had a hospital that troops didn't want to use. When the wife of one of the troops had to have a child, they would go to a private hospital. The hospital and the surrounding base

were in a seismic area. They were actually in a crater of a volcano. They were susceptible to terrorism because of the closeness of the hotel right across the street from the headquarters command.

The hospital had closed the fourth and fifth floors and there were big cracks in the wall that were three inches wide because of the earthquake situation below this hospital. You could actually look out from the hospital and see the sulphur bubbling on the ground.

I was a Member of the Armed Services Committee for 12 years before transferring to this committee, and I tried to get them to do something about it, and they have been talking about it for an awful long time, especially about rebuilding the hospital, and then they were talking I think of closing down that whole area and moving part to Cappuccino.

Can you tell us what the status of that is at the present time?

NAPLES IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

General SHALIKASHVILI. The Naples Improvement Initiative is a construction and leasing program that will relocate all facilities from the Agnano crater area by FY98. In addition to the \$11.7 million Quality of Life project included in our MILCON request this year, we also have a two-phase "lease-conduct" initiative that will provide extensive personnel support facilities, to include a new Naval hospital, with a one hour commute from Naples. This "Naples Support Site" will be owned and built by an Italian landlord and leased by the U.S. Government. Bids will be solicited for the hospital during the second quarter of FY94.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. We are still there 10 years later?

General SHALIKASHVILI. We are still there.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. There was some talk—

General SHALIKASHVILI. The Naval support activity. That is in that crater.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. There was some talk about having bids come in to have people or the builders lease it back to the United States Government. Was anything done with that?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I will have to answer that for the record. I don't know. But that project is here.

[The information follows:]

In addition to the \$11.7 million Quality of Life Phase I project included in our FY94 MILCON request, we also have a two-phase "lease-construct" initiative that will provide extensive personnel support facilities, to include a new Naval hospital, within a one-hour commute from Naples. This "Naples Support Site" will be owned and built by an Italian landlord and will be leased by the U.S. Government. Bids will be solicited for the hospital during the second quarter of FY94.

Mr. HEFNER. We have \$11.7 million in this budget?

General SHALIKASHVILI. That is right, \$11.7 million.

Mr. HEFNER. And that has been just like Comiso and other places that has been sticking around for a lot of years and there was some argument you move it from one quake site to another quake site and anytime you deal with the Italian government, you have got some problems on your hands to say the least.

Mr. FOGLIETTA. That is before I became a Member of this committee.

Mr. HEFNER. The locals I am talking about. But that we do have \$11.7 million and that was an abominable situation.

ENVIRONMENTAL ABATEMENT

Mrs. Bentley.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, pursuant to Mr. Foglietta's question, when the residual value of a base is determined, how much do we set off for environmental abatement?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Pardon me?

Mrs. BENTLEY. How much do we set off that—do we deduct or allow for environmental abatement?

General SHALIKASHVILI. If I understand you question, it is really on a case-by-case basis as we negotiate each particular one, and I am not aware, and I will have to check and answer for the record, I am not aware that there is some specific amount set aside for that.

It was my understanding that we negotiate each closure on a case-by-case basis.

Mrs. BENTLEY. You mentioned in your discussion about religious fundamentalism is going through Eastern Europe. The front page of The New York Times today and they have had it on the front page the last two or three or four days, or weeks, two or three times, about what is happening in Egypt in particular, and that they have closed down all religious institutions except those that go with the Islamic fundamentalist religion.

Is there any concern about what is happening there?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Very much so, though I must tell you that Egypt is not in my area of responsibility, so I don't watch it quite as closely.

But in that whole area, that whole issue, I think is impossible to go visit any part of that world without that being one of the high topics.

I had, the day before yesterday, the opportunity to spend about four and a half hours with General Grachev, who is the Russian Defense Minister. [——]

You know, you can go to Turkey and that is clearly the topic. So I don't know. Perhaps it is more on the plate in Southern Europe than anywhere else, but if you really want to get concerned, for instance, go to Greece and find out how they view this.

TURKEY

Mrs. BENTLEY. You mentioned Turkey's problems, concerns. Why doesn't Turkey give up in Cyprus and then we can get that one off their back, at least?

General SHALIKASHVILI. [——]

E-2C OBSERVATION PLANE

Mrs. BENTLEY. Do we have any idea on what caused the E-2C observation plane to go down 10 days or so ago?

General SHALIKASHVILI. No, we don't know. We know the Navy was attempting a landing, that it was waved off to make another turn and as it passed the carrier, it appeared like it lost power and disappeared. There is no indication of any foul play or anything,

nor the fact that the Roosevelt had just arrived in the area. But we have not been able to—until recovery the recorder or black box, it is too early to tell.

YUGOSLAVIA

Mrs. BENTLEY. If the U.S. should get involved in the civil war in the Yugoslavia area, what would be our commitments in troops? We have heard figures anywhere from 50- to 500,000 troops, and do we have any observers there at the present time.

General SHALIKASHVILI. The size of the force required really depends a little bit on exactly the nature of the peace plan that the three parties will sign up to, but the sensing is that it can be anywhere from 5,000 to 70,000 people depending specifically on what the task this force will have to perform in helping to implement that plan.

What the U.S. contribution to it will be, I don't know. I sent out a message on Monday of this week to the NATO nations asking them for their indication what contributions they would be prepared to make. I don't expect an answer for another week or so, so I cannot tell you what it will be.

Now, as far as Americans are concerned, right now we have some 330 Americans in former Yugoslavia. the majority of them are in Croatia where we run a hospital for UNPROFOR for personnel, military personnel, but we also have Americans in Bosnia-Herzegovina, in Sarajevo, a town Kiseljak, just west of Sarajevo where the main headquarters is located, and we also have people located in Belgrade.

So we do get some reporting from them. All of these that I mentioned to you are working for the United Nations, the UNPROFOR organization.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Is that all you touched on are all under the figure of 330?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. BENTLEY. And I guess in view of the fact that you have not heard how many U.S. troops would be needed, you have not also heard how many troops that European countries would be, are willing to contribute?

General SHALIKASHVILI. No. I know that, for instance, and I might not have my numbers exactly right so don't hold me to them, but there are some 23 nations that have approximately 20,000 people in former Yugoslavia. My sensing is that, clearly, that the major countries, the U.K. and France, will continue to contribute as well as a number of lesser countries. [——]

Mrs. BENTLEY. That is understandable after 500 years of being pounded dead by them.

General SHALIKASHVILI. That is right. The others are [——]

Mrs. BENTLEY. That is right. People have to understand the history there.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Sure. I am just saying that, therefore, you have Europeans who want to participate, but who will probably be impossible for them to do so.

Mrs. BENTLEY. But nobody trusts them.

General SHALIKASHVILI. [——]

RAPID REDUCTION

Mrs. BENTLEY. That is all I have on that.

I do want to say this, that I have been one of those that have been the most severe critics of cutting down our military forces too rapidly and of throwing our people out on the street at this time particularly when the job market out here is very poor, et cetera. And I think we have been going to it too fast and I like your recommendation of a very orderly reduction.

SEALIFT SHIPPING

You did touch on shipping, I think right in the beginning. Let me just touch on that.

For 3 years we have had sitting in the Pentagon in the appropriation budget process, \$3 billion or almost that much for sealift ships and nobody has touched it.

How urgently are these ships needed?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I cannot refer from personal knowledge on monies that you are referring to. But it is my opinion that the shipping, the modern shipping, the faster shipping is urgently needed. You obviously have to look at what kind of a concern we were in on shipping in Desert Storm or when I was in Northern Iraq and tried to get things up there quickly, to recognize that we need that shipping badly.

So what I can tell you as a commander responsible for that part of the world, I would like to see it yesterday rather than tomorrow.

Mrs. BENTLEY. And on American flag ships, I hope.

Thank you.

Mr. HEFNER. If the gentlelady will remember, several years ago we got some heat from a lot of areas when we insisted on buying some ships from Sealand. Remember the roll-overs we had?

Mrs. BENTLEY. I remember well.

Mr. HEFNER. And we don't have adequate shipping. About 85 percent of everything that went to the Persian gulf went by ships and we were having to lease and to buy, and had we not even made that small effort, we would have been in real dire circumstances.

So you would think, you would probably say that our sealift is more critical to us even than the C-17 is. Would that be a fair statement?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I am not evading that. I can't answer that.

Mr. HEFNER. I am not asking you because they are both really—

General SHALIKASHVILI. Yes, they are both needed and they complement each other and we need to have them. So I would not want to prioritize between one or the other, other than to tell you that I was deputy commander of the U.S. Army in Europe during Desert Storm, and so I was the stuckee unloading the Seventh Corps out of the North European ports and sending them to the desert. And we found ourselves having no consistency in shipping and having units spread over three or four ships with different speeds, and so the first unit you send is the last increment of the unit to arrive, and the problems it causes on the other end are tremendous.

So I became a convert overnight to the need for improvements in our shipping to get us to places.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Pound on them over there.

Mr. HEFNER. The gentlelady from Florida.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

General, I have listened intently as you spoke. I notice that you have requested \$240 million for infrastructure programs for NATO. Would you describe some of those projects which you have? Perhaps you have explained them when I was not here, but I would like to hear that.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I did not. The infrastructure program in the Alliance which I know you know is probably next to our integrated command structure in the forces we make available as successful a program in burdensharing that there is in the Alliance, and the Europeans look upon that as one of the most visible symbols of support of the Alliance.

The monies of \$240 million this year goes primarily to the maintenance of the physical plant that we already have there, the airfields, the ports, pipelines, the communication systems and so on. And those are the airfields and the ports and the communication systems that we now only would use to defend NATO territory or to operate in former Yugoslavia, if that is where we eventually go, but are also the same airfields and other infrastructure that we need to get us from here to a place like Desert Storm, because you need to transit through Europe in these cases. And the infrastructure is considerable.

So the maintenance of that is what mostly that money will go to.

There are some critical projects that we hope to be able to get done this year. Without going into any specific project, the things that worry me and that infrastructure buys is, for instance, they are the kind of communications systems that you need to operate in an environment other than like we had for these last 40 years, where we had very stable communications systems to sit in a central region and support our forces operating there.

If we are now talking of communication systems, mostly satellite communications systems and terminals to operate, for instance, in former Yugoslavia, the Alliance needs to get that.

If it is intelligence systems, that allows us to get at the intelligence that we need now in a place like former Yugoslavia or in other similar places; those are the kinds of things that the infrastructure money would go for.

Most specifically, a lot of it is to repair the runways and the airfields that we have, the ports that we have, the communication systems that we have, the pipelines that we have.

EFFECTS OF CUTBACK ON SERVICE MEMBERS

Mrs. MEEK. The second part of my question has to do with your human infrastructure. I have the concern that the gentlewoman on the end had. I have been around for several wars and I have seen—normally, after World War II, there was a G.I. bill and the young men who came back had to wait a sequential or systematic way to

come back and get the training they needed to become adjusted in society.

I am concerned whether or not you have thought of what are some of the measures that you can take to be sure these young men who come out of the military cutbacks are phased into programs where—particularly educational programs—where they can go into jobs.

We are going to create 500 new jobs, perhaps, but will any of those be dedicated for those? What are your plans, if any?

General SHALIKASHVILI. For us in Europe, the big thing is to ensure we make available for our servicemen and women the educational opportunities while they are over there and that is why I am so keen not only that we have a robust system where young men and women can go to the education center, wherever they are, and take high school level courses, take college level courses to make them more capable, not only dealing with the job they have right now, but also if they are the ones that are selected to leave the service, that, in fact, they can cope with that better.

So I leave to the folks here in the United States to work the education piece you are referring to once they come back here, but I think we in Europe have the same responsibility to ensure that we have a robust education system and we have a number of educational programs over there that try to address that need.

You have to balance that, for instance, with the amount of money that you can provide to young men and women as tuition assistance. And a lot of that comes, in fact, out of operation and maintenance funds, and so to the degree that you can help me in making sure that we stay healthy in the operation and maintenance fund, the more we can support these kind of programs.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. I remember a few years we did a survey and about 70 percent of young men that were going into the service of course, they were all patriotic, but the main reason they were going into the service was to get an education. So we have done a pretty good job on this, but what we have to do now when we bring them home is try to help the investment to where our industries can convert to peacetime endeavors and they will have a leg up because of their training that they had in the military.

A lot of these fellows now have an education that is at least the equivalent of high school. I believe the past few years most of our volunteers have had a least a minimum of a high school education.

General SHALIKASHVILI. We have been very fortunate that up to I guess a year ago we have been running very, very high, and again please don't hold me to the number, but I think this last year we slipped down but the number is still very respectable but we need to watch it and make sure we continue to attract the highest quality.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Callahan.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, is nice to be on your subcommittee here.

Mr. HEFNER. Happy to have you.

OVERSEAS BASE CLOSURE

Mr. CALLAHAN. I am not fully familiar with all of the jurisdiction this subcommittee has, but I assume, General, for you to come and ask for those funds, the \$240 million that you have asked for, for new construction, but as you downsize your operation, where do you get the money or the cost of closing these bases down? And, secondly, how much money are you going to spend closing bases in 1994?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Our biggest problem in leaving Europe is the issue of sending equipment back, closing the facilities and letting the civilian work force go and paying the expenses that are associated with their termination and so on.

We have had this year a considerable shortfall in O&M funds to do that. We expect we are going to have a shortfall again next year, and the end result is that we are building up considerable inventory of equipment that sooner or later we are going to send back.

I refer back to a comment I made earlier that much of the equipment went to the desert and then was shipped back. Initially, we planned to repair and fix up the equipment over there and then ship it home. And then it occurred to us all that is much better to ship the equipment back to the United States and let the local depots here with the American work force here and American contractors over here get that work as opposed to doing it over in Europe and pass much of that over to Europeans.

Mr. CALLAHAN. But just in round—an estimate or a guestimate, how much money are you going to have to spend to close bases in your arena?

General SHALIKASHVILI. This year we have, in 1993, we had shortfall of money for closing installations and returning back home in the vicinity of \$300 million.

Mr. CALLAHAN. So it is going to cost \$300 million next year.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Plus the additional equipment and bases that we are going to try to close.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Do you have any contracts with any countries that you have bases in that you are closing down that requires you to pay the civilian employees for any extended period of time?

General SHALIKASHVILI. In different countries we have different labor laws, but in almost all cases there are, in fact, termination costs that have to be paid.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I am saying we have a base closing, for example, in my district. Now, are we going to tell the people in my district that we are going to, the civilians working there, to go find another job and at the same time how do we justify telling them that we are going to pay—continue to pay foreigners who work for the military in—

General SHALIKASHVILI. I see what you mean.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Do you have any contracts?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Not that I am aware of, but I will give you the specific answer for the record. I am not aware of anywhere we keep them on.

[The information follows:]

No, we do not have any contracts at bases we are closing where we are paying civilian employees for an extended period of time.

In all countries in which we are located, we follow the local labor laws when separating local national citizens as a result of a base closure. These laws spell out the notification procedures and severance pay requirements just as the U.S. civil service rules and procedures cover civilian DOD employees affected by base closures in the United States. The time required for advance notification can be longer in most countries than in the U.S., however, we find the severance costs are less expensive.

As highlighted in an April 1992 GAO report, we have had situations in the past whereby the public announcement of a base closure resulted in delays in terminating local national employees. Those situations have been resolved. Our procedures have been refined to insure that public announcements are made and the local national employees are released in a timely manner.

RUSSIA

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, rap me when I get to five minutes so I can give deference to the other Members, but following up on the Chairman's statements about the problems in Russia and the fact that we in another arena are going to give them maybe a billion or \$1.2 billion in aid and yet we are not insisting that they downsize their military and everyone seems to be saying that we have to be concerned about their downsizing.

Is it not a concern to you when we are telling you to downsize the Department of Defense in general that Armed Services of the United States and we are telling Russia we are going to give you a billion dollars, but not encouraging you to downsize the numbers of your—is that not a concern to you as a military man?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Sure is. But I think that I would make two observations.

First of all, the Russians are downsizing particularly because of the conventional forces agreement, the treaty, that puts a ceiling on key equipment and whatnot. So it is ongoing in Russia, but, secondly, and more important, Russia is downsizing very rapidly because they simply don't have the money to maintain a larger force, and so I am under no illusion that they are remaining the same size.

They are going down drastically. As a matter of fact, they no longer have the money nor can they get the number of draftees. They even have trouble getting the number just to fill out the ranks. So they are downsizing.

The problem they have is that unlike our system, once they downsize their forces, they have this large element of officers who are left without anywhere to go and so they are like a cancer that sits there that they are worried about. But I am not advocating that we somehow give them money that we don't give our soldiers.

The one thing they always tell us is that they need housing assistance, and there we need to recognize Germans are doing an awful lot and that we would not want to match that, probably.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Just to close out, we talk about our concern for the Russian military and that we ought to permit them to continue manufacturing conventional arms and permit them today about transporting some of these arms to Serbia. I don't understand the logic of all of that, but I know that gets more into State Department than it does the military.

But I would be concerned and am concerned about the permissibility and where we are negotiating to give them a billion plus dol-

lars to allow them to continue to manufacture arms to be given to places like Serbia to cause worldwide unrest.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. I think the gentleman raises a good point. I think we talked about that briefly before you came in. In my view, not being a military man or a State Department bureaucrat, it seems to me that they are caught in a Catch 22 situation.

First of all, if you close down the factories that make military hardware they have no place to go. So they are going in and making it as a place to earn a buck to feed their families and after they build it, they have to find some market like we do in some of our foreign military sales where sometimes we do more than we like in those areas.

So they are caught in a Catch 22 situation and it is very difficult in North Carolina and, I imagine, Alabama and Nevada to go and explain, look, it makes more sense to give the Russians, give them a billion or two billion, that makes it acceptable to us to be able not to spend \$50 billion on defense budget.

That is hard to sell because people don't understand that, when they are seeing they cannot get a loan to start a small business or what have you. That is the reason I made the point that is going to be a tough sale if it comes in the defense, in military construction, is going to be a hard sell in this committee. And if you go to foreign aid is going to be an even harder sell in a foreign aid bill, which very few people like to support anyway. So it really bothers me how we will address this problem, and something we have to address because there is just no way it is going to go away.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. That is true.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Coleman.

Mr. COLEMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Good Afternoon, gentlemen.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

I listened to one of your statements that you make to us and you said if we didn't lead, if the United States didn't lead in NATO a lot of things wouldn't happen. I will tell you it is my view, in talking with our counterparts in other countries, parliaments, the North Atlantic Assembly, there are huge questions being asked about the future and the role of NATO and the discussion about Canada and the United States.

We are so far away anyhow, I guess, should we continue to participate, particularly in light of the Maastricht Treaty issues and the European Community, all of those issues, I think, are important.

I think you will find, at least I found with Great Britain, the view is, by most, that of course this Trans-Atlantic cooperation is to continue. But in light of the fact of Canada's new troop decisions I understand it to be complete troop removal from Europe, the reductions in Belgium, the Netherlands, of their troops, as well as reductions at least in the size of their troops being located outside their own country. The question that I am most concerned about is what our new role is or should be.

I am more interested in your thoughts on that, from your experience, not even just as commander in Europe, but in your overall military experience. If you can give us your view on that, I would appreciate it.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I feel very strongly that our security and stability is very much tied and dependent on the security and stability on the Continent of Europe. I don't mean just Western Europe because really now you are reaching further east. And that the best way we can assure that stability and security of Europe is if we remain a voice in what happens over there. And the best way to retain that voice is by retaining the Alliance and retaining our leadership in the Alliance.

So I think we are there to serve our own national purposes, not so much the European, although I hope along the way they also benefit from that and I know they do. And I think they see it the same way, sir, but they recognize that the United States being a world power, being involved day-to-day in Europe also provides them the best insurance policy for the stability and the security they need to further move along the path that we all want them to move on and they want to move on.

And now, particularly the countries in Eastern and Central Europe, look to the Alliance more than at any other time as that kind of anchor of stability behind which they can build democratic institutions and market economies that the countries in the West have done for the last 40 years. So I think we are there for our interests and it is our interests that ought to keep us there, and the Alliance is the best way to keep us in Europe.

Mr. COLEMAN. I think that is the statement that we generally hear from our allies, as well. They agree with that position, yet at this time, given the point of the problems in the Balkans, the fact indeed that many believe, speaking of the Turkish position, I am not so sure this thing has been contained to the extent we all hope it would be.

We don't know where it ends. I am very interested in that from current events, but certainly even from a historical analysis of what is going on, that is fairly interesting. If it does spread to the east, I mean I can imagine even Greece and Turkey at some point become very concerned and engaged, perhaps.

I just question whether or not the, then, is not the right thing to be asking the question what is NATO's role with respect to the former Yugoslavia with the problems today.

I mean that question comes up. I will tell you, in fact, there is a meeting scheduled next month in Europe, I think this committee will be in Berlin and I will tell you that I suspect it will be even more intense at least in the questioning.

Again, this is not a policy-making body, per se. It sits there literally and listens to you, to those in NATO, our representatives in NATO, and yet is fairly representative, I think, mainly in the parliamentary form of the government at least that are represented there of the views of the people in those countries.

I sense that there is a lot of desire for NATO to at least take some position with respect to this problem.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I think that you are right. The point that I make is that in the next weeks, months ahead, it would be a very important test for the Alliance, [-----]

And so when it comes to such things as the United Nations passing a resolution to enforce the no-fly zone, it is important the Alliance understand that they are the relevant body to take on that task. Or when eventually something comes out of a Vance-Owen negotiation, some kind of peace plan, that Alliance be prepared to do its share in helping to implement that.

I think that is important if we are interested in the long-term health and relevance of the organization.

Mr. COLEMAN. I was thinking of your current duties. You may not have time to look even at the long view. I suspect you are naturally having to plan right now for possible spread of the problems, particularly as it may affect not just the United States forces, but NATO itself.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Yes.

Mr. COLEMAN. Well, I guess that leads me to the final question and I will yield back so everybody can have their second round.

I was very interested also in this resource priorities list that you gave us and you highlighted the fact that for a good bit of the cuts that had been taken there were the O&M accounts.

Does that really result from this committee's failure to fund NATO infrastructure or does that come from the overall defense budget?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I think that is not, as I see it, from this committee's actions at all. Part of the issue is that we have not been funded properly for the retrograde of equipment of Europe and that, I think, needs to be corrected.

There is also the issue of just proper distribution of O&M to ensure that we can retain the training that we need to retain, to retain the base organizations accounts in a healthy state and that we can retain the quality of life.

Mr. COLEMAN. And as you reduce the size of the forces, it seems to me, indeed, the O&M accounts become even more important.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Yes.

Mr. COLEMAN. I think that while they are not the neat things to talk about in terms of an overall defense budget, there are a lot of us that believe strongly this is critical.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Absolutely.

Mr. COLEMAN. You know, anything that we can do, some of us on this subcommittee that can convince our colleagues of that fact we will try to do.

I noticed and I wanted to mention one other thing, the degrading of our progress and standing as you set up the new joint analysis center at Molesworth, I will tell you that for those kinds of issues, once again, while we reduce and do what we are doing, they become, to my way of thinking, even more important.

If we cannot integrate our capabilities through ADP or whatever it may be, we decide we need to do it with, then I think we do harm to ourselves and lessen our ability to respond.

I heard one of the members of this subcommittee just a minute ago express great doubts and concern about rapidity with which we are making the reductions. That is true of a lot of us. Even though

we say we are willing to do it, and we tell the voters we are doing it, and we feel confident, I think, at some point all of us say we are not so confident if in fact these statistics here become more prevalent; if we don't tend to these kinds of issues.

This is a \$6 million item; not a two hundred some odd out of a \$270 billion budget. It seems crazy to me we would not be looking after these kinds of items.

I would just say I want to provide you with every assistance possible to let you know that there will be people that will back you up, if you will, go fight, as we used to say to everybody in this committee many years ago about fighting for the housing, for the men and women in service, please. We don't get treated right when it comes to dividing up the money over at the Pentagon.

The same thing will have to be said about this O&M account business as well as not permitting those kinds of reductions that hurt us.

I will be happy to yield back and let the second round go.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HEFNER. We have often just mentioned that we should have jurisdiction over the O&M accounts anyway, but it has never been very successful.

We have seven or eight votes, but that is about it.

Mr. Hobson?

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to thank you. This is my first appropriations hearing and I want to tell you that it is a privilege to be here. Of the choices I looked at when I came to the Appropriations Committee, this was my first choice of those that were available to me, so I deem it a privilege to be here with you.

General, I am probably going to tell you a little about my age now, but I was stationed in France some years ago, which shows you how long ago that was, because I don't think we have a lot of troops left there.

Mr. COLEMAN. Some guys have all the luck.

Mr. HOBSON. I didn't think so. I was a senior in law school when Mr. Kennedy called us up to active duty and I didn't deem it a pleasure at that point, but I did serve.

As we said, in those days we were so naive that our T-shirts were white when we went over.

Having served there and knowing the relationship historically between Germany and France and NATO and non-NATO, and as we look down the future, what is from your perspective, if you can say, that arrangement? How does it look now? Where do you see it going? How does that impact the decisions that we are making here now?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I think that Europe as a whole is groping to come to grips with union, but that is no way, at least not that I can sense, talks at all about doing it in union but without the United States. [———]

So I think when we see sometimes and we hear sometimes things that aggravate us, it is usually because they have done something in conjunction with France that gets our hair up. But if we look at it from the perspective that they recognize if there is ever going to be trouble on that continent again, it will probably be over the

French-German issue, and they are working so hard never to let that happen.

I personally think in the long range, I think the Europeans will have their starts and fits and so on, but they will continue to move in the direction of greater union. But none of that will work if France and Germany are not as close together as they possibly can be. Otherwise this trend towards nationalism will develop again, and smaller countries will begin to take sides and you will again have a division on the European continent.

So while I am often frustrated by what is happening with the French-German relationship, if you look on it long range, it is the only way to really go, and I think the Germans have it about right.

Mr. HOBSON. I thought one of the reasons for us to stay here, even if we are down-sizing, is that we can play a role. That is, if we have resources. It could be a very dangerous situation.

General SHALIKASHVILI. Oh, certainly.

Mr. HOBSON. I want to change the subject a little bit. One of the things that concerns me about where we are going size-wise and capability-wise, in your theater, is this southern tier problem that right now shows our problem. I am very concerned that the Europeans once more are going to push our troops out front and they are going to use this argument: Well, we cannot get together, we cannot send the Germans, the French won't do it, and the Belgians maybe don't have enough capability, but everybody together does. But they will look back and say, for 150 years or so they have been fighting so we will send the Americans. When that happens it is our kids again out front in a theater where, if everybody comes together, there is a capability without us as a troop force, but maybe as a back-up force.

I don't know totally this committee well yet, but a lot of us have concerns about our kids winding up front again in a theater where it doesn't have to happen.

Do you have any comment on that or do you feel that when you talk to people?

General SHALIKASHVILI. First of all, I certainly feel that when I talk to my friends and colleagues, particularly here on this side of the Atlantic. In Europe you hear a different frustration. You hear a frustration by the Germans, particularly those in uniform, who say we ought to not be shackled to the past in such a way that we cannot go as humanitarians to former Yugoslavia and help. And it was very frustrating to them when the other day, when they agreed to fly with us over Bosnia-Herzegovina to drop food rations when the Serbians announced they are going to shoot down the Germans who will attempt to deliver humanitarian aid, but they will also shoot down Americans who accompany them in airplanes.

Well, fortunately, people did not take that kind of a blackmail. The Germans have for the last few days been flying with us together with the French and dropping humanitarian aid. But I will tell you that is a totally different story than in the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan, the Germans would be able to go in on the ground. Even if politically they could do it because of their own constitution, there would be a great outcry in former Yugoslavia. The same holds true for the Turks, and I think the same holds true for the Italians.

So when you are realistic and you look at either the United Nations or the Serbs having some kind of a veto over that, if you leave out the Turks and you leave out the Greeks and the Italians and you leave out the Germans, that in effect, leaves, among the larger countries, France and the U.K. and the United States.

Mr. HOBSON. Luxembourg?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Yes, but, in essence, you are left with those three. So I don't know how to get around it.

I have been the one pushing, saying we have to find some way that we say, No, these people are coming in to help, they are not coming in to subjugate the people in Yugoslavia, and we ought to put our foot down and say if the Alliance is going to go in, then everyone who is a member of the Alliance should be able to come along with us to do that.

I must tell you frankly I am not getting much of a rousing support for this notion, and I don't know how we will come out on that. But the end result could very well be that you have those contributors who cannot participate and then it is left really up to those that I mentioned.

Mr. Hobson. Let me ask one last question, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

We look at this downsizing and we look at this construction that is going to go on. Are we making plans that if there is activity in these areas, at what kind of force levels, what kind of support levels will be have in the theater that we can respond to various types of capabilities? Is there a plan or is it just happening? Do we know where we are going to—do you have any thoughts as to where you are going to wind up in your ability to respond with not only just troops, but the support that we were talking about and the other types of things and where those are going to be and what kind of construction is going to be in a five-year plan?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I think that if you allow us to say that, yes, 100,000 is the number, presently 100,000 I want you to settle down at in Europe, then I can tell you right now down to the last presence all over Europe what they are going to be. That is not the issue.

In other words, it is not that we don't know where in 1996 they are all going to be; also, what capability they represent. We know that, on the Army's side they will represent a slimmed-down corps of two divisions, each division having two brigades forward deployed in Europe and one brigade stationed here in the United States with its equipment in Pomca, so when you need to call them forward, you can go over there quickly.

The same with the crops. We know it will have all the elements that are part of the corps package, the artillery and the engineers and the aviation, but part of that will also be here in the United States that we can then fly forward when we need it.

So we have, on the one hand, a right that is capable of going into action while you rapidly bring forward the troops to pull on their equipment and join them. And the Air Force side we will have two and one-third tactical fighter wing equivalent, and we know exactly how much we need on the Naval side ashore in order to support those Naval forces, the carrier battle group and the Marines afloat to provide us the presence in the theater. That is a capability that

I think for the time frame 1996 is the correct capability to have, unless this thing goes sour in the security environment.

And that is why I asked that we evaluate it each year as we are on the glide path towards 1996. So, yes, I feel very confident we know what we will have and what the capability will represent and where we will station it. So when I ask that we have a child development center constructed at Ramstein, I am very confident. Unless you tell us you cannot keep 100,000 there, and then of course all bets are off because we all have to relocate. But if you allow us to keep 100,000 for the foreseeable future, now I am confident we are building the child development center in the right place, because I think I can forecast well enough what the need is there today and what the need will be in 1996.

Mr. HOBSON. Thank you, General.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BALKANS

Mr. HEFNER. If you talk about intervention, it is one thing to talk about it and the other thing is to talk about we go in and what we will do when we go in. Do you go in to punish or occupy? You have to have some kind of plan and I would assume that would have to have overwhelming support from all of our allies what the participation would be. It could be a real sticky wicket; couldn't it, General?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Yes, sir. Our assumption now is that our involvement in former Yugoslavia would be in support of a peace plan that all three factions have to sign up to, and for which there is an indication that there is general acceptance on the ground for that. Now, that does not mean that we don't expect frequent local flare-ups to occur, but it means that generally in the country there is support for that and people are trying to implement that peace plan and we are there to help them implement it. We are not there to force it upon them. That is one side.

On the other hand, we must go in strong enough that if something flares up, our men and women cannot only protect themselves, but they also, when they run into some local warlord who is threatening to use or is using force to keep our soldiers from getting the job done, that they have enough, they have the appropriate rules of engagement and enough horsepower over them that they can get on with doing the job and don't have to be intimidated by every little warlord who is trying to keep them from doing their job.

So it is that environment. And the political objective is the implementation of the Vance-Owen peace plan and then, hopefully, as rapidly as possible get back out of there again and turn it over to some more traditional United Nations peacekeeping organization.

Mr. HEFNER. Where is the money coming from for the Serbs to sustain this ongoing aggression? Where is the money coming from?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I can't tell you for sure. I don't know. Because the majority of the fighting, I believe, while probably supported by Serbia is really being conducted by the local fighting elements within Bosnia-Hercegovinia. I do know that—

Mr. HEFNER. It is a very expensive operation; isn't it?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Well, it is, but we know that Yugoslavian policy was to prestock throughout the country great numbers of ammunition and weapons. So what you have there is just that; people who are living off those stocks that had been left behind. That is probably not all. They are probably getting funds and support from Serbia and there are probably leaks across the Danube or some other places.

Mr. HEFNER. I am assuming their economies are not that great in these times, how long can they sustain?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I think their economy is in shambles. The economy, in Bosnia-Hercegovina, if it exists at all is in shambles. The help, financial help that they must have, I cannot prove it to you, but my sense is it is coming from the outside, that it is probably coming from Serbia and Serbia, in turn, gets it from someone else.

Mr. HEFNER. Well, we will use that for another hearing at another point in time.

Are there any questions?

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, may I make an observation? As a newcomer to this committee, I was just looking at his track record and I know you have not been the head coach here during the past 12 years, but your requests have not received full consideration by the Congress, it does not appear. But I just wonder about the \$240 million request; the fact that you have generally gotten maybe 40 percent of what you asked. Are you anticipating that reduction this year?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I would hope not, and I take it you are referring to the NATO infrastructure program. I would ask very sincerely not to do that. I think last year, when only \$60 million was made available, it sent quite a shock wave through the Alliance and there was the general belief that it signalled a stepping back from the Alliance by the United States and it took an awful lot of talking by everyone to say, no, that is not so. But the result was that with that kind of a contribution, the infrastructure program came to pretty much of a screeching halt.

Yet there are things to be maintained, there are things that despite the fact that the Cold War is over, new things that must be gotten, and unless we want to send the signal to the Alliance that we are walking back, I would urge you to see this \$240 million as the minimum that we need in light of the fact that we only got \$60 million last year, our request for \$240 million will help to get us back on some kind of a recovery slope.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I wonder if you ran into the problem on this committee or this subcommittee or in the conference committee? Have we been pretty generous in the past, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. HEFNER. Well, when you finish I will make my comment.

RUSSIA

Mr. CALLAHAN. Let me close then. If it gets to this point and I know it is not going to get to this point, but if we have our option to vote to reduce that billion dollars to Russia to build homes for

their retiring military people or to give you your \$400 million, do you think we should reduce the aid to Russia? Which cares most—is that an unfair question?

Mr. HEFNER. This is a closed hearing, General.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I think the infrastructure money is terribly important to the Alliance, is terribly important to the United States, but you cannot minimize how important it is that in Russia things go well. Not for the Russians, but for our own interests. The fact that market economies and democratic institutions flourish in Russia, we should think about it only in terms of benefits to us, not to them. So I would ask you to consider both.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I know that.

Mr. HEFNER. There are several problems here, and some of them are authorization. This committee has been, at best, in the last 10 years, stagnant. We have had no growth at all. And then, if you remember, there has been an argument that is ongoing, in fact, I think Armed Services has a subcommittee now called Burden-Sharing Subcommittee, and if you remember, in some of the past Presidential campaigns, we came out with some of the issues that dealt with burden-sharing with our allies picking up their fair share of the expenses. Plus, we had, sometimes we have an argument of what is—should NATO be funded? Should we be funding from here or should it be a NATO responsibility? And you get into those problems.

So what we have tried to do with the very limited funds, and we go to Fort Sill or Fort Bragg or wherever we look at these facilities that we have our people living in this country, and we see that we have a 100-year cycle on construction in this country in family housing. When you come down to the nitty-gritty, it has just been the fact that you are going to spend the money here on the home front, supposedly.

We have a shortfall not only here in NATO, we have a shortfall every place.

Now, I would say this: I think the Army has been negligent in coming and being adamant enough about their funding. The Army is notorious in my view, and I have told the Secretary of the Army, I have told the Joint Chiefs when they come here, that the Army has been, in my view, hesitant to be real pushy about their funding.

They have said, hey, the Air Force, there is not anything glamorous about a tank or a living quarters or Bradley fighting vehicle, but it is glamorous to talk about F-16s and aircraft carriers and all these things, fancy helicopters and what have you. But the Army, these are the guys out there doing the work, and that has been some of our problem. They have not been aggressive enough in coming before this Committee, because we say you give us the authorization and the argument for it and we will do it.

That is one of the problems we have had in this Committee. Certainly, that has been our focus ever since I have been Chairman on here, the quality of life and doing the things we need to do to make our armed forces work wherever we are.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I agree with you and I am certainly not naive enough not to understand the arguments about putting the money here in the United States or over there. But I ask, really,

those are your sons and daughters over there just as much as the ones in Oklahoma and they need it just as much, and we have not done well on military construction or maintenance and repair of facilities in Europe due largely to the changes that were occurring—most wanted to wait until the situation settled down and we knew where, we were going to be so you don't build in the wrong places.

If you agree with me and you decide this is what we are going to have, the 100,000, then we know where we are going to be and then please reverse that cycle this year. It is time to begin fixing the housing and working for our young men and women.

Mr. HEFNER. We just need to fix what we have and we have some requests, and this is a very democratic Committee. We look at it and we make our best judgments and we have to live with it.

Any other questions?

BALKANS

Mr. COLEMAN. I just, it I might, Mr. Chairman, for a minute. I am interested in this issue about the Balkans again, only because I think there is some legitimate reason to be concerned about where you are, where our troops are, where NATO is with respect to that issue.

I don't want to belabor it, but at what point are we going to say, well, what is your best estimate of how much longer—I know a time limit would be a difficult question to ask, but I am essentially asking you that—how much further is Serbia able to go before they say, now we will stop and sit down and negotiate; negotiate over the Vance-Owen plan? All I am asking is in your analyses and the threat that you envision to our soldiers, what is your best estimate?

General SHALIKASHVILI. I cannot give you anything better than what you read in the open press, but one of the reasons that the United Nations passed the resolution to enforce the no-fly regime is clearly because it is designed to strengthen the word of the United Nations, but it is also designed to signal to the Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina loud and clear that things are going to get tougher if they don't do it.

They have built in a two-week formula into this resolution with the understanding that if the Serbs come to the table before this clock runs out then the resolution, this no-fly thing will just be subsumed in the plan itself.

So I guess there is an expectation that these guys do something within the next two weeks.

I am not as sanguine that this will happen. The reason for it is on a practical side, and, again, don't hold me exactly to the numbers, but the Serbs control some 70 percent of Bosnia-Hercegovina now. Under the plan, they are going to have to give up, I guess, all but about 40 percent or 50 percent of that. And, again, I am not quite clear on the numbers, I am not sure anyone is, but it gives you the proportion of what you are asking them to give up. It is one thing for the political leader who comes to New York to agree to that and sign the paper, it is another for all those independent warlords who are doing most of the fighting to sign up to it that

has just fought for the last few months and captured this village over here but tomorrow is going to give it up.

I don't know how much they can pull that together. So hopefully they can and hopefully within this next two weeks that will give them the time to think of the consequences of not doing it may be worse than anything else, but I cannot be that optimistic. So I am a doubting Thomas that they can pull it off.

Mr. COLEMAN. I am glad to hear you at least advising our NATO allies that there is a great deal of concern out there and I want to just tell you I sense it from talking to other parliamentarians, other members of congresses of other countries, that you used the term "relevance" and that is exactly the term being used, is NATO relevant and I think that question will have to be answered at some point and I recognize the great difficulty with which we would make an effort other than a no-fly zone. I view the economic sanctions working more against the Bosnians than the Serbs and so I am not so sure, and we are permitting the arms to one faction and not the other, and I don't know short of some serious action and, hopefully, the no-fly zone would do it, I doubt if it will, but some action about utilizing NATO forces to hit, everyone missing, is all right with me, artillery pieces, but let them know there is risk to be run. I don't know any other way to phrase it. But I would be willing for you to say you have heard in a classified hearing people are talking like that, or one person is talking like that.

I was just going to say I appreciate very much your discussing the issue. I think it is one that is important to most of us.

Mr. HEFNER. Who will enforce the no-fly zone, the United States? Will we do it with F-16s or what? And what if we lose?

General SHALIKASHVILI. An F—

Mr. HEFNER. A couple of planes?

General SHALIKASHVILI. Right now the Alliance has submitted a plan for enforcing the no-fly regime to New York, and has submitted rules of engagement. There is a meeting of the North Atlantic Council tomorrow to deal with the issue, I think very quickly.

The Alliance, unless I am very wrong, the Alliance will say you will do it. If we do, you will find that Europeans will be very well represented among those that would be flying to enforce the no-fly regime.

The danger, certainly, is that we might lose some airplanes. There is also another danger you all need to be aware of and that is the danger it will not be 100 percent effective and you will read about it in the papers and say how could it happen.

When you have little helicopters hugging the ground going from point A to point B or little one-engine small airplanes going, it is very difficult in that mountainous terrain where they operate an F-16 or any other high-performance aircraft to give you 100 percent assurance you are going to keep everybody from flying, but we will sure get their attention.

But you must understand, that there are air defense systems on the ground there, when you go after a helicopter you come very low, and there are people with Kalishnikovs that will be very happy to take pot shot at you. So the risks are not small.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Chairman, if I might. But, General that comes back to my point before. There is no reason with aircraft that the

lead aircraft has to be ours in this situation. There are plenty of aircraft in the alliance that can be the lead aircraft and for once we can be the support aircraft. We can be the tankers. We can be the guys providing the upper security, and let somebody else for a change be that first flight for awhile.

I suspect that when we don't do that and we get three or four planes shot down, the next wave in the heat of this thing will we have to send 5000,000 troops over there. Suddenly we are engaged again and we get engaged in something we are not going to get out of as easy as we got in. I have Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in my district, and I have a lot of military people that are on my military advisory group. A number of them have a number of stars and there is not one of them that said to me we ought to get engage in this in a heavy way unless you are willing to risk a lot of loss of life.

General SHALIKASHVILI. I think it is important that we understand that we ought to not get engaged in a military way to enforce a peace plan or something on Bosnia-Hercegovina, that it, in fact, must be an effort to help them implement it. But on the issue of the no-fly zone enforcement, I think the decision has been made by the United Nations that in order to, as I just said, to strengthen the authority of the United Nations and in order to signal to the Serbs the United Nations wants to no-fly zone enforced.

Mr. HOBSON. I don't agree with that, sir. All I am saying, and I know our guys want to do it, but it ought to be somebody else initially doing it. That is one person's opinion.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HOBSON. Anybody else?

If there are no futher questions, we would like to thank you for being with us and the committee stands adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

[The subcommittee was adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.]

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Questions for the record submitted by Chairman Hefner.]

Question. With reductions and projected further reductions in forces in Europe, I would like to know of concerns you may have with regard to being able to mobilize forces.

Answer. With the reduction in forces in Europe we will have to put a much greater reliance on Reserve/National Guard assets and Host Nation Support (HNS) in order to be able to mobilize/deploy forces. As you may recall during the VII Corps deployment from Europe to Operation Desert Shield/Storm we saw the V Corps and non-deploying Echelon-Above-Corps (EAC) units providing a significant amount of support to deploying VII Corps units and personnel. This support ran the gamut from transportation, to maintenance, to administrative support for deploying troops to security at numerous locations. With the continued drawdown in Europe we won't have a sufficient number of European based personnel to provide similar services if we were to rapidly deploy. We will be relying on Reserve/National Guard assets, personnel, and units in even a greater degree to provide the backfill (eg., security, BASOPS and logistics mission and functions) to fill the gap left by deploying units. Additionally, Reserves and National Guard assets, personnel

and units will be required to provide the bulk of the Combat Service Support (CSS) functions to allow the mobilizing and deploying forces to meet their mission timelines. The use of existing and/or additional HNS agreements will also play a prominent role in future mobilization/deployments. The move of U.S. forces out of Europe requires us to place greater emphasis on our host nations (at both the origin and destination) to provide support, in a wide variety of areas, particularly in the areas of: manpower, material and equipment, transportation and facilities. It should be noted Host Nation capabilities in some areas are also being reduced and/or the cost of support is increasing.

Question. How do you view the current structure in the United States in terms of meeting your needs and demands? In other words, do we have the necessary infrastructure such as railheads and available ports to deliver units to European theaters?

Answer. The facilities in the United States have been able to support the outloads of units participating in exercises in Europe. However, a number of improvements have been identified at our ports of embarkation which will allow them to better serve our needs in the event of contingency operations. We are attempting to get NATO infrastructure funding for these improvements.

Question. Are we going to have greater dependency on the C-17 and fast sealift?

Answer. Yes, if we are to provide the U.S. National Command Authorities the capability to commit U.S. forces (within alliance/coalitions) to regional crisis, to unilaterally respond and to reinforce the European theater if necessary. In light of our drawdown from Europe, the need to maintain the capability to re-introduce credible forces is linked directly to our ability to rapidly lift large formations of combat forces and reserves from their posts and stations in CONUS. The C-17 and fast sealift ships provide the United States that capability.

NATO CUTS

Question. As you know, last year the Congress dramatically reduced the request for NATO Infrastructure funds. One can attribute reduction to a number of factors, such as: (1) Concern about NATO's role in view of the reduced threat and (2) Need to provide for facility construction in the United States. Facility construction in the U.S. was reduced by 40 percent last year. What problems do you foresee if the Congress were to cut NATO Infrastructure by 50 percent?

Answer. Because of the reduced level of funding in FY93, a large number of new start projects were not authorized by the NATO Payments and Progress Committee and are on hold. In addition, the Major NATO Commanders have a number of high priority new start projects they consider to be in the "must fund" category. If Congress were to cut the infrastructure contribution, we would, for a second year in a row, likely not be able to fund any significant new start projects due to the backlog of funding increments for projects under contract and under construction that must still be funded. This would leave NATO in a position of not being able to fund projects that are needed for the new missions pertaining to

crisis management, contingency, and peacekeeping, to say nothing about recoupments or new U.S. initiatives. Further, U.S. reluctance to fund our share of the NATO Infrastructure Fund is viewed by some Allies as a softening of U.S. commitment to NATO. The fund is a prime example of burdensharing by the nations and should be funded.

NATO—U.S. BASED FACILITIES

Question. As I understand, because of reductions in NATO Infrastructure funds, the NATO ministers have decided not to fund reinforcement embarkation facilities in the continental United States. Is this true?

Answer. There were no embarkation facilities funded. This was not a decision by NATO ministers but a programming decision by SHAPE based on funding levels and requirements. These facilities depend on completion of reinforcement plans and adequate funding of the infrastructure program.

Question. With the \$240 million requested, are any of these funds targeted for construction of embarkation facilities in the United States? If so, where?

Answer. Projects are now being identified and will be submitted for inclusion in SHAPE Infrastructure Capability Packages to support external reinforcement plans. These plans, however, will not be completed in time to allow funds expenditure to occur in 1993. And, as you know, SACLANT will submit what he believes is required for CONUS projects later this year, which will be considered by NATO for inclusion in the '94 program.

Question. Please provide for the record a list of any new or on-going projects inside the United States that are proposed for NATO funding during 1994 (Slice 45).

Answer. None for embarkation facilities. The only on-going project in the U.S. to be funded with FY94 funds is in Earle, NJ (replace trestle).

Question. Please also provide a list of all shared cost projects, showing the amount funded by the United States and the amount funded by NATO.

Answer. The project at Earle, NJ for the trestle is cost shared (approximately half and half).

NATO—NEW INITIATIVES

Question. Would any of the requested \$240 million for NATO Infrastructure be used to fund new initiatives or new projects? If so, how much?

Answer. Yes, approximately \$2 million for nuclear surety projects; up to \$200 million for command and control (air and land) depending on funds availability.

Question. If so, could you explain why new initiatives are being sought or planned?

Answer. New initiatives, although few, support nuclear surety and command and control which will be required to support future NATO plans.

BASE CLOSURE/RESIDUAL VALUE

Question. I see in the Department's news release that the Department is reporting that 650 installations in Europe will be ended, reduced, or placed on standby since January 1990. I understand that this represents about a 40 percent reduction. I realize that the State Department is in charge of the residual value negotiations between the United States and the host nation, but what can you tell us about the type of problems we are encountering in recovering our investment in facilities in Europe?

Answer. Actually, Department of Defense has the authority and lead in residual value negotiations although we do work very closely with the State Department and have asked for some assistance with Germany to encourage progress in the negotiations. In Germany one of the biggest challenges has been the work overload resulting from the pace of the U.S. drawdown. German officials have been hard pressed to keep pace with both installation closures and residual value negotiations. The other significant challenge we face in Germany is the economic problems Germany is experiencing. The cost of reunification has been significantly greater than anticipated and has left Germany with a substantial cash flow problem. In Greece and Turkey we are faced with the challenge of trying to recoup U.S. investments from countries which are relatively poor and already receive substantial financial assistance from the United States. Politically and economically it is difficult for these countries to pay the U.S. large sums of residual value. In other countries the total number of installations returned has been relatively small and we are just now beginning to open residual value negotiations for these facilities.

RESIDUAL VALUE

Question. Section 9047A of the FY 1993 Defense Appropriations Act allows residual value amounts to be deposited in the currency of the host nation for construction of facilities in that host nation, or for real property maintenance and base operating costs. How successful are we in negotiating residual value amounts with NATO member nations in Europe? Have we received any credits?

Answer. Negotiations are not proceeding as fast as we had hoped, partially because we have turned back more installations more quickly than we had originally anticipated and partially because European nations are faced with economic problems similar to those we are experiencing in the U.S. In Germany we have received DM 5M for installations returned prior to October 1990 and are continuing to negotiate for installations returned in FY91. In Italy we received \$2.4M from GE/UK for facilities at Decimomannu, Italy and the Italian Government has agreed to pay an additional \$3.8M which we expect to receive in June/July 1993. We have not received any credits to date. We are, however, currently negotiating with Germany to fund a sewer system upgrade at Hohenfels with residual value payment-in-kind. It is too early to determine what the final outcome of this initiative will be, but, if successful, it may be possible to expand this form of settling residual value claims.

Question. Do you have a priority for the use of such funds? In other words, would the majority of funds be used for operating and maintenance rather than construction?

Answer. As stated earlier, we are currently negotiating for payment-in-kind to fund a construction project at Hohenfels. In many ways we view this as a test case and if successful we would hope to expand this form of settling residual value claims. If we could expand settlement through payment-in-kind, our initial priority would be to fund critical construction projects at those installations we plan to retain in Europe.

Question. What can you tell us about ongoing residual value negotiations?

Answer. In Germany we have received DM 5M for installations returned prior to October 1990. Negotiations are ongoing for installations returned in FY91. These negotiations are not proceeding as fast as we had hoped, partially because we have turned back more properties more quickly than anticipated. Increased returns of U.S. facilities coupled with significant demand for restoration in former East Germany has severely strained the capability of German officials to keep pace with the installation turnover schedule and residual value negotiations. German economic problems have also slowed negotiations. We have gone to the political level and urged the Germans to expedite negotiations but it is too early to determine what effect it will have. We are also pursuing residual value payment-in-kind to fund a sewer system upgrade at Hohenfels. We have formally proposed this initiative to Germany and are awaiting a response. In Italy we settled for \$2.4M with Germany and the United Kingdom for the Air Weapons Training facilities at Decimomannu. The government of Italy has agreed to pay an additional \$3.8M which we expect to receive in June/July 1993. In Belgium we expect to open negotiations for Florennes Air Base later this spring.

Question. What impact have environmental restoration costs had on residual value negotiations?

Answer. Environmental damages have not been a significant issue in negotiations to date. Host nations have not made environmental damage claims that exceed what we had stated the damages to be before beginning negotiations. Our policy is to routinely disclose known environmental contaminations to host nations. Environmental damages at installations being returned are corrected prior to turn back if they are of imminent risk to health. Otherwise the facilities are returned as is. Host nations may then seek to include restoration damages in the residual value negotiations. To this point, damage claims have not exceeded our estimate thereof.

Question. Has NATO agreed to tally any residual value payments as infrastructure contributions?

Answer. No, NATO has not agreed to tally any residual value payments as infrastructure contributions.

BASE CLOSURES

Question. What can we expect to see in the coming year regarding closures and realignments of installations in Europe?

Answer. During the first and second quarter of FY93 we have returned 32 installations and completed the partial return of an additional 6 installations. We are scheduled to completely return or partially return as additional 82 installations in the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY93. As we continue to revise our basing plan to meet adjusted force structure we will continue to return installations to host nations. While some of these installations will begin drawing down in FY93 we expect the bulk of the additional returns to occur in FY94 with some extending into FY95.

RE-USE OF VACATED FACILITIES

Question. For facilities that we have vacated in Europe, is there any general pattern for how they are being re-used by the host nation?

Answer. In Germany, where the majority of the returns have occurred, approximately two-thirds of the returned installations remain vacant. The other one-third of these installations are now partially reused as follows:

	Percent
Military	20
Municipal Agencies.....	20
State Agencies	30
Private Individuals/Firms.....	30

While we do not have specific data for other countries, we would expect the usage trends to be relatively consistent with those in Germany.

ALLIANCE CUT BACKS

Question. Belgium and the Netherlands have decided to cut their forces in half while Canada has pulled all of its soldiers out of Europe. Germany is considering a cut back. What problems do you see in troop cut backs by the United States and our allies?

Answer. NATO, with the U.S. as the leader, has provided over 40 years of stability in the region. Currently, there is no other organization that has NATO's track record or power. However, as forces are cut, NATO may have less influence in European politics and security. Generally, the Allies follow the U.S. lead, so as we draw down, they do also. Without forces to back up the charter, NATO's leverage is weakened. In addition, U.S. leadership has been the cornerstone of NATO's steadiness. Force contributions are a main element of the calculus that determines the amount of influence in NATO. Because of cuts, Belgium has relinquished leadership of one of the NATO corps. The Belgians, Dutch and Canadians all have force contributions that are too small to lead a major formation.
[_____]

While the U.S. makes major contributions to the Alliance in the quality of our systems and depth of our reinforcement potential, it is our forward presence that maintains confidence of our Allies and discourages radicalism in the unstable new democracies. At approximately 100K, we are on the edge of a credible commitment sufficient to retain leadership. In force application terms, we will have the minimum presence force capability to participate in the

Alliance crisis response and to do the training necessary for full development of the multinational formations.

FLEXIBLE FULL TRAINED MILITARY

Question. You have indicated that what you need are flexible, fully trained soldiers who are ready for anything. Is there anything holding you back from adequately preparing our soldiers for unexpected missions?

Answer. I am concerned that we maintain a force structure able to sustain a high operational tempo without keeping the forces continuously deployed. We must also continue to fund our exercise program to maintain combat readiness. Obviously we must also continue to modernize our forces. The combat readiness currently demonstrated by the U.S. European Command can only be maintained if we commit ourselves to the execution of high quality training, field testing our modernization efforts, and providing an operational tempo that allows quality of life for our military families in Europe.

USE OF NATO UNDER UN CONTROL

Question. To what extent do you see NATO evolving into a military arm of the United Nations?

Answer. At the Oslo Ministerial in June 1992, NATO made its resources and expertise available to support international peacekeeping under the auspices of the CSCE. This was expanded in December 1992 to apply to support of the UN. Given the limited military capabilities of the UN, especially in the command and control area, I see NATO evolving into a significant organization to carry out peacekeeping operations and other military operations in support of UN resolutions. This would principally be in the European Theater but may in the future be applied to areas outside of Europe at the request of the UN. This also does not necessarily mean that NATO would be the only regional organization that may be involved in carrying out UN resolutions. Other regional organizations may also be used in the future.

Question. Do you have any reservation on such an arrangement?

Answer. I have no reservations on having NATO support UN resolutions militarily. However, two points need to be emphasized: 1. The member nations must first be willing to approve any type of military operation in support of UN resolutions, and then the member nations must be willing to provide the necessary military forces to carry out the operation. 2. If consensus is achieved, NATO will act to support UN resolutions under the guidance of the UN. That means that NATO will have the leeway to decide on the best manner to employ its command and control capabilities and military forces to achieve the goals of the UN resolutions.

Question. What are the options for how to establish political control over such a "de-nationalized" military force?

Answer. I am not sure if "de-nationalized" is the best term to use here. National forces utilized in a NATO operation do not lose their national identity. Rather, they are integrated into the NATO structure with its set procedures and methods to obtain maximum efficiency of allied forces. As far as political control is concerned,

the U.S. has always understood that its forces committed to NATO would be subject to decisions made by the North Atlantic Council (NAC). Furthermore, if the NATO forces are to be used in support of UN resolutions, the U.S. also has its say in the UN. The enforcement of the No-fly Zone in Bosnia-Herzegovina is a prime example of how political control can be exercised. The UN enacted its resolution to enforce the No-Fly Zone. NATO offered its military capabilities to carry out the resolution after approval by its member nations in the NAC, and the UN accepted the offer. The NATO commander will carry out the military mission under the guidance of the NAC and in accordance with the UN resolution. The NAC can decide at any time to withdraw the NATO forces, or the UN can decide that it no longer wants NATO participation.

DUAL BASING

Question. General, in your prepared statement you said that, as we go lower than 150,000 troops in Europe, "we must dual base subordinate elements of the air and land forces, particularly land forces, in the U.S." Please describe in some detail how this dual basing concept would operate.

Answer. Below 150,000 troops, we will no longer be able to support complete formations. In land forces, for example, we will maintain the structure of a Corps with the preponderance forward but essential building blocks will be missing. These missing elements must be matched with designated CONUS based elements. The dual-based CONUS units may have other missions but are readily available to this command for training, planning and mission employment. Normally, they would fall under the command and control of a stateside commander, but their training would include frequent exercises simulating deployment to the EUCOM AOR and employment in the theater. In addition, instruction would emphasize theater unique considerations and operating conditions/constraints. Readiness inspections would concentrate on theater plans and operations. Finally, the units would periodically deploy to exercise in theater which would allow them to train in a multinational formation.

FORMER EASTERN BLOC SECURITY CONCERNs

Question. Are the new Central Eastern European democracies content for now with their participation in the North Atlantic Corporation Council, or would some of these countries prefer to be full members of NATO?

Answer. Our Central and East European partners have expressed satisfaction with the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) as a useful forum for encouraging dialogue and cooperation on defense issues. They see the NACC as a step in the right direction toward creating a common security anchor in Europe. Some states, however, have indicated their desire to go beyond the cooperative framework provided by the NACC and to become full Alliance members.

Question. Do you see a time when NATO membership might expand to include countries such as Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria or Russia?

Answer. It is conceivable that some states of Central and Eastern Europe may eventually become members of NATO, although I do not think that such a development is likely in the near term, [—]

Question. What are the arguments for and against such membership, if they were to seek it?

Answer. It is not likely that the states of Eastern Europe will join the Alliance in the near term. Most are still in the process of developing new political-economic systems and some Alliance members have expressed a desire to give the East Europeans more time to continue their democratic and market reforms. In the future, extending full membership to some Central and East European states could possibly support the broader strategic objective of promoting stability on the European continent. Full membership would also allow these states to integrate more fully in the cooperative processes of mutual security which has proven so successful in cementing relations between the Alliance members for over forty years. I am thoroughly convinced that our Central and East European partners can make an important contribution to the security and stability of Europe, though the course of their respective internal development programs will play a large role in determining the nature of their relationship with NATO.

Question. Is it not in the best interest of our western Alliance to do all that we can to help them meet their legitimate security concerns?

Answer. It is clearly in the best interests of not only the U.S. but also our European Allies to assist the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. NATO defense cooperation with the East is an essential element of our aim to build a stable European security community based on these same principles, concepts and habits of cooperation which have evolved among NATO members over the last forty years. The Alliance has already done much to establish cooperative security relationships with its former adversaries. Since September 1990, all former members of the Warsaw Pact have maintained permanent diplomatic liaisons with NATO in Brussels. The Alliance has opened an expanding military-to-military contacts program to supplement national efforts in this area. In the fall of 1991, the Alliance institutionalized its relationships with the Central and East European nations by establishing the North Atlantic Corporation Council.

MIGRATION

Question. Has migration of citizens following the breakup of the Soviet Union been a serious destabilizing factor in the former republics or elsewhere?

Answer. Migration in the Former Soviet Union (FSU) has the potential to become a serious destabilizing factor if economic decline and political gridlock continue. There are approximately two million civilian internal refugees in Russia, another 250,000 to 500,000 military personnel are without permanent quarters. If ethnic fighting continues to spread throughout the peripheral states of the FSU certainly more ethnic Russians will return to Russia, creating additional problems. Many ethnic minorities which were dislocated

under Stalin's reign are trying to return to ancestral homelands which is also adding to difficulties.

Question. Has such migration reached dangerous levels anywhere?

Answer. Migration has not yet reached dangerous levels in the FSU.

Question. How about the migration of scientific personnel, recruited to participate in weapons programs?

Answer. There is no "hard" evidence that scientific personnel have been successfully recruited from the FSU to participate in weapons programs.

RESIDUAL CAPABILITIES IN THE FORMER EASTERN BLOC

Question. Given the economic situation in Russia, in the Former Soviet Republics and in the former Warsaw Pact Countries, can you say whether their defense spending is buying an effective military capability, or whether it is largely a public works program?

Answer. Defense spending by former Warsaw Pact countries and the Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union is sufficient for their current defense requirements. The majority of defense spending is allocated to improving living standards for troops.

SECURITY OF SOVIET WEAPONRY

Question. General, are you comfortable about the security of Russian conventional and nuclear weaponry, as well as that of the other former Soviet republics?

Answer. I am comfortable with current Russian efforts to maintain the safety and security of their nuclear weapons. However, the Russian defense establishment, including that which controls nuclear weaponry, is subject to the same turmoil as the rest of Russian society. Nuclear security is an area the Defense Department and the entire U.S. intelligence community will continue to monitor very closely. Conventional weapons are already subjects of black marketing and will continue to proliferate.

Question. Have there been any incidents which raised your levels of concern about their ability to manage their stockpiles of arms?

Answer. These have been no specific incidents; however, there is a growing black market in small arms in areas of civil unrest and organized crime.

Question. What is the current situation in the dispute between Russia and the Ukraine over Crimean ports and control of the Black Sea Fleet?

Answer. Crimea remains under Ukrainian jurisdiction and Russian policy supports that position. Radical elements in both states are agitators, but the issue does not pose a significant challenge to Russo/Ukrainian relations at this time. Negotiations continue at the Ministry of Defense level over the Fleet issue. The debate is unlikely to be resolved in the near future.

RUSSIAN REDEPLOYMENT

Question. What difficulties has Russia faced in re-absorbing its forces from the former republics and from Warsaw pact countries?

Answer. Russia faces severe funding problems in reabsorbing its forces. There are not enough funds to redeploy troops from the former republics and Warsaw Pact countries. There are not sufficient housing or social support programs to maintain quality of life for the troops and their families that do return. Finally, there is not enough funding to pay for retraining as officers and soldiers are released from active duty as a part of Russia's force reduction program.

Question. Are their difficulties in re-deployment a matter of real limits on Russia's ability to re-absorb these forces, or is this compounded by a desire to continue to occupy military installations and territory?

Answer. While there are probably some in the Russian military and political arena who regret losing the empire, their difficulties in redeploying are a function of the very real problems they face in building a new infrastructure to support the returning forces.

REDEPLOYMENT TO THE UNITED STATES

Question. Is the base structure inside the United States going to have any difficulty being able to absorb the equipment and personnel that we are bringing back from Europe?

Answer. The largest challenge is the land force drawdown, and it has been a significant issue for the Army staff in Washington to resolve the stationing problems associated with the return of cohesive USAREUR units and their equipment.

Question. We are drawing down from Europe, drawing down across the board, changing the force structure, and closing and re-aligning many bases—all at the same time. Have we hit any choke points in this process yet? For example it has been said that for a while the U.S. military exhausted the supply of moving vans in Europe, and we must have paid dearly for that.

Answer. Main "choke points" are:

1. Funding shortfall. The main "choke point" is lack of funds to support retrograde and repair/distribution of equipment excess to smaller USAREUR force structure and war reserve requirements. Our plans had called for 9,800 excess vehicles to be retrograded to the U.S. in FY93. As a result of funding shortfalls—to repair or store equipment in CONUS—only 3400 will be returned. This compounds funding and manpower shortages. For FY93, we have \$21M available against our \$164M retrograde requirement. The lack of funding for this, and reception of equipment in the U.S., will compound our funding and manpower shortfalls for FY94 and beyond.

2. Personnel shortages. USAREUR's civilian employment level is being forced down faster than the workload. As the theater level is being forced down, the requirement to process equipment through receiving, repair to maintenance standards, store and ship equipment has increased. Yet the USAREUR civilian workforce has been cut drastically. In FY90 USAREUR was authorized a civilian end strength (ES) of 67,942. FY92 ES was 43,188. The FY93 Presidential Budget level is 35,711. These civilian reductions have been compounded by Congressional funding reductions for burdensharing that has not materialized.

3. Moving van capacity storage. During the major drawdown (FY91-92) USAREUR was required to find additional capacity for household goods (HHG) movements. The German (as well as other countries) HHG mover associations were very cooperative. Although we did exceed our normal capacity, it took 90-120 days to ramp up sufficient capacity to handle the backlog. USAREUR did end up paying more for the service because a lot of locally contracted service was used rather than MTMC's normal international shipping mode. Our method, called the Direct Procurement Method, was the critical innovation that allowed us to move many families in a short period of time. The service cost more because it usually costs more in day-to-day operations.

ALLIANCE COMMITMENT

Question. As Germany is going through its re-unification process, have you seen any change in its commitment to NATO?

Answer. No, the NATO Alliance remains the keystone of German security arrangements. I believe that in the future Germany will continue to be a strong supporter of the Alliance and U.S. presence in Europe.

Question. What recent changes have you seen, if any, in the commitment of other NATO member nations to the Alliance?

Answer. All of the NATO nations are committed and will remain committed to NATO even though almost all the nations have announced force structure reductions in light of the new security environment. Overall we anticipate significant reductions in air, land and maritime forces with the largest reductions projected by the Central Region nations. The U.S. drawdowns in Europe exceed those of any nation, even the recently announced cuts by Belgium and the Netherlands. I am confident the nations of the Alliance will still retain a very viable military capability unless we make significant additional cuts.

SOUTHERN REGION AIR BASE

Question. Now that we are out of Torrejon, and Crotone will not be built, what are the plans for basing F-16s in the southern region? Is dual basing being considered?

Answer. [_____]

Question. How soon do you expect these plans to be finalized?

Answer. [_____]

Question. With force structure changes, do we have enough F-16s and personnel to maintain a permanent presence in the Southern Region?

Answer. [_____]

CROTONE, ITALY

Question. Does the budget request include any funds for Crotone, such as contract termination costs?

Answer. No. NATO does not project any future funding requirements for Crotone. There should eventually be a return of some funds to NATO when GOI has sold the land which had been expropriated for the planned air base.

COMISO, ITALY—FAMILY HOUSING

Question. The budget request includes \$20.2 million to buy-out leased family housing at Comiso, Italy. Please submit for the record the economic justification for this buy-out.

Answer. We have a \$7.2 million annual lease payment due for each of the four years left on the lease. That amounts to a total remaining cost of \$28.8 million. The option to buy is \$20.2 million at this time. By buying out the lease at this time, we can save \$8.6 million.

Question. Could NATO make use of these 460 housing units?

Answer. Not direct use since family housing is a national consideration/responsibility.

Question. Why is this buy-out a U.S. cost, rather than a NATO cost?

Answer. Family housing is not eligible for NATO funding. The U.S. agreed to the build-lease arrangement as a national commitment in support of the GLCM process.

Question. After the lease is bought out, who owns the units?

Answer. Government of Italy (GOI) is the legal owner of the housing units along with the Ministry of Defense (MOD) property on which they are situated. We will have residual value rights in accordance with current agreements, as with any U.S. funded property in Italy.

COMISO, ITALY—RESIDUAL VALUE

Question. How are the GLCM facilities at Comiso being used?

Answer. None of the GLCM facilities are currently being used by either Italy, the U.S., or NATO.

Question. What is the status of residual value negotiations?

Answer. We have not entirely solidified our basing plan for the Southern Region and may need to conduct sensitive negotiations with Italy for force beddown. Therefore, we have not yet begun negotiations for the facilities returned to Italy at Comiso. We are gathering necessary data upon which to base negotiations so we can proceed with negotiations without delay once our overall basing plan for this region is in place.

“EURO CORPS”

Question. Please bring us up-to-date with the current status of the joint French-German “Euro corps” introduced by President Mitterand and Chancellor Kohl in October 1991.

Answer. [_____]

Question. How has NATO responded to the creation of the Euro Corps?

Answer. [_____]

Question. What is the Corps’ military mission and how does it relate to NATO’s mission?

Answer. [_____]

Question. I would just point out that this looks like an effort to elbow out the United States. Would you care to comment?

Answer. The U.S. has long urged the Europeans to play a more active role in their own defense, and we have also encouraged the French to rethink their position of staying out of NATO’s integrat-

ed military structure. I think that the Eurocorps is a step in the right direction toward achieving both of these goals. I do not feel the Eurocorps is an attempt to elbow out the United States, but I believe that part of the motivation to form the Corps came from a questioning of U.S. resolve to stay in Europe precipitated by our large drawdown. By maintaining a significant forward presence, we can mollify these concerns.

NATO—OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

Question. How are the negotiations proceeding in getting the NATO allies to actually fund the operation and maintenance costs for POMCUS, war reserve stocks and co-located operating bases in Europe? As I understand it, the United States is still paying 100 percent of the operation and maintenance costs.

Answer. The U.S. proposed criteria and standards (C&S) defining funding parameters of the initiative have been submitted to SHAPE. With the lack of U.S. FY93 funds, no pressure could be put on SHAPE to finalize their own version of the C&S. If sufficient funds become available in FY94, SHAPE can be pressed to complete its version of the C&S, using the U.S. input, and submit it to the NATO Military Committee for approval. The funding requirement can then be submitted for NATO common funding in competition with other requirements for infrastructure funds.

Question. In your prepared statement, you said that the Allies agreed in principal to fund these costs, but that "the large reduction to the FY93 infrastructure request prevented pursuing NATO funding this year". Why did this reduction prevent NATO funding?

Answer. The reduced funding level in FY93 for the U.S. contribution to the NATO Infrastructure Program has forced the U.S. to limit NATO authorizations of common funds to "must pay" requests such as ongoing projects that were approved in prior years, urgent or emergency requirements, and fixed agency operating expenses. No funds are available to cover new initiatives such as this one.

MILITARY-TO-MILITARY CONTACT PROGRAM

Question. Please describe in some detail the operation and scope of the "Military-to-Military Contact Program".

Answer. As the "Revolutions of 1989" rocked the Warsaw Pact, the U.S. needed "a new strategy of defense and military relations with Eastern Europe." An Interagency Working Group on U.S.-East European Defense and Military Relations (IWG) composed of representatives from OSD, State, NSC, DIA, JCS, and CIA published a list of objectives in Sep. 90 and approved the first Joint Staff 2-Year Plan. The long-term goal is to establish substantive contacts across a spectrum of participants in grade and number with emphasis on a few focus areas. To immediate goal is to provide a workplan tailored to specific country requirements with the approval of the U.S. Ambassador. The IWG selected Hungary for the first expanded military contacts. USEUCOM implemented a concept of operations involving a small in-country Military Liaison Team (MLT) to coordinate visits of Traveling Contact Teams (TCTs), experts in subject areas determined by the host. The

EUCOM program focuses on providing assistance in subjects such as personnel, finance, logistics, civil affairs, legal, medical, environmental protection, transportation, communications, public affairs and civil engineering. Due to restrictions involving the Foreign Security Assistance Act, the Joint contact Team program does not delve into existing security assistance programs.

The Joint Contact Team Program currently has MLT's in Hungary, Poland, Albania, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. A program has been proposed to the governments of the Czech Republic and Bulgaria. These governments are still considering the proposal.

In late November 1992 the SECDEF tasked USEUCOM to establish the George C. Marshall Center in Garmisch, GE, as a forum for defense contacts with Central/Eastern Europe (to include the states of the former Soviet Union) which will provide defense education for military and civilian personnel, conduct research on security issues, conduct conferences and seminars, support NATO activities, as well as continue quality training for U.S. Foreign Area Officers. The opening for the Center is scheduled for 5 June 1993 (the anniversary of George Marshall's 1947 Harvard commencement speech announcing the Marshall Plan). The OSD Comptroller is providing \$15 million and personnel for start-up and operation. Upgrade of existing facilities will limit Marshall Center activities until mid-94. Plans for the Marshall Center envision a Research & Conference Center, an Education Leadership Institute, (to host 1-3 week classes on various defense management and leadership topics), a Strategic Studies Institute (to host 1-3 month courses on strategic-level issues), and a Foreign Area Officer & Language Training Directorate (to train U.S. Foreign Area Officers). The German government has been invited to participate by providing the Research & Conference Center director and staff.

CINC Initiative Funds (CIF) are being used to fund mil-to-mil efforts in FY93. CIF funds cannot be used for FY94 thus the program is unfunded (\$13.4 million) for FY94. Hopefully, Nunn-Lugar funds could be an additional source of funds for mil-to-mil activities with the FSU.

Question. Is this a U.S. or NATO effort?

Answer. This is a U.S. effort. However, the Joint Contact Team Program supports NATO's military contacts program by coordinating all U.S. contacts with the NATO military committee, by supporting country requests for assistance to the Group on Defense matters (GDM), and by filling U.S. allocated positions on NATO fact finding teams when requested. USEUCOM participation in NATO activities is coordinated through the Joint Staff.

COST-SHARE RATES

Question. How did we arrive at the current cost-share percentages for each NATO member nation, and what is the mechanism for adjusting these percentages?

Answer. Cost shares are reviewed every second year, but the issue could be raised at ministerial level at any time. Cost shares are based primarily on contributive capacity of the member countries.

NATO RECOUPMENT

Question. The President is requesting \$240 million for the NATO Infrastructure fund. How much in recoupments is the United States entitled to and how much is estimated to occur in FY 1994?

Answer. The U.S. is currently entitled to \$99.7 million within approved programs. Of this amount, it is estimated that an additional \$5.3 million will be recouped in FY93. No recoupments are projected in FY94 due to the current funding shortfall which prevents authorization of new start projects including recoupments.

INFRASTRUCTURE ACCOUNTING UNIT

Question. What IAU rate was used in formulating the 1994 budget and what is the date for the next revaluation of the IAU?

Answer. IAU rate used was \$4.138. The next revaluation will be 1 July 93.

SUNNY POINT ARMY AMMUNITION TERMINAL, NORTH CAROLINA

Question. What projects for the Sunny Point Army Ammunition Terminal have been submitted for NATO Infrastructure funding in 1994?

Answer. One project at the Sunny Point Ammunition Terminal may be funded by NATO in 1994. It is NATO Project, Serial 5RS0004-0, Chassis Staging Area, Marine Ocean Terminal Sunny Point N.C. (cost \$1,666,794).

Question. If projects have been submitted, what is the current status?

Answer. It is a Slice 42 (CY 91) project, but the design has just been finished and funding requested from NATO. The Type B cost estimate is at NATO.

Question. Can we expect any Sunny Point projects to be funded by NATO in 1994?

Answer. The funding of the project will be subject to availability of funding. It is an approved NATO project.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—End of questions submitted for the record by Chairman Hefner.]

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993.

TENNESSEE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD PROJECTS

WITNESS

HON. BART GORDON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF TENNESSEE

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mrs. MEEK. The Committee will come to order. It is 9:30. My name is Carrie Meek, and I will be chairing the Committee today. Today we will be hearing from Members of Congress and also from individuals and organizations. Our Chairman Hefner could not be here this morning, and he asked us to proceed without him.

We have received prepared statements from today's witnesses and they will appear in full in the record of today's hearing. We ask you to limit your presentation, if possible, to five minutes.

We are very happy to have with us Mr. Steny Hoyer, who is here listening to you today.

We are glad to have our colleague, Mr. Bart Gordon, from the State of Tennessee. Mr. Gordon, you may proceed and your entire statement will be a part of the record.

Mr. HOYER. The distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, a most able and effective Member.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE BART GORDON

Mr. GORDON. I am glad to see that one of the freshmen reforms is starting on time. And I hope that your example will carry over to other committees. I will make my testimony a part of the record, and I will summarize and be less than five minutes, and I appreciate the opportunity to be before you and Congressman Hoyer this morning.

I come here today to request three projects for the Tennessee National Guard that will be located on what we call the old Stewart Air Force base, which was the last of the military bases to be closed in the 1970s. It was closed in 1972, located in my home county of Rutherford County and right outside of Nashville, Tennessee.

The first project is a request for a medical armory for the 300th Combat Support Hospital. This is a \$3.9 million project, and it has already reached its 35 percent design stage.

Let me give you a quick update. It is one of only four medical units in the Nation in our National Guard system. It was deployed to the Desert Storm operation where it served very well. Currently

it is housed in some surplus, leftover World War II barracks that were on the Stewart Air Force base. And I have some—this is a photograph of the barracks; and these are, as you can see, some photographs of the conditions there now. These were left over from World War II.

I think the telling point is that the current facilities only contain—there are a number of them—I mean, it is in bad shape. The significant point is that it only contains 12 percent of the authorized floor space that is needed to house this type of medical unit.

Additionally, and also very importantly, there are over \$20 million in supplies that are in storage in these kinds of facilities and in trailers outside that lead to the potential of unsanitary conditions, early spoilage; and there is a real problem. This is really a significant matter and something that needs to be corrected.

The second project is a Class IX maintenance facility. This is a \$710,000 project. It has reached its 35 percent design stage. This would be used to be the warehouse for a combat support maintenance shop that this committee voted for last year and is under the present construction stage.

Once again, you have a situation where the current warehouse contains only 53 percent of the floor space needed. It is also a 40-mile round trip from the combined support and maintenance shop, so that is not very efficient.

So we would hope this could be relocated.

Again, I think the primary concern is that the current facility is obsolete, 53 percent of authorized space, and is 40 miles from the facility.

The final project is a project that is very dear to the heart of my Tennessee adjutant general, and that is a joint-use educational facility. What we are proposing is that there be an expansion of the Tennessee Military Academy at Smyrna which would be used for a joint-use educational facility. The facility will implement the "dual use" concept advocated by President Clinton in "A Vision of Change for America," and by Senator Nunn. The facility is designed to handle 250 students, 25 cadre and 25 instructors. The cost is \$8.7 million.

It will be used to augment and expand the existing Tennessee Military Academy facilities. It will be used for training all the Guard, Reserve, and active military in the area. We have a 19,000-person National Guard unit there in Tennessee alone. And really what is the interest of my adjutant general is that you are going to have, I think, a change in the concept of training within the Guard from functional schools to a more regional educational facility. He is interested in getting out in front of this.

We have a good situation where we have Middle Tennessee State University, which is close by, with an excellent aerospace program, ROTC presently, and others. And you have a number of educational facilities in Nashville, all of which are 25 miles or less of this facility and can be used for augmenting construction there. He feels, and I agree with him, that this is going to be the direction that the Guard is going to take for more efficient training over the next few years. And he wants to get started on that project.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you, Representative Gordon.

[The information follows:]

BART GORDON
8TH DISTRICT TENNESSEE
RULES COMMITTEE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
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**Congress of the United States
House of Representatives**

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE BART GORDON
BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

APRIL 27, 1993

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify this morning. I am interested in securing funding in this year's Military Construction appropriations bill for three projects for the Tennessee Army National Guard (TNARNG) Aviation Support Facility in Smyrna, Tennessee. The Tennessee Guard fully supports each project.

The United States Air Force operated Sewart Air base in Smyrna, Tennessee as a bomber training facility from 1942 until 1970 at which time the base was decommissioned. Ownership of the airport facility was transferred to the Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps leases part of the facility to the Tennessee Army National Guard and the remainder to the Smyrna/Rutherford County Airport Authority. The Tennessee Army National Guard maintains 24 different units, 1270 assigned National Guard personnel, 162 of which are full time, and 52 aircraft at the Grubbs/Kyle Training Center at Smyrna airfield.

The first proposal is for a medical armory which will house the equipment and supplies necessary to deploy the 300th Combat Support Hospital (CSH). This project will relocate the 300th CSH from its current substandard facilities at Smyrna to new, modern facilities located adjacent to the airfield. The land on which the proposed armory will be constructed is owned by the local government and a resolution has been passed by the County Commission authorizing the transfer of the land to the Army Corps of Engineers. In order for the 300th CSH to enhance mobilization, the construction of this project is imperative.

The 300th CSH is one of four CSH units in the entire Army National Guard force structure. The 300th traces its roots back to the 300th General Hospital organized for area physicians in 1940. The 300th General Hospital was called to active duty in July of 1942, and was deactivated after the war. The 300th CSH began as the 300th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) in September of 1986, and in October 1992, the unit was designated a Combat Support Hospital. The unit was called to active duty in support of Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

The current status of the facilities which house the 300th CSH's equipment and supplies are totally inadequate. The World War II structures which were left to the TNARNG by the Air Force cannot handle the type of activity for which they are presently being used. They only contain 12% of the authorized floor space to house a medical unit. The 300th CSH has an authorized strength of 369 personnel. The October 1992 reorganization increased the authorized strength by 129 personnel. The reorganization also resulted in a 4451 cubic feet increase in equipment and an increase of 46 major pieces of military table of organization and equipment (MTOE) requiring military vehicle storage (MVSA). The need for more and better space is dire.

The lack of space for administration, logistical support, pharmaceutical supplies, and the exposure of medical equipment to an unregulated atmosphere and unsecure conditions all lead to the conclusion that a new armory must be constructed. There is in excess of \$20.9 million in medical supplies and equipment being presently stored in unsanitary military storage trailers which can result in premature failure and contamination of equipment and supplies. Additionally, lack of adequate heating and cooling systems leave various parts of the administrative structure subject to temperature extremes.

The proposed armory will house equipment and supplies which when deployed will produce a 296 bed facility with 8 operating rooms and full pharmacy, laboratory, radiology and blood bank capabilities. The close proximity of the proposed new site to the airfield will allow the CSH facility to be used during emergencies at the airport or around the state, and will allow for the continued training of the TNARNG CECAT Medical unit located in Chattanooga. The location will also expedite the deployment of this unit. The cost of this project is \$3.9 million.

The second proposal is for a Class IX maintenance warehouse. The maintenance warehouse will be constructed on federal land licensed to the TNARNG. The warehouse will be adjacent to the Combined Support Maintenance Shop which was authorized and funded last year.

The current facilities which could be utilized to house the Class IX warehouse are technically and functionally obsolete and contain only 53% of the authorized floor space. Use of current warehouse facilities would require a 40 mile round trip between the supply warehouse and the CSMS which is being constructed at Smyrna. The proposed maintenance warehouse will directly enhance the functional readiness of the supported units by co-locating the CSMS and maintenance warehouse providing for timely distribution of Class IX repair parts and reducing down time of equipment. The cost of this project is \$710,000.

The third proposal is for the expansion of the existing Tennessee Military Academy at Smyrna which will then create a joint use education facility. The facility will implement the "dual-use" concept advocated by President Clinton in "A Vision of Change For America," and by Senator Sam Nunn. The new construction is designed to build a facility which will house 250 students, 25 cadre and 25 instructors.

The educational facility would augment, upgrade and expand the Tennessee Military Academy facility. The facility would be used to teach technical, leadership and professional development and career enhancement courses to all military components--Active and Reserve--including 19,000 Tennessee National Guard forces and potentially other National Guard forces in the Southeast region of the United States.

Additionally, the Army is presently moving from a system of set functional schools (i.e., armor, infantry, artillery, engineering schools) to a regional education system which will resemble the university and college concept. The Adjutant General of Tennessee is pursuing through the National Guard Bureau and the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) U.S. Army, the utilization of the Smyrna facility as the "cutting edge" of the concept. Additionally, the Smyrna facility can be a component of the "distributive educational system" that is being developed at Fort Knox, Kentucky. This system works in conjunction with civilian educational institutions, using current visual and voice communications technology for personnel training.

The Adjutant General of the Tennessee National Guard, Major General Jerry Wyatt, and I are very interested in implementing the dual-use concept throughout the Tennessee National Guard. General Wyatt envisions developing a strong working relationship with the community in Smyrna, Tennessee and other local communities throughout the state and the region.

While the educational facility will benefit Tennessee and other Southeast region National Guard units, I believe area university ROTC programs and Middle Tennessee State University's (MTSU) aerospace program can greatly benefit from the dual-use concept. Likewise, General Wyatt is interested in utilizing area university professors to conduct classroom instruction for the National Guard. The potential also exists for area elementary, junior high and senior high math and science classes to visit the National Guard facility for instruction and practical application of the scientific principles about which they are learning. The projected cost of this facility is \$8.7 million.

Thank you again for allowing me the time to speak with you today. I will be glad to answer any question the subcommittee may have.

Mrs. MEEK. First of all, I would like to know if any of you have questions.

I have just one or two to ask you. It sounds very convincing, the concept of educational training. Certainly, being an educator, I am interested in the Guard continuing that. We saw the deplorable conditions that exist at the facility which you want upgraded. I have a strong feeling that this is something that is viable. Certainly without committing the committee, I can say that it sounds like something that is very much needed. And we know that Tennessee deserves the best, as you always have said since you have been here.

There may be some questions that other Members of the committee would like to ask.

I call on Representative Vucanovich.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Thank you very much. I wasn't here for most of your testimony, but I will look at it. I have a copy of it.

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Hoyer.

Mr. HOYER. I don't have any questions.

If Mr. Gordon says it, it must be right.

Mrs. MEEK. We thank you, Mr. Gordon, for coming before us this morning, and we will certainly take it under consideration.

Mr. GORDON. Thank you for your attention, and I compliment you on getting the meeting started on time. I hope that your enthusiasm and lesson will carry over to the rest of the Congress. We will run a lot better if that will occur.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993.

FISCAL YEAR 1994 APPROPRIATIONS FOR RESERVE COMPONENTS

WITNESS

MAJOR GENERAL EVAN HULTMAN, AUS (RET.), EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. MEEK. I understand that Major General Evan Hultman, AUS, is here. Welcome, Major. We are happy to have you here.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL EVAN HULTMAN, RET.

General HULTMAN. Good to be with you Chairwoman Meek, ladies and gentlemen of the committee.

On behalf of the many members of the Reserve Officers Association for each of the uniformed services, I appreciate this opportunity to address this significant committee and to point out just briefly the Association's concerns relating to military construction appropriations for the Reserve components for fiscal year 1994.

The Reserve Officers Association is most grateful to this subcommittee for its continuing support of the Guard and the Reserve. Clearly, without your support, Reserve component readiness would not be at today's high level—without the facilities that you have provided to the Guard and the Reserve, they could not have contributed so effectively to Operation Desert Storm. So I want to thank you at the outset.

The add-ons provided by you and the Congress have been directly responsible for providing the urgently needed facility improvements that we have had, which of course, the bottom line, direct to readiness to make the Guard and Reserve capable.

I want to deal with just one item very briefly. It has to do with closing and with facilities as a whole. The impact of demographics in the case of the Reserve is altogether different than it is with the active forces. In fact, it is the most critical single item to the location of Reserve units and, thus, on Reserve components affecting this. Unlike their active counterparts, who can be readily moved to new locations or to different facilities, we only are tied directly to our civilian employment and to the places where we live; and thus, we are unable to move with the flexibility of the actives. That is clearly one of the downsides always of the Guard and the Reserve.

So in a time that we are dealing with facilities and the come down, this becomes a primary consideration with the Reserve. And very frankly, in our judgment and in the analysis of the studies and so forth, and by specific testimony that has been given, this has not been addressed to the degree or the necessity that we see with reference to the Guard and the Reserve. There is a limit to how far Reservists—Guardsmen and Reservists can afford to commit to meet training and other Reserve requirements; and thus, the closing of a facility can immediately deprive the Reserve components of proportions of quality, experienced personnel, highly trained troops and units, and thus—almost in the twinkling of an eye—eliminate their capability to the total force or to increase the training cost that will result in order to meet those changes that take place.

Our written testimony, Madam Chairman, which you have indicated will be made a part of the record, indicates the specifics that I don't have the time to deal with. And I know that you will be concerned with those details.

But let me, in summary, in one paragraph, indicate to you that even during the 1980s, as we know, when defense spending was continually on the rise, Reserve component military construction backlogs continued to grow. And you are aware of those greater than anyone. Thus, in this period when we know more serious budget constraints and coming down, it is even more critical that that limitation on the Guard and the Reserve be considered, because if we are to remain viable—and we must remain viable as a critical part of this total force—we have got to be provided with these facilities, adequate to meet the unique Guard and Reserve requirements, including the location of facilities where there are persons and skills needed and available to meet these requirements.

Failure to do so will lead to the demise of the effectiveness of the Reserve components, and of course, we cannot deal with that in the case of a decreasing budget and a greater need. I might say it will seal the fate of the Reserve forces even before force mix and force structure analysis are completed and upon which very sound and careful decisions can be made.

So I will be pleased to answer any questions that you might have.

[The information follows:]

Statement of Major General Evan L. Hultman, AUS (Ret.), Executive Director of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, for the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, concerning Military Construction appropriations for Reserve forces for Fiscal Year 1994--27 April 1993.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

On behalf of the many members of the Reserve Officers Association from each of the uniformed services, I appreciate the opportunity to address this subcommittee to present the association's concerns relating to military construction appropriations for the Reserve components for FY94.

The Reserve Officers Association is grateful to this subcommittee for its continuing support of the Guard and Reserve. Without your support, Reserve component readiness would not be at today's high level--without the facilities you provided the Guard and Reserve, they could not have contributed so effectively to Operation Desert Storm.

The Congress has repeatedly instructed the Department of Defense to designate a greater percentage of the total military construction request for Reserve component facilities. Under pressure to make overall budget reductions, however, the DoD has reduced its military construction requests for the Guard and Reserve to levels well below the established goal. The add-ons provided by the Congress have been directly responsible for providing urgently needed facility improvements.

During Operation Desert Storm and other contingencies, the Reserve components clearly demonstrated their mobilization

capability and their combat effectiveness. Also demonstrated during Operation Desert Storm was the exceptional public support the Guard and Reserve generate when they are activated. The Congress has long understood the cost-effectiveness of the Reserve components--their ability to provide combat capability for a cost far below that of the active components. The Congress has repeatedly rejected large Guard and Reserve reductions and called for a greater use of the Reserve components. Historically, the Department of Defense has resisted increasing the roles of the Guard and Reserve and has proposed budget-driven, across-the-board reductions.

The Congress, in its FY92-93 Defense Authorization Act, rejected the DoD Total Force Study submitted in December 1990 as being inadequate, instructed DoD to contract for an independent Force Mix Analysis and directed the Joint Chiefs of Staff to evaluate the analysis. RAND was selected to complete the analysis and their December 1992 report recognizes Reserve component strengths and includes appropriate factors in force mix decisions for the Army and the Air Force Reserve components. The portion covering the Navy and Marine Corps was assigned to the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) and includes the bias toward a relatively large active-duty force which has invalidated previous Total Force analyses.

Secretary of Defense Les Aspin has testified that the FY94 Budget Request "treads water" until work is completed, perhaps in late August, on a "bottom-up review" of potential threats and of

the forces and strategies needed to meet them. We look forward to the completion of an analysis which hopefully will factor in the capabilities and cost-effectiveness of Reserve forces, but unless Reserve component military construction is adequately and timely funded, some Reserve capabilities may be lost forever.

Base closures and force realignments have generated requirements for new construction to support new missions. Much of the funding for military construction for the Guard and Reserve, requested and appropriated, has been for new construction, while the needs for repair and renovation have grown. Military construction backlogs have increased in all of the Reserve components and impair readiness, retention and morale.

In addition to the more obvious effect on training and morale, military construction has an insidious effect on Reserve component capabilities. The failure to meet military construction requirements indirectly impacts on unit closures. In the name of cost-effectiveness facilities with the highest maintenance and renovation costs become targets for closure. The closure of facilities which require expensive improvements may be economically prudent in the case of active forces, but closure of Reserve facilities can have a devastating effect on combat capability.

The impact of demographics is critical to the location of Reserve units and thus on Reserve component effectiveness. Unlike their active counterparts who can be readily moved to new locations, Reservists are tied to their civilian employment and are thus often unable to make a move. There is a limit to how far they

can afford to commute to meet training and other service requirements. The closing of a facility can thus deprive the Reserve components of populations of quality, experienced personnel and thus eliminate capabilities or greatly increase training costs.

Training is crucial to the readiness of the Guard and Reserve, and the amount and quality of training is directly related to the adequacy of facilities. In addition to adding and maintaining skills, training has a direct influence on morale and retention. Without meaningful training, morale suffers, and Reservists may quickly lose interest in Guard and Reserve participation. The adequacy of facilities has a direct bearing on esprit de corps and thus readiness.

Many in and out of the military have called for a greater reliance on training simulators as a cost-effective way of improving Reserve component training and readiness. New facilities are required to house additional training simulators.

There may be a conception that the drawdown of active forces will free facilities for use by the Reserve components. While Reservists may make use of a limited number of active facilities, the impact on funding will be minimal. The incidents of Reserve components being able to take over facilities previously used by active forces without alteration or renovation will be very few. Because of the demographic factor, facilities previously used by active forces will simply not meet the needs of the Reserve components in most instances. To the extent that active component facilities can be transferred to the Reserve components, these

actions have already gone into current planning and are reflected in the Budget Request.

The following addresses military construction needs by Reserve component, but before considering specific service requirements, I would emphasize the importance meeting Guard and Reserve military construction requirements. Even during the eighties when defense spending was on the rise, Reserve component military construction backlogs continued to grow. If the Reserve components are to remain viable, they must be provided adequate facilities to meet unique Guard and Reserve requirements--including the location of facilities where there are persons and skills needed to meet Reserve component needs. Failure to do so will lead to the demise of Reserve component readiness. It will seal the fate of the Reserve forces even before force mix and force structure analyses are completed.

ARMY RESERVE

Since the advent of the Total Army concept the Army Reserve has grown considerably and received additional soldiers and missions without a corresponding growth in the facilities needed to support them. Today, the Army Reserve stands last among the Reserve Components with only 53% of its required facilities. This has lead to an average utilization rate of over 200 percent in existing facilities, a problem that is compounded by the fact that 25 percent of the existing Army Reserve facilities inventory fails

to meet Army standards. There is a \$ 1.9 billion backlog of known construction requirements.

Much of the existing Army Reserve physical plant inventory is in need of repair. There are currently about 1,460 centers along with maintenance facilities owned or leased by the Army Reserve. Included in these facilities are 852 government owned and 608 leased centers. Many of these facilities were constructed or acquired during an era in which very little equipment was issued to the Army Reserve, and there were only one or two full time personnel working at each Reserve center. Because of the increased equipment storage requirements, significant overcrowding has resulted at many Army Reserve centers.

This situation has created a training environment that is increasingly unsafe, environmentally unacceptable, and damaging to readiness. Because most Army Reserve facilities are in localities distant from active installations, aggressively capitalizing on Armed Forces base closure alone will not solve these problems. Accordingly, full funding of the Army Reserve's military construction program and real property maintenance programs becomes more essential than ever.

Request for Fiscal Year (FY) 94: The military construction requirement for the Army Reserve represents its highest priority projects and consists of Major Construction, Unspecified Minor Construction, and Planning and Design. The FY94 program includes:

A. Major Construction which provides for new construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion of facilities

for the training and administration of the Army Reserve. The Army Reserve request includes construction of five new Reserve centers, one addition/alteration to a Reserve center having an organizational maintenance shop, one land acquisition, and construction of one battle projection center. It does not include funding for the Phase II Construction of the Army Reserve Readiness Training Center (ARRTC), Fort McCoy, WI, which will provide billeting for ARRTC students. The total amount for Major Construction is \$ 88.7 million.

B. Unspecified Minor Construction provides for projects not otherwise authorized by law, having a funded cost not to exceed \$ 400,000. Unspecified minor construction includes construction, alteration or conversion of permanent or temporary facilities and provides the means to accomplish projects that are now identified, but that may arise during FY94 to satisfy critical, unforeseen mission requirements, e.g., the arrival and redistribution of equipment. The requested amount for unspecified minor construction is only \$ 2.1 million.

C. Planning and Design provides for design of necessary construction projects that support the Reserve mission. To adequately provide for future Major Construction Army Reserve (MCAR) and FY94 minor construction and design, \$ 4.9 million is needed.

The total FY94 military construction program request presented by the Army Reserve is for the authorization and appropriation of \$ 95.7 million, which includes Major Construction, Unspecified

Minor Construction, and Planning and Design. Without it facilities beyond their useful life will continue to deteriorate. ROA supports this request in support of the men and women of the Army Reserve. The Reserves have proven time and time again that, given the resources, equipment and appropriate facilities in and at which to train and maintain their readiness, they will perform in an outstanding manner when and where they are needed--whenever our nation calls.

Another important source of resources in support of the Army Reserve facilities is the Operations and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) authorization; specifically, the resources for Real Property Maintenance Activities (RPMA) and Environmental Compliance.

Real Property Maintenance Activities: The replacement value for all Army Reserve facilities exceeds \$ 3.7 billion dollars. Their average age is over 30 years. With the dollars from this OMAR appropriation, the Army Reserve accomplishes an astronomical task of operating facilities which includes repairing and performing preventive maintenance on them. The facility managers at the Reserve centers are to be commended for the outstanding job they do keeping the centers operational. Even though they are able to keep the facilities open, they are falling behind in maintaining them. The backlog of maintenance and repair (BMAR) continues to rise. The BMAR was \$ 93.4 million at the beginning of FY93; and will increase to almost \$ 121.5 million by the end of FY93.

Environmental Compliance: Along with the increasing demand for maintenance funding, environmental compliance requirements

under the Clean Water Act have placed demands on resources authorized and appropriated for the Army Reserve. The environmental compliance funding requirements have increased from \$ 11.6 million in FY91 to \$ 19.0 million for FY92; and are expected to exceed \$ 38 million in FY93. The environmental compliance requirements cannot be ignored.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

The Air Force Reserve (AFR) Military Construction (MILCON) request is designed to bedown new missions and realignments, provide adequate training and working facilities, and comply with environmental laws. Both the FY 1993 and FY 1994 requests give top priority to new mission requirements.

To preserve the AFR's outstanding combat readiness, it must have well-trained, motivated personnel. Adequate training and working facilities are essential to achieving this goal. Mission readiness of the AFR force depends upon training capability that is to be supported by the requested military construction.

The AFR MILCON budget request for FY 1994 totals \$55.7 million for major and minor construction projects. Growth from the 1993 appropriation is all for current mission and environmental requirements. We cannot overemphasize the importance of investment in current mission MILCON requirements. The AFR's capability to support the nation's humanitarian efforts from Hurricane Andrew, to Somalia, to Bosnia, to Moscow was the direct result of prior years'

investments in personnel, training, and installations. ROA urges you to support the full \$55.7 million requested by the AFR.

A further requirement we would like to bring to your attention is the necessity that the Air Force Reserve participate in any Congressional additions to the MILCON requests of the Reserve components. In past years, the Congress has added many millions of dollars to the MILCON budgets of the Reserve components in recognition of the severe shortfalls in the Pentagon's Reserve MILCON requests. Unfortunately, the Air Force Reserve has shared in almost none of these MILCON add-ons. The need is great, and the payback is substantial; consequently, we urge the Committee to include the AFR in a significant way this year.

The following add-on projects (in millions of dollars) could be executed in the Air Force Reserve FY 1994 MILCON program. The projects all address serious needs and are listed in priority order.

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS TO AIR FORCE RESERVE FY 1994 MILCON

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST (\$MILLIONS)</u>
Kelly AFB, TX - Aerial Port Training Facility	2.00
Greater Pitt ARS, PA - BCE Complex	3.10
Robins AFB, GA - Renovate Bldg 220, for AFRES HQ	5.50
Dobbins ARB, GA - Add/Alter Security Police Ops	1.15
Dobbins ARB, GA - Fire Fighter Development Center	1.30
Dobbins ARB, GA - Simulation Facility	6.00
Dover AFB, DE - Medical Training Facility	.50
Maxwell AFB, AL - Composite Maintenance Shops	4.30

Niagara Falls, NY - Corrosion Control Facility	.80
Westover ARB, MA - Replace Taxiway "G"	5.10
Westover ARB, MA - Underground Storage Tanks (UST) Basewide Upgrade	1.00
Minn-St Paul, MN - Corrosion Control Facility	1.80
Peterson AFB, CO - General Purpose Shop	2.80
Hill AFB, UT - Munitions Maintenance Facility	1.50
Luke AFB, NV - Avionics Facility	1.80
Youngstown MAP, OH - Shortfield Landing Zone	6.40
Youngstown MAP, OH - Temporary Facilities	.20
Youngstown MAP, OH - Electric Substation/Distr Upgrade	4.50
Youngstown MAP, OH - ADAL Vehicle Maintenance Shop	.75
Youngstown MAP, OH - Add to Squadron Operations	3.20
Youngstown MAP, OH - Alter Survival Equipment and Supply	1.00
Youngstown MAP, OH - Munitions Storage	.70
Youngstown MAP, OH - Flightline Facility	.60
Youngstown MAP, OH - Apron Addition	3.50
TOTAL	59.50

As the past year has once again proved, the Air Force Reserve is shouldering an increasing share of the Air Force operational mission. The dollars recommended will be well-spent. With your continued understanding and support, the AFR will continue to provide a superb, cost effective, combat ready fighting force.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The President's Budget Request for Military Construction, Naval Reserve (MCNR) for Fiscal Year 1994 is only \$20.6 million. This figure approximates the low of \$20 million that was requested for Fiscal Year 1992 and is significantly lower than the \$37.7 million requested last year. Congress recognized the inadequacy of these requests and added \$36 million in Fiscal Year 1992 and \$5.5 million in Fiscal Year 1993.

This year's request not only reflects a shrinking Navy budget, it is also an indication of the Navy's overall lack of support for Naval and Marine Corps Reserve facilities.

MCNR REQUEST FOR FY94

The lack of fiscal support is readily apparent. The Naval Reserve Construction backlog is approximately \$950 million and a backlog of maintenance and repair of almost \$200 million. Yet, the request is for a meager \$20.6 million, including minor construction and planning and design. The following projects are included (\$M):

Seabee facility	Naval Station San Diego	\$1.0
Seabee addition	Naval Station Pearl Harbor	.5
Reserve Center addition	Detroit, Michigan	\$3.1
Reserve Center modification	Kearney, New Jersey	.8
Seabee addition	Naval Training Center Newport	.5
Reserve Center replacement	Chattanooga, Tennessee	\$3.7
Electronic Maint. Shop	MC Reserve Center, Damneck, VA	\$1.0
Reserve Center Replacement Joint Training Center,	Everett, WA	\$2.6
Reserve Center Addition	NMCRC Green Bay, Wisconsin	.6

It is ironic that, even at this low level of MCNR funding, three projects are aboard Navy facilities and to provide shop and equipment space for Naval Reserve Seabees so they can perform maintenance and repair projects at Navy sites that would otherwise go unaccomplished because of fiscal constraints.

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS RECOMMENDED

The almost \$ 1 billion Naval and Marine Corps Reserve construction backlog includes several projects that are sufficiently designed to permit their execution in Fiscal Year 1994, or do not require design because they are acquisitions of existing facilities. ROA recommends that Congress provide the requisite authorization and funding for as many projects as is feasible from the following list:

<u>Location</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost (\$000)</u>
NSA New Orleans	LA	Bldg. Conversion	2,800 (1)
Fort Dix	NJ	Readiness Ctr. Mods	2,400
NAS Glenview	IL	Physical Fitness Facilities	5,600 (1)
NAS Glenview	IL	Child Development Center	1,800
NRC Pomona	CA	RESCEN Consolidation	2,150
NAS New Orleans	LA	Training Bldg. Addition	670
NRC Plover	WI	Res. Center Acquisition	1,050
NMNCRC Roanoke	VA	RESCEN Addition	740
NAS Whidbey	WA	Hangar Addition	1,660
NAS Glenview	IL	Runway and Apron	5,500
NRC Pasco	WA	Lease Buyout	1,500
MCRC Damneck	VA	Replace RESCEN	4,300
NRC Columbus	OH	RESCEN Addition	<u>2,350</u>

Total of Projects Unfunded but Executable in FY94 32,520

(1) Appropriations Conference Committee report language for FY93 directed that these projects be accomplished using existing funds.

BASE CLOSURE, RESERVE FORECLOSURE

The Navy is also using the Base Realignment and Closure process in an attempt to close, consolidate, or realign 56 Naval and Marine Corps Reserve installations. ROA has alerted the

Chairman of the Base Closure Commission, and the 86 members of Congress with affected Reserve facilities in their jurisdictions, of the scope and impact of the recommended actions.

We assert that one of two situations must be the reason for proposing such dramatic reductions in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve infrastructure. Either the decision makers did not adequately weight the value of the demographic distribution of Reservists (or potential Reservists), or their recommendations are part of conscious action to deny these Reserve Components the ability to participate, at even today's relatively low level, in the Total Force of the future of their parent service.

For example, there are no other logical explanations for a package of proposals that would eliminate all the Naval Air Reserve flying sites in the entire North East and Mid-West sections of the country. As we told Chairman Courter, the question is, "Should Reserve activities be closed or consolidated with other installations that are beyond their current demographic area?" It appears feasible to relocate NAS Dallas to Carswell AFB only 60 miles away. But, it is not so obvious that the closure of NAS Glenview or NAS South Weymouth and the relocation of the Reserve squadrons to sites more than 1,000 miles away is warranted. In a similar manner, is the closure of NAF Detroit, a tenant activity of Selfridge AFB, an efficiency or simply the denial of a demographic population to the Reserve?

It is increasingly apparent that the Department of Defense proposals to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission that

affect the Navy and Marine Corps pure active duty military recommendations. The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Frank Kelso, was the acting Secretary of the Navy and many key civilian positions were unfilled when this list was being processed at those levels. In addition, the General Accounting Office has found that Secretary Aspin's office "did not exercise strong leadership in providing oversight of the military services" during this process.

There were nearly 480 Naval Reserve facilities in 1970 when the Naval Reserve included approximately the same number of Selected Reservists as today. If the Navy's proposals are accepted, there will considerably less than 200 Naval Reserve installations. Certainly, there should be appropriate consolidation and collocation of these facilities. However, over-zealous application of the "economy of scale" principle will ensure that many Naval Reservists will not be able to continue in the program and many additional potential Reservists will not affiliate simply because the opportunity to do so will not exist. In light of these facts, ROA recommended that the Commission remove from consideration all Naval and Marine Corps Reserve locations that do not have sufficient and convincing demographic data to warrant approval of the requested action. We solicit the support of this Committee for this position.

SUMMARY

In summary, ROA recommends that the Military Construction Naval Reserve program be approved as requested, that as many

projects as is feasible be added from the list of unfunded but executable projects list we have provided, and that the Committee request the Base Closure and Realignment Commission to give careful consideration to the impact of demographics on Naval and Marine Corps Reserve installations that have been recommended for closure, consolidation or realignment.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you, Major General Hultman.

Would any Member of the committee care to ask a question?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Thank you, Madam Chairman. We got started on time this morning and everything is clicking along. No, I don't have any questions.

Thank you, General.

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Hoyer.

Mr. HOYER. No questions.

Mrs. MEEK. General, you know this committee has always been very receptive to listening to the Guard, and we have been a good friend of Reserve and its components and we thank you for appearing here this morning.

General HULTMAN. Thank you.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993.

TRAINING FACILITIES, CAMP ATTERBURY

WITNESS

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mrs. MEEK. The Honorable Phil Sharp, Democrat of Indiana.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE PHILIP R. SHARP

Mr. SHARP. Thank you. I believe you have our testimony, and I believe it has been passed out. I can provide extra copies to you if they are not here.

Madam Chairman, I have a request for funds to build a training facility at Camp Atterbury. Camp Atterbury is no longer an active camp in Indiana and has a National Guard training center that is antiquated there. And the National Guard nationally, I believe, supports this request.

But the key here is that the training is going to go forward, Cold War or no Cold War, and there is no regional facility at this point. All active bases in Indiana have now been or are about to be terminated.

This will be for National Guard and for Reserve. I think it will prove to be a cost-effective move for the military, because the function will go on no matter what we are doing internationally; and the key is that this is located on an Interstate system, the property is available. And, obviously, we in Indiana could welcome the expenditure; but I think there is a strong justification for it in terms of national budget.

So I would appreciate it if you would consider that. It would upgrade the current facilities that are there.

[The information follows:]



Philip R. Sharp
Philip R. Sharp, M.C.

Testimony of the Hon. Philip R. Sharp, M.C.
before the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the
Committee on Appropriations

April 27, 1993

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you about the Indiana National Guard's proposal to add critical training facilities to Camp Atterbury. I believe that an investment in the Army National Guard and Reserve Training facilities at Camp Atterbury will accomplish two important goals: provide the region with much needed training facilities, and establish a commitment to the future of a strong and efficient National Guard force.

Indiana has lost all of its active duty bases, which has reduced the Guard's ability to train on active duty posts, and increased the demand for National Guard and Reserve training facilities in the region. Surrounding states do not have such facilities, and are looking to Camp Atterbury for added training space.

We all know that a strong National Guard force is an essential part of our national defense strategy. This has been proven time and time again, most recently during the conflict in the Persian Gulf war, when 64,414 Army National Guard soldiers reported for duty, and 43,348 served overseas. A large and well-trained Guard and Reserve force serves as an experienced defense force, and can be trained for 25 percent of the cost of active duty units. Given the drastic defense spending cutbacks we now face, it is

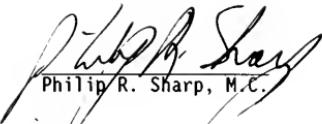
imperative that we invest in a long-term plan to maintain and strengthen our Guard and Reserve forces.

Two projects planned for Camp Atterbury would enhance the training facilities currently located there. The first is construction of the Indiana Military Educational Facility (IMEF), that is presently in World War II buildings scattered around Camp Atterbury. It is an ideal site for a regional training center capable of accomodating troops from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan. At this time, there are space shortages in the classrooms and 40-year old electrical and plumbing fixtures. A new IMEF could result in an increase of enrollment by 75 percent.

Second, the Guard has proposed Phase VI B that would add heated, year-round facilities for 736 troops to Camp Atterbury's billeting capabilities. Existing facilities are World War II era structures, and are currently unusable, containing hazardous asbestos material. The proposed buildings in Phase VI B would be heated, insulated, and available for use on a year round basis.

The Indiana National Guard has estimated the total cost of the new training facilities at \$5,914,000, and the cost of Phase VI B at \$7,545,000.00. Both projects are ready for bidding.

It is my hope that in your deliberations on this issue you will consider the impact that expanding this training facility will have on the region, and on the future of our National Guard and Reserve forces. Thank you for your consideration and for your help in keeping the Indiana Army National Guard an outstanding organization and Camp Atterbury an exceptional training facility.



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Testimony - Rep. Phil Sharp
April 27, 1993
Page 2

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Mrs. MEEK. All right. Your remarks will be a part of the testimony, and I would like to know if any of my colleagues have questions.

Welcome, Mrs. Vucanovich.

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Thank you.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Yes, I have one.

Is it already in the budget?

Mr. SHARP. It is not in the President's budget.

Mr. CALLAHAN. So you want us to add to the President's budget. It is \$7.5 million, as I recall.

Mrs. MEEK. \$7.5 million.

Mr. SHARP. Two projects totalling \$15 million.

Mrs. MEEK. One for 7.5 and the other for 5.9.

Mr. SHARP. They built some year-round facilities. The current facilities are so deteriorated that they cannot be used.

Mrs. MEEK. Another Member of the committee is here. Mrs. Bentley, how are you this morning? Any questions for the great Representative from Indiana?

Mrs. BENTLEY. No, I am sure that what our colleague has presented is a worthwhile project, and I will look at it carefully.

Mr. SHARP. I want to thank you for that remarkable insight.

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Coleman has joined us.

Mr. COLEMAN. Madam Chairman, how are you today?

Mrs. MEEK. Any questions, Mr. Coleman?

Mr. COLEMAN. No, thank you very much.

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Sharp, we thank you for your testimony. And this committee has received the letter that you sent, together with two other Members from your State.

Mr. SHARP. That is correct.

Mrs. MEEK. You are also working with the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. SHARP. Yes, we are, and I must say that Mr. McCluskey was going to be here, but I understand that his plane was late from Indiana, so he is not going to be able to testify.

Mrs. MEEK. If there are no more questions we thank you.

Mr. SHARP. Thank you very much.

[The information follows:]

April 27, 1993

Testimony of Congressman Frank McCloskey

Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction

I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY TODAY IN SUPPORT OF A MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT FOR NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER (NSWC) CRANE DIVISION IN FISCAL YEAR 1994.

THE PROJECT IS AN ORDNANCE ENVIRONMENTAL TEST FACILITY WHICH, THROUGH ENGINEERING, TESTING AND SURVEILLANCE OF VARIOUS ORDNANCE ITEMS, WILL GREATLY IMPROVE SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY. THE \$9.6 MILLION COST OF THIS BUILDING WILL BE RECOUPED IN APPROXIMATELY TWO YEARS.

CURRENTLY THIS TESTING IS DONE AT CRANE IN STRUCTURES NOT ORIGINALLY DESIGNED FOR THIS PURPOSE. THE PROJECT WILL PROVIDE THREE STRUCTURES CONSISTING OF AN EXPLOSIVES ENVIRONMENTAL TEST BUILDING WITH FULLY REINFORCED TEST CELLS; AN ENGINEERING SUPPORT BUILDING; AND A REMOTE TEST CELL. EXPLOSIVE OPERATIONS ARE CURRENTLY HOUSED IN FOUR SEPARATE BUILDINGS NOT ORIGINALLY DESIGNED FOR ORDNANCE TESTING, WHILE THE ENGINEERING SUPPORT FUNCTIONS ARE LOCATED A FEW MILES AWAY.

THE NEW STRUCTURES WILL BE DESIGNED TO MEET CURRENT

EXPLOSIVE SAFETY CRITERIA AND WILL BE CO-LOCATED WITH THE ENGINEERING SUPPORT FUNCTION FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY IN OPERATIONS.

ORDNANCE ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING AT NSWC CRANE ENCOMPASSES A WIDE VARIETY OF UNITS SUCH AS PROJECTILES, FUSE DEVICES, SQUIBS, DETONATORS, LINEAR-SHAPED CHARGES, PYROTECHNIC DEVICES, COUNTERMEASURES AND DEMOLITION DEVICES.

THE ITEMS AND COMPONENTS SUPPORT MAJOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) SYSTEMS SUCH AS TOMAHAWK, HARPOON, SPARROW, STANDARD, HARM, AND PHOENIX MISSILE SYSTEMS AND TRIDENT AND POSEIDON FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEMS.

ORDNANCE ENGINEERING, EVALUATION AND TESTING AT NSWC CRANE HELPS TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF HUNDREDS OF SYSTEMS DEPLOYED BY DOD. THROUGH CONSOLIDATION OF ENGINEERING AND TEST FUNCTIONS, ALONG WITH INCREASED FLEXIBILITY FOR ORDNANCE TESTING, THE PROJECT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN JUST OVER TWO YEARS.

I HAVE ALSO CONTACTED THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF THIS PROJECT AND IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE NAVY HAS NO OBJECTION TO MOVING FORWARD THIS PROJECT, WHICH IS SLATED FOR CONSTRUCTION IN FUTURE YEARS.

THANK YOU.

Addendum to Statement of Congressman Frank McCloskey

April 27, 1993

IN ADDITION, I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE THE SUBCOMMITTEE AWARE THAT LATER THIS WEEK, I WILL BE CONTACTING THE MEMBERS ABOUT A SECOND REQUEST ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. THIS YEAR THE STATE GOVERNMENT BUDGETED ITS 25% SHARE TO CONSTRUCT A NEW ARMORY IN EVANSVILLE, INDIANA IN MY DISTRICT.

I AM REQUESTING \$6.05 MILLION AS THE 75% FEDERAL SHARE FOR THIS ARMORY.

THE CURRENT ARMORY WAS BUILT 1940 AND IS SEVERELY OVERCROWDED WITH INADEQUATE FACILITIES.

THE NEW ARMORY, THE DESIGN OF WHICH HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, WILL PROVIDE FOR 81,062 SQUARE FEET, WHICH WILL ADDRESS THE 27,000 SQUARE FEET SHORTCOMING IN THE EXISTING FACILITY. THE ARMORY WILL BE ADJOINING A NEW ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP, WHICH WILL PROVIDE FOUR WORKBAYS IN A 6,827 SQUARE FOOT FACILITY.

THE COST OF BOTH OF THESE FACILITIES IS \$6.05 MILLION. AS I HAVE INDICATED, I WILL BE CONTACTING THE SUBCOMMITTEE IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE TO PROVIDE A FULL DISCUSSION OF THIS PROJECT, AND I URGE THAT THE SUBCOMMITTEE FAVORABLY CONSIDER THIS REQUEST.

EVANSVILLE ARMORY

CURRENT SITUATION:

- The existing facility built in downtown Evansville in 1940, is constructed of red brick veneer, mortar, poured concrete walls, and general reinforcing
- Existing facility has a space shortage of 27,125 SF
- Existing facility is land locked which prohibits expansion
- Cost to upgrade the existing facility's current environmental requirements is cost prohibitive

EVANSVILLE ARMORY

CURRENT SITUATION (Cont'd):

- Heating by 2 natural gas boilers, piping steam heat
- Interior - no insulation, stucco finish
- Electrical system is of old wiring type
- Lighting is of incandescent and fluorescent bulbs
- Floors are hardwood tongue and groove construction
- Windows are 6' single pane metal case type and are heat inefficient

EVANSVILLE ARMORY

CURRENT SITUATION (Cont'd):

- Restroom sinks, showers and heating are inadequate
- Minimal Female restrooms
- Kitchen space is limited - does not have adequate sanitary dishwashing / serving areas nor storage areas
- Inadequate civilian and military parking

EVANSVILLE ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP

CURRENT SITUATION:

- The existing 2,256 SF Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) was built in 1959
- This facility has a space shortage of 4,571 SF
- Cost to upgrade the existing OMS for current structural & environmental requirements is cost prohibitive
- This facility is land locked - prohibits expansion
- The state has acquired a 20 acre parcel of land for construction of an armory co-located with

EVANSVILLE ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP

CURRENT SITUATION:

- This facility DOES NOT have the following required items:

- Oil/water separator
- Wash platform
- Fuel storage/dispensing system
- Upgraded ventilation system
- Lube & inspection rack
- Unheated parts storage
- 200 amp service

INDIANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY

PROPOSED FACILITY

- Location: 3460 Division Street, Evansville, Indiana
- 81,062 SF - 650 person facility will provide the following:
 - Assembly Hall (7,500 SF) - Locker/Latrines (9,854 SF)
 - Rifle Range - 5 lanes - Admin/Supply (26,230 SF)
 - Classrooms (7,430 SF) - PT Fitness Area (1,000 SF)
 - Unit Level Maintenance Area (2 - 20' x 40' workbay)
- Design: Conceptual - NGB Approved Project
- Estimated Cost:

Federal Share	\$5,051,000.00
State Share	\$1,674,700.00
- Construction: Projected FY-94 - Congressional Add-on

EVANNSVILLE ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP

PROPOSED FACILITY:

- Location: 3460 Division Street, Evansville, Indiana
- 6,827 SF - Facility will provide the following:
 - (2) Mechanical Workbays (1,600 SF)
 - (2) Special Purpose Workbays (1,600 SF)
 - Latrine / Shower / Locker Area - Admin Area
 - Supply / Battery / Tool Room - Wash / Lube Inspection Rack
 - Fuel Storage / Dispensing Rack - Unheated Storage Area
- Design: Conceptual - NGB Approved Project
- Estimated Cost: Federal Share \$740,250.00
State Share \$ 8,400.00
- Construction: Projected FY-94 - Congressional Add-on

EVANSVILLE ARMORY/ORGANIZATIONAL MAINT SHOP

IN SUMMARY:

- Existing facilities are both land locked which prohibits further building expansion
- The state has acquired 20 acres of land for the proposed proposed facilities construction
- Construction year for these projects have been deferred 4 years since initial land contract with Evansville University was finalized which expires in 7 years
- Existing facilities are extremely overcrowded and antiquated which contains hazardous asbestos & lead contaminates - this impairs unit mission capability

EVANSVILLE ARMORY/ORGANIZATIONAL MAINT SHOP

BOTTOM LINE:

Request your support in obtaining the following federal appropriations:

Armory - \$5,303,550.00
<u>OMS - \$ 740,250.00</u>
Total Request - \$6,043,800.00

**to support the construction of
NGB Project Numbers 180044 and 180045
Evansville, Indiana**

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND EFFECTS OF BASE CLOSURE**WITNESS****MICHAEL OUELLETTE, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Ouellette, Michael Ouellette, from the Non-Commissioned Officers Association. Is Mr. Ouellette here this morning?

Mr. OUELLETTE. Yes.

Mrs. MEEK. How are you this morning?

Mr. OUELLETTE. Just fine.

Mrs. MEEK. We are pleased to have you, and we are ready to hear your testimony.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL OUELLETTE

Mr. OUELLETTE. Madam Chairman, on behalf of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of United States of America, I wish to thank the Chairman and the Members of the subcommittee for allowing the Association an opportunity to express the views of the membership on the fiscal year 1994 military construction budget.

NCOA has submitted a formal statement that addresses the concerns of the Association with regard to those programs and quality-of-life issues that are impacted by projected military construction initiatives. In the interests of time, I will briefly address a number of key points and concerns, but would ask that my prepared statement be made a part of today's hearing record.

Madam Chairman, in recent years the main concern was the effective downsizing of the military services and base closure actions and how the military construction budget could help reduce many of the associated problems. This year, the members of the armed forces are faced with additional challenges that come in the form of tax increases, pay allowance freezes, COLA reductions, inversion of retired pay, reduced survivor benefits, base closure impacts, possible loss of commissary benefits and increased rent-lease costs.

NCOA does not expect the MILCON budget to address these issues, but there are quite a number of issues that could alleviate a number of associated problems.

The shortage of family housing is a continuing problem, compounded by overseas strength reductions and base closings in the United States, as is the significant number of enlisted service members in grades E4 through E6 that still reside in inadequate quarters.

Madam Chair, this country will continue to have formidable fighting forces, although reduced substantially in size. The challenge facing the subcommittee is to meet the mandate to provide adequate housing, schools, dining facilities, and family service support facilities under ever-changing conditions. In the past, the Members of this subcommittee have always acted responsibly through concern and assistance on military construction initiatives aimed at improving the quality-of-life necessities of the uniformed men and women of the United States and their families. NCOA firmly believes that fiscal year 1994 will be no different.

Base closures are radically affecting the lives of military retirees and their families who make conscious decisions to retire in areas served by military installations in order to take advantage of perceived benefits availability, such as medical care, commissary and exchange. With the administration's plan to do away with "b student" impact aid funds over the next three years, the Section 6 school system may be the only answer for military dependents.

In summary, Madam Chair, the effectiveness of the fiscal year 1994 MILCON budget is only as good as the future vision put into it. NCOA is of the opinion that, although a number of positive efforts are reflected in the DOD proposal, responsible officials within the Defense Department are telling this subcommittee that all is well, when, in fact, the budget reflects one-year thinking, when it should be two to three years in the future.

Madam Chair, thank you again for the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee again this year. Thank you.

[The information follows:]



Non Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America

225 N. Washington Street • Alexandria, Virginia 22314 • Telephone (703) 549-0311

**STATEMENT OF
SERGEANT MAJOR MICHAEL F. OUELLETTE USA, RET.
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
ON
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

FIRST SESSION, 103D CONGRESS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
APRIL 27, 1993**

Chartered by the United States Congress

Mr. Chairman. The Non Commissioned Officers Association of the USA (NCOA) appreciates this opportunity to present its views on the FY 1994 Military Construction Budget. NCOA is a federally-chartered organization representing all enlisted members of the Armed Forces of the United States; active, guard, reserve, retired, and veteran. Although its name implies restricted membership only to noncommissioned and petty officers of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard, the Association's membership rolls are open to all enlisted men and women who serve or have served in the uniform services. It is through input from this wide-range member base that NCOA determines its position on the defense budget and, in particular, military personnel and quality-of-life issues.

PRELUDE

NCOA has historically appeared before this Subcommittee to speak for the enlisted men and women of the U. S. Armed Forces. This year the association will use the opportunity to define the effects the President's Budget and the Budget Resolution passed by Senate and House Budget Committees may have on the quality-of-life of the members of the armed forces and emphasize the relationship to the FY 1994 Military Construction Budget. NCOA has advocated improvements in people programs for years. Improvements in housing, medical care, family services, etc., have always been identified as having a significant impact on recruiting and retention. In recent years, the main concern was the downsizing of the military services and the effects on military members. This year the members of the armed forces are faced with additional challenges that come in the forms of tax increases, pay and allowance freezes, COLA reductions, inversion of retired pay, reduced survivor benefits, base

closure impacts, possible loss of commissary benefits, and increased rent/lease costs. These challenges are being sold as "sacrifices" in support of budget deficit reduction. In truth their sacrifices will fund other presidential priorities. Nevertheless, this Country will continue to have formidable fighting forces, although reduced substantially in size. The challenge facing the subcommittee is to meet the mandate to provide adequate housing, schools, dining facilities, and family service support facilities. The Association testimony is designed to discuss the ramifications of proposed cost-cutting measures with the members of the Subcommittee and offer a number of recommendations for consideration during the deliberation process. In the past this Subcommittee has always acted responsibly through concern and insistence on military construction initiatives aimed at improving the quality-of-life necessities of the uniformed men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces and their families. NCOA firmly believes that FY 1994 will be no different.

FAMILY HOUSING

NCOA wishes to thank this distinguished Subcommittee for successful efforts over the years to ensure that adequate housing is provided to military members and their families. In particular, this association applauds the effort made last year to address the serious housing situation in Hawaii. However, regardless of the extent of vigilance exercised by the Subcommittee, NCOA remains suspect when reviewing requests for family housing funds. Because of the rapidly changing situation involving military strength reductions and base closure actions both in the United States and overseas, there is always speculation that the planners are not looking far enough into the future for military construction determinations to

meet actual needs in a timely fashion.

The downsizing of military manpower strengths in Europe and relocation of personnel from overseas bases scheduled for closure or realignment are causing a considerable crush on domestic family housing. Today, housing is a major problem. As the Army removes families from overseas areas, they are reassigned to those major installations in the United States that have not been targeted for closure. Consequently, on-base housing is not readily available and since costs of off-base housing are being driven up by demand, military families are being forced to travel long distances daily just to reside in affordable, not necessarily adequate, housing. The distances can easily be 100 to 130 and more round-trip miles a day.

Due to the reduction of personnel authorizations in the overseas areas and the resulting drastic reduction in permanent-change-of-station (PCS) funds, military families remain in-place for a longer period of time. Consequently, those families assigned to government quarters prevent other off-post families from having an opportunity to live in on-post or government leased housing for substantial periods of time. A few of the Army installations that fall into this category are: Fort Hood, TX; Fort Carson, CO; Fort Campbell, KY; and Fort Bragg, NC, and Ft Lewis, WA.

Army policy, apparently the same in all military services, directs that in lieu of new construction, the first source of providing family housing will be in the civilian community. The Variable Housing Allowance (VHA) added to the Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ) has normally supported such a policy. In 1994, however, active military members are being

forced to "sacrifice" via a pay and allowance freeze. It is evident the landlords serving the military population will increase monthly rents to off-set the imposition of higher income taxes also being paid by military personnel who fall within the targeted threshold. Since it is only at those locations where of-post housing is not available, too costly, or substandard that the military services must take positive steps to provide adequate housing, the budget process will not allow for timely relief of the conditions. This is precisely where long-range planning should enter the equation.

In the best of times, VHA and BAQ were five percent or more below the level prescribed in law as adequate to assist military families in paying for civilian rentals. This shortfall, coupled with the 1994 allowance freeze, makes off-post housing too costly and not readily available to many military families in the enlisted pay grades.

Review of the FY 1994 family housing construction portion of the budget reflects a solid effort (approximately \$3.7 billion) to improve the housing situation through the construction of new units, improvements to existing structures, and a number of leasing arrangements. NCOA acknowledges this effort as a step in the right direction. It remains imperative; however, that family housing construction money be targeted at those areas that will survive future base closure actions. There is no good reason to aim construction funds at any base or installation where there is even a shadow of a doubt of its longevity. Therefore, NCOA recommends that the military services should be prepared to revise plans, subject to the approval of the oversight committees, if any one installation is not going to receive the expected input of personnel.

BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS

The armed services continue to have a significant number of servicemembers in enlisted grades E4 through E6 living in inadequate quarters. The majority of those are naval personnel berthed aboard ships in cramped living spaces. NCOA considers this to be a deplorable situation. Bachelor personnel are the most economical category of personnel the nation has on its military rolls. It's time to recognize their value by providing them with adequate quarters. Granted, NCOA would readily admit there is little that can be done to improve living conditions aboard ship. Cramped quarters and lack of privacy come with the turf; however, something should be done to subsidize them for the time they live under such conditions. Current law provides that married servicemembers who reside in substandard family housing can retain 25 percent of their BAQ in cash. Yet enlisted bachelors residing under similar conditions receive nothing.

NCOA notes that the FY 1994 Defense Department Budget contains a substantial line of funding for child improvement centers. NCOA fully agrees that these are important projects to those military members with families. NCOA does not agree, however, that these are priority items until such time as the Department of Defense (DoD) can assure Congress that young bachelor servicemembers are properly housed or adequately reimbursed in those cases where it is simply not feasible to reasonably improve living conditions.

NCOA recommends: First, that the subcommittee direct DoD to identify those installations where inadequate housing continues to be used as enlisted living quarters.

Second, that a standard be developed to readily identify bachelor quarters as being inadequate. Once identification is possible, action could then be taken to determine the level of subsidy required to compensate those bachelor servicemembers who are forced to reside in inadequate or substandard quarters. If this process were a reality, there is little doubt that action to improve the BEQ situation would be forthcoming. Third, further direct DoD to request the construction of adequate BEQs in an FY 1994 supplemental proposal, if such action cannot take place in the FY 1994 MilCon package. Fourth, appropriate the funds required to complete the construction or support legislation that will increase or provide a portion of BAQ (without dependents rate) for those servicemembers who are not offered adequate living quarters.

This Association is completely aware that the uncertainty of the final level of overseas manpower authorizations will make accurate future strength and placement calculations extremely difficult. It simply must be accomplished since the only alternative will be to place those servicemembers assigned above acceptable housing capabilities in unreasonable living situations. The Subcommittee will agree the young servicemembers are the future of the military services. The ability to recruit and retain sufficient personnel, while maintaining quality levels, will be directly proportionate to the manner in which the Congress and DoD meet their responsibilities to provide adequate housing and other quality-of-life construction projects.

BASE CLOSURES: A LOSS OF EARNED BENEFITS

Many servicemembers who made a career of the military did so based on certain promises made to them by their superiors and the Congress of the United States. Among the promises was access to military treatment facilities (MTF), commissaries and exchanges. These privileges were considered compensation for the shortages in pay and allowances provided servicemembers over the years.

As a result of the military retirees' desire to take advantage of perceived benefits, hundreds of thousands made conscience decisions to retire in areas adjacent to or served by military installations. This was particularly important to a majority of retirees whose retired pay was below or near poverty levels. Even today, the average enlisted retiree is in the pay grade of E6/E7 and receives less than \$12,000 annually. This fact alone make access to MTFs, commissaries and exchanges critical to their survival. To further support the value of commissaries to the eligible patrons, it is important for this Subcommittee to know that the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) confirms that over \$24.5 million dollars in food stamps were redeemed by the commissary system in 1992.

Despite the known retiree need, Congress continues to close many military installations where there are large concentrations of military retirees, reservists, and their dependents. Of course, this action causes the discontinuance of MTFs and store operations. NCOA in its own right and as part of the 24-member Military Coalition, has objected to such a hard-nose attitude. This Association believes that each installation should be individually judged on the feasibility of operating MTFs and stores, based on community analysis, Guard

and Reserve populations, and possible cost saving to the taxpayers.

At the present time, there is considerable speculation concerning the Federal Government's concern with the current \$1.2 billion level of subsidy allocated to support commissary operations. In 1992, Congressional hearings were held to discuss the possible expansion of the commissary patronage base to compensate for both the loss of subsidy and the downsizing of the active and reserve forces. Considering this and the moral obligation the nation has to its military retirees, National Guard members, and reservists, NCOA continues to recommend a moratorium be placed on closing MTFs, commissaries, and exchanges on installations scheduled for closure. Such action would permit DoD and the Base Closure Commission time to conduct a study and submit the results to this Subcommittee on the feasibility of continued operation of these facilities subsequent to closure action.

SECTION 6 SCHOOLS

Although all areas of the MilCon budget are extremely important, the portion pertaining to Section 6 Schools is considered by this Association as being of vital importance to the future of military dependent education. Members of the Subcommittee must pay particular attention to the concerns on this issue.

Section 6 schools are defined as those educational facilities physically located on military installations and tasked with the responsibility of educating children of military

personnel stationed on or near that installation. Authorization of appropriations to fund the operation of these schools rests with Congress based on requests made by the military services through the Defense Department. For years, Congress and DoD have done their best to entice local school districts to assume fiscal, administrative and operational authority for these schools, but it has not happened. NCOA cannot blame the local school districts for their refusal since the Federal Government effort to provide Impact Aid and construction funds to operate and upgrade the schools is traditionally far short of actual needs.

Based on the current Administration's plan contained in the President's "vision", Impact Aid "b student" funds will be reduced and eventually disappear within the next three years. The "b student" are dependents of a military sponsor who resides in the local community, but works on the installation. The Administration is convinced that those military sponsors living off the installation are paying state tax money that relieves the government from responsibility. This is incorrect rationale, since military personnel, unless bona-fide residents of a particular state in which the installation is located, do not pay state tax on their income. In this regard, the amount of Impact Aid funds received by a school district during any year is directly proportionate to the level of education received by military dependents during that year. Should "b student" Impact Aid funds disappear, Section 6 Schools must be able to assume the responsibility for the total education of military children or funds will have to be provided to military sponsors to pay for the educational requirements of those dependents. Should neither take place, DoD must be prepared to do "battle" with the local citizens of any civilian school district who will, and rightly so, object to local tax referendums aimed at off-setting educational costs. This is a position that will ultimately be

attributed to the lack of foresight on the part of this Subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, the DoD military construction budget reflects \$37.9 million dollar attempt to address either the construction or improvement of military dependent schools. In the same light it budgets \$322 plus million for water pollution abatement. NCOA fully understands that the Federal Government must now comply with environmental standards, but should it not be responsible to comply with the educational requirements of children of the military servicemembers. NCOA believes there is much more to add to this important subject. However, it suffices to say that the Association can advise your distinguished Subcommittee that there exists a major problem in the Defense Department's Section 6 School System with the hope that something positive and constructive will be extracted from the Pentagon. Something must be done to provide high quality education programs for the children of our servicemembers. Hopefully, your Subcommittee will determine from DoD what funds are needed for Section 6 Schools and these funds would begin to be available in FY 1994. If not, the military community can fully expect to take on another "sacrifice", only this time it will be at the expense of their children's future.

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP) provides financial assistance to servicemember-homeowners whose homes may not be saleable or cannot be sold at fair market value due to base closure or downsizing operations.

NCOA finds a number of major problems with the HAP. These problems affect military personnel whose homes border on military installations scheduled for closure or realignment. First is a matter of disseminating information to servicemembers. The military seems to be reluctant or administratively unable to locate servicemember-homeowners to make them aware of their entitlement to apply for assistance. Why is it that many learn of it only from Association publications.

Next, HAP payments are considered income and subject to Federal, and perhaps State, taxes. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) claims it cannot rule otherwise because of predetermined revenue receipts from the program. This may be true, but it is terribly unfair to the military family that will purchase another house elsewhere. It is a rare occasion when a military family reaps sufficient profits through the HAP that is above what is needed to purchase a new home. So, it seems only right and reasonable to amend the law to the receipt of money from HAP to be treated the same as that received by other homeowners from the sale of their homes, and give the military family an opportunity to reinvest any monies in a new dwelling.

A large number of military personnel have specialties that are only compatible with a select number of military installations located within the United States. Many take overseas assignments with the full expectation of returning to that installation. Should that installation be targeted for closure while overseas, HAP becomes non-accessible since one must be residing in the dwelling to take advantage of the program. Additionally, if a servicemember owns a mobile home, he or she must own the land upon which the mobile home is parked.

Or one has to have a lease that lasts 27 1/2 years as that period dovetails with the fine print of the tax code. NCOA considers this absolutely ridiculous. Military personnel are no longer responsible for possessing the skills and requirements needed to protect their Country, they now must become tax code experts to survive. No wonder HAP is not widely publicized, not even the leaders of the military understand it's provisions or failures. NCOA urges the committee to simplify this program and expand its provisions to more adequately compensate losses.

CONCLUSION

NCOA suggests to the Subcommittee that the FY 1994 Department of Defense Budget is a classic example of a business-as-usual or the traditional approach of DoD to march to the tune of the U.S. Congress. This Subcommittee must strive to direct that department to think outside the "square" to protect members of the military. After all, if things go wrong or are not timely, DoD's response will be to shift the blame on the Congressional process. The truth be known, DoD is responsible to remove itself from the vacuum and properly advise the members of this Subcommittee of the current state-of-health of the military services. The effectiveness of an FY 1994 Budget is only as good as the future vision put into it. NCOA is of the opinion that the responsible officials within the Defense Department are telling this Subcommittee that all is well, when in fact, their budget reflects one year thinking when it should be two to three years in the future.

Thank you.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you, Sergeant Major.

Are there questions for Sergeant Major Ouellette?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Just one question.

Part of the proposals that have been floating around with respect to aid to Russia includes monies to provide housing for the Russian soldiers and military people who are going to be retired from the Russian Army. Do you think it is something we should do before we provide adequately for our housing of even our Active military people or Reservists prior to that? Or would you rather not comment on that?

Mr. OUELLETTE. Mr. Callahan, I would not recommend that on my best day.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Good.

Mrs. MEEK. Any questions, Mr. Hoyer?

Mr. HOYER. Well, I am not going—I won't get into questions on that. Obviously, there is a very volatile situation in the Baltics and other places in the former Soviet republics, in which there are members of the Russian Army still living and creating a pretty dynamic situation in those areas.

The problem that confronts President Yeltsin and the Russian Army is that they have no place to put these people. They built housing in the former republics. They are now dead, flat broke essentially; and there is some discussion about the possibility of assisting building that housing so you can reduce the volatility of the situation that exists in the former republics.

So I would suggest that it is perhaps not quite as clear-cut as my friend from Alabama would posit: Do you want to spend the money on Russians or Americans? There is nobody who is going to say that they don't want to spend it on Americans, including me. But if it defuses situations that keeps American men and women, here in the United States as opposed to trying to inject itself in some place in central Europe because we have a blowup in Estonia or Latvia—I am not going to go into a further speech than I have already gone into, but I would not want the record to reflect that it is as easy to say.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I understand, but it plays well in Alabama.

Mr. HOYER. I am sure it does. That thought occurred to me; it might play well in the 5th Congressional District of Maryland, as well, but it would be—I think we need to understand that there is a very volatile and significant problem that we are going to have to—in my opinion—help on. And whether we do it through housing or some other aid, we are going to have to help them, in my opinion.

Mr. CALLAHAN. If the gentleman would yield.

Mrs. MEEK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. Yes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I don't doubt that you, very likely, may be right. And I don't doubt that I will support it, provided that there are other contingencies attached to it, such as the Russians furnishing oil to North Korea or conventional arms to Serbia, or such as the Cuba connection. I think we ought to capitalize on their need at this point to make this a better world.

So with contingencies, you probably are right, sir.

Mr. HOYER. I appreciate the gentleman's comments. One of the problems and one of the reasons that I think we are probably going to have to go in, and the exact problem that you mentioned, is that we have a nation that has an incredible problem with inflation, and with a lack of hard currency, leading them to want to sell anything that they have to anyone with hard currency.

You are absolutely right. We need to make some relationships there. There is no point in relieving one volatile situation and creating another. You are absolutely right, and I agree.

Mr. OUELLETTE. I enjoyed your talk, Mr. Hoyer.

Mr. HOYER. But the gentleman's answer is certainly going to play well in Alabama, too.

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Coleman, do you have a question?

Mr. COLEMAN. Just one.

I noticed that you pointed out the fact that we would have not been building up in terms of family housing and modernization in the last decade to the extent that it recognizes base closures and the removal of troops from Europe. And I think your statement said that you were leery or suspicious of what is being continued to be proposed in that regard, that you don't feel that it is going to be adequate.

Would you like to elaborate on that point?

Mr. OUELLETTE. Mr. Coleman, it is very difficult for the Association to present some points.

I think what we are trying to say is that it is very difficult for anybody to look into the future with the speed at which things are happening, but I think what we have to do is focus on improving those installations that we know are not going to go away. They are going to be around to sustain the force.

Mr. COLEMAN. You have been around long enough to know that there is no such thing as concern. I represent a community that has an installation that has felt secure. But every time there is a Base Closure Commission meeting, the criteria that they use may suggest that even those that we believe are the safest turn out not to be.

I have been fairly well surprised by several recommendations over the four or five years, so I think your point is well taken; but we don't have those guarantees, unfortunately. As the commander in chief changes, commission members change, I just don't necessarily agree that we can project with certainty that certain installations will not close. That is part of the problem.

Mr. OUELLETTE. What I am really trying to say is, if we are going to put freezes on pay and allowances and those kinds of things that help soldiers, that at least we have the obligation to provide some kind of subsistence or housing for them.

As I tried to point out in the statement, when you raise taxes, the renters of this world are going to offset those taxes in higher rents. And the military people that are using those opportunities are not in any kind of position then to counter that. So they just keep going further in the hole. But they understand there is nothing for certain.

Mr. COLEMAN. Let me say that I would like very much to see your association make a recommendation to the Secretary of Defense with respect to that issue. I share it. In fact, alone, for the

last decade I have been doing a barracks modernization program, with no administration help. And we are at the stage, after spending \$10 or \$20 million of taxpayers' money annually, that we feel that most of our facilities are up to standard, that when base closures occur and there is a need to move troops from overseas or anywhere in CONUS, we happen to believe that our facility can handle it and handle it well in terms of quality of life for the men and women in the service.

Let me say to you, though, that having to go that alone has not been easy, because you have to get the authorization, as well as the appropriation from the House and the Senate, and then the administration's acquiescence and signature. It is not easy. But we could use your help, because I think there are a lot of Members that share your concern that what we are doing is not placing enough emphasis on our future construction and not placing enough emphasis with the Department of Defense on the quality-of-life issues; and that includes, first and foremost, housing.

I would like very much to have your—see if you can't get your association to take a very strong stand with respect to statements of the Secretary of Defense. I think that is where we need to start. I appreciate your help on that.

Mr. OUELLETTE. We will be happy to do that, and I thank you for your help over the years.

Mrs. MEEK. Mrs. Bentley?

Mrs. BENTLEY. I just want to say that I support what Mr. Coleman said totally, that we do have to be concerned about the quality of life on the bases.

But prolonging the discussion that Mr. Callahan and Mr. Hoyer had, I would like to add one caveat about this housing construction. I think the caveat should be that any and all monies that we provide for that purpose should be spent in this country, and the housing transported from here over there; and I hope you would go along with that.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I will go along with it.

Mrs. MEEK. All right. Sergeant major, you have heard the concerns here and also the sensitivity to your concerns, and we thank you very much for appearing this morning.

Mr. OUELLETTE. Madam Chair, thank you very much for the opportunity.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993.

REPAIRS TO ENLISTED AND OFFICER HOUSING AT GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

WITNESS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mrs. MEEK. Now we are going to hear from the Honorable John Edward Porter from Illinois.

THE HONORABLE JOHN E. PORTER

Mr. PORTER. Madam Chair and Members of the committee, I think that you have probably over 100 Members of Congress come before you. I will be very, very brief.

I have three military installations in my district. One is Fort Sheridan on the 1988 base closure list and will be padlocked in about a month. We understand that there may be some need for MILCON funds relating to the Army Reserve units that will remain there, and although we don't have the information yet, it may be necessary to come back to you later on, when we do, to request that.

I also have Glen View Naval Air Station on the 1993 closure list that will probably be approved by the Base Closure Commission, and finally, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, which is the largest naval training center in the world and does require some help this year.

In the Department of Defense budget, the President's budget, the request is for \$11.4 million for improvements and repairs to 173 enlisted and officer housing units at Great Lakes NTC. And these are for the usual things to improve and repair housing. And I support the request and commend it to the committee and ask your support for it.

Mrs. MEEK. All right.

Mr. PORTER. That is all I have to say.

[The information follows:]

Testimony of the Honorable John Edward Porter
Before the Subcommittee on Military Construction
April 27, 1993

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Vucanovich, and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify before you today regarding military construction projects in the 10th District of Illinois, which I am privileged to represent.

I will be very brief because I know that you have a very heavy schedule of witnesses today and because I have only one thing to request of the Subcommittee this year.

The Department of Defense has requested \$11.4 million for improvements and repairs to 178 enlisted and officer housing units at Great Lakes Naval Training Center (NTC) in Great Lakes, Illinois. These improvements and repairs include renovation/modernization of kitchens, baths and basements, provision of interior light fixtures, updated wiring, central air conditioning, garages, patios, storage sheds, fencing, landscaping, and energy saving improvements such as replacement of exterior doors, weatherstripping, roofs, roof vents, attic installation, ductwork and installation of suspended ceilings.

As you know, Great Lakes NTC is the largest, most sophisticated naval training facility in the world and has been a national defense asset since the early part of this century. Great Lakes graduated 20,000 sailors from basic training last year and nearly 20,000 more from its advanced training facilities including its thirty-four "A" schools and sixty-seven "C" schools. The total military permanent party at Great Lakes is over 5,300 and the total military personnel is 16,000.

These dedicated Navy personnel, both officers and enlisted personnel, deserve modern, well kept housing. This DoD request for \$11.4 million will help to keep this government owned housing up to the high standards that Great Lakes has come to be known for and will play a part in maintaining high morale at the base.

I fully support this request and ask the Subcommittee to include it in your Fiscal Year 1994 bill.

I may also be contacting the Subcommittee to make additional requests for military construction projects at Ft. Sheridan. As you know, in 1988 Ft. Sheridan was slated to be closed. In the process of preparing to close the base, I have learned what members of this Subcommittee already know. It costs money to close a base. There may be various milcon projects requested by DoD this year associated with the closure of Ft. Sheridan and the creation of a separate Army reserve unit on a part of the Fort's land. Since we do not yet have access to the DoD's request for military construction related to previous base closures, I cannot tell you what needs may exist. I will contact the Subcommittee as soon as these needs become known.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Vucanovich and members of the Subcommittee.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you. Your testimony will be in the record. Are there any questions?

Mr. CALLAHAN. John, is it in the President's budget?

Mr. PORTER. Yes, it is in the President's budget.

Mrs. MEEK. We certainly thank you, Mr. Porter, for coming before us today. We know it is a budgeted project, and our subcommittee is aware of the situation, and we thank you very much.

Mr. PORTER. Thank you.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993.

ISSUES AFFECTING MILITARY FAMILIES

WITNESS

SYDNEY HICKEY, NATIONAL MILITARY FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Mrs. MEEK. Ms. Sidney Hickey from the National Military Family Association.

STATEMENT OF SYDNEY HICKEY

Ms. HICKEY. Thank you, very much, Madam Chairman. I apologize for being late. After two-and-a-half hours on the Beltway, I am going to our combined State of Florida.

Mr. COLEMAN. Are people leaving there?

Ms. HICKEY. Madam Chair, military personnel and their families are most grateful to this committee and all the Members of subcommittee for your continuing support of their quality of life.

NMFA supports funding of all family housing, child development centers, and Section 6 schools in the fiscal year 1994 Department of Defense budget. We are pleased that many of the housing units requested are in high-cost duty stations like Hawaii and California.

After years of not requesting any funds to improve or to alter Section 6 schools, although this subcommittee has seen fit to supply funds for that purpose, this DOD budget requires funds-requests funds for 12 such schools. And it does appear that many of the requested additions are at installations that are expected to gain in population. But NMFA is reminded that one of the primary reasons cited in the Rand Report for why local education authorities did not want to assume responsibility for these schools was their deplorable physical condition. If that consideration is part of the new-found enthusiasm for funding these improvements it should be remembered that there were additional barriers to turnover that were cited in the Rand Report.

Madam Chairman, as the force downsizes it is anticipated that the force will become older. An older force translates into a more married force and a force that has more children. Therefore, the need for family housing and for child care will increase percentagewise.

As installations close, families move to remaining bases that now have "no vacancy" signs hanging at the gate.

We do not object to DOD's objective of reliance on local communities to provide housing for military families. The Air Force testimony presented to this subcommittee on April 20, 1993, stated, "Fortunately, most of the housing requirements at receiving bases

resulting from prior base closures are being satisfied through community resources."

That statement raises two questions. First, what happens to those that are not in the "most," and second, will communities continue to be able to absorb even "most" of the families as further closures are implemented?

A brief moment about HAP, the Homeowner's Assistance Program. Those few military families that can afford to purchase houses are thinking twice about such actions with the new base closure list coming in 1995. They are not sure either. The Homeowner's Assistance Program may prevent total financial devastation for military families, but in many cases, it falls far short of returning their investment. We would ask this subcommittee to encourage DOD to resume covering 85 percent of their loss, as they did until two years ago when they reduced that to 75 percent. In addition, NMFA hopes the services will closely monitor the need for short-term leases at gaining installations. The extreme turmoil experienced by Army families returning from Europe last year should not be repeated. Many installations programmed to receive substantial numbers of additional personnel report they have absolutely no housing available right now, or rentals in the community. We are seeing several of our young families forced into buying homes when they have no business financially entering into that investment.

When neither affordable housing nor government housing is available, families must often separate. The service member becomes a geographic bachelor. Family separations caused by mission requirements are part of the military life. Family separations caused by housing shortages should not be a part of military life.

In conclusion, NMFA again thanks you for your expressed concern and interest in the quality of life for military families.

[The information follows:]



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Statement of

Sydney T. Hickey

Associate Director, Government Relations

The National Military Family Association, Inc.

Before the

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SUBCOMMITTEE

of the

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

of the

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 27, 1993

The National Military Family Association (NMFA) is a nonprofit, predominantly volunteer organization with membership from the seven uniformed services, active duty, retired, reserve component and their family members and survivors. NMFA is the only national organization whose sole focus is the military family and whose goal is to influence the development and implementation of policies which will improve the lives of those family members.

Mr. Chairman, military personnel and their families are most grateful to you and the members of this Subcommittee for your continuing support of their quality of life. Last year, this Committee appropriated funding to build more than twice the number of Child Development Centers requested by the Department of Defense (DoD). You also appropriated funds to build more units of family housing than had been requested.

FAMILY HOUSING

NMFA supports funding for all family housing included in the FY 94 DoD request. We are particularly pleased that many of the requested units are at duty stations where the cost of housing is extremely high, notably, Hawaii and California. Families in Hawaii whose Food Stamp redemption topped \$1.7 million in 1992 obviously cannot afford high cost housing. We also strongly support the requests for replacement housing. Many military quarters are over 40 years old and in deplorable condition.

NMFA also supports the "whole house" and "whole neighborhood" revitalization/improvement programs of the Army and Air Force and the Navy's new attention to "Neighborhoods of Excellence". We also applaud the Army's

whole barracks renewal initiative. Single military personnel should be able to live in barracks which provide as much privacy as possible and a more "home like" atmosphere.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

NMFA was AMAZED, but of course gratified, to note DoD's request for funding of 21 Child Care Centers, a seven-fold increase over FY 93 . Two wage earner families are becoming the norm in the military just as they are in the civilian sector. Denial of a pay raise in FY 94 and reductions in pay increases for the ensuing three years, will make two income families almost universal. We certainly anticipate an increase in the need for safe and adequate child care at those installations which remain open.

SECTION SIX SCHOOLS

After years of not requesting any funds to improve/add to/alter Section Six Schools, the FY 94 budget includes 12 such requests, including one at an installation on DoD's 1993 Base Closure list. As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, NMFA has requested funds for these schools for several years. This Subcommittee has responded with funds to improve many of these schools. NMFA appreciates the attention given to the needs of military students served by these Section Six Schools. It appears that many of the requested additions are at installations expected to retain or gain in population. However, NMFA is reminded that one of the primary reasons cited in the Rand Report for why Local Education Authorities (LEAs) did not want to assume responsibility for these schools was their physical condition. If that consideration is part of the new

found enthusiasm for funding these improvements, it should also be remembered that several additional barriers to turnover were cited in the Rand Report. The most important of these for military families was the concern about losing their neighborhood schools and losing their input on the education of their children. The LEAs, on the other hand, were as concerned with insufficient Impact Aid funding on a recurring basis, as with the physical condition of the school structures.

DOWNSIZING AND BRAC

An Older Force

As the force is downsized, it is anticipated it will become an older force. An older force usually means more servicemembers will be married and have children. Therefore, while the force is decreasing in total numbers, the percentage of servicemembers requiring family housing and Child Development Centers will increase.

No Vacancy

As installations close, families will move to remaining bases which have "no vacancy" signs hanging at the gate. NMFA does not object to DoD's stated objective of relying on local communities first to provide housing for military families. The Air Force testimony presented to this Subcommittee on April 20, 1993, stated: "Fortunately, most of the housing requirements at receiving bases resulting from prior base closures are being satisfied through community resources." That statement raises two questions. First, what happens to

families that are not included in the "most," and second, will communities continue to be able to absorb even "most" of the families as further closures are implemented?

HAP

Those military families who can afford to purchase houses/apartments are thinking twice about such action with another Base Closure list to come in 1995. The Homeowner's Assistance Program (HAP) may prevent total financial devastation for military families, but in many cases it falls far short of returning their investment. Since military families move every few years, few have built up substantial equity in their homes. The reduced value produced in a BRAC site, combined with taxing whatever is realized from the HAP, often means a significant monetary loss.

More families than in the past are seeking rental housing when they transfer. This situation contributes to the decrease in availability of affordable housing. NMFA has already heard from families stationed at installations on DoD's 1993 Closure list who are upset and angry. They were transferred to their current duty station within the last two years. They were forced to purchase homes because no rental housing was available. Many of these families have 100% VA home loans. While these mortgages can be assumed by the government under HAP, the amount imputed to the member in the transaction will be taxed as ordinary income. Families will essentially be taxed on money never received.

National Relocation Contract

NMFA is pleased that a national relocation contract to manage the resale of homes under the HAP is to be awarded in May. Presentations by relocation companies in the past have indicated that military families could benefit from their programs. We will monitor the implementation and results after the contract is awarded.

Short Term Leasing

NMFA hopes the Services will closely monitor the need for short term leasing at gaining installations. The extreme turmoil experienced by Army families returning from Europe last year should not be repeated. Many installations programmed to receive substantial numbers of additional personnel report very little available housing.

Family Separations

Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ) is not providing the 65% of national median housing costs by grade of sponsor, as was mandated by Congress in 1985. Since the proposal to freeze military pay in FY 94 and to reduce raises in FYS 95, 96 and 97 also applies to allowances, the amount of unreimbursed housing costs will rise significantly. If housing costs around a gaining installation rise higher (as is usually the case) than regional/national levels, some military families may be unable to obtain affordable housing. When neither affordable nor government housing is available, families must often separate. The servicemember becomes a "geographic bachelor." Family separations caused

by mission requirements are part of military life. Family separations caused by housing shortages should not be part of military life.

In conclusion, NMFA again thanks you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of this Subcommittee for listening to the concerns of military families. We firmly support all the construction requests for installations not on a closure list, and ask that you consider the ramifications of an older force with more family requirements.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you, Ms. Hickey.

In your prepared statement, you mention your concern that one reason for the budget request for Section 6 schools might be, the Department is going to accept these schools in order to turn them over to the local LEA. I would note that this committee has looked into this, and the Department of Defense tells the committee that the force drawdown in Europe is resulting in the closure, naturally, as you indicated, of many schools for military dependents. Since they no longer need the budget for those overseas schools, that frees up the resources to take care of the Section 6 schools.

Ms. HICKEY. I sincerely hope that is the reason. Our concern was just, all of a sudden, that all of those schools appear when nothing has appeared from the Department for over 12 years; and I appreciate your concern in looking into it.

Mrs. MEEK. Are there other Members of the committee with questions?

Mr. Callahan.

Mr. CALLAHAN. You mentioned that it is imminent that a relocation contract is going to be signed with some national concern?

Ms. HICKEY. Unfortunately, the interpretation that was put on the language in the authorization act last year and our interpretation of that were not the same. We had assumed that that relocation contract was one that would have tested a national relocation company taking over the program in certain areas. We have had presentations from some of those companies in which they state that they could provide more funding for military families. However, in talking to the Army Corps of Engineers, I find that the current contract is simply to manage the homes after the families have been reimbursed, the maintenance of them and the resale.

I note that that contract is not supposed to be let until May; however, in testimony last week they assumed that it was going to be April.

Mr. CALLAHAN. They will issue one contract nationwide?

Ms. HICKEY. No, it was for four installations in the mid-East-Fort Smith Naval Shipyard, and I have forgotten the others.

Mr. CALLAHAN. What will the relocation company do?

Ms. HICKEY. It is not going to do anything but maintain the house after the Corps of Engineers has bought it, and take care of the resale.

It is simply—HUD was apparently backed out of that process, which they used to take care of for the Corps of Engineers in the past, maintaining and reselling the homes. This is to look to see if this type of company could do it less expensively than the Corps itself.

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Coleman.

Mr. COLEMAN. Thank you, Madam Chair.

I am extremely interested in replacement housing. I just, as a matter of fact, had the Secretary of HUD in my district dealing with poverty as an issue. The lack of economic development and the problems that wind up associated with that go on and on, everything from housing to health. It is a never-ending problem. And I happen to think that we create more problems for ourselves when we don't deal with the issue, as I think you correctly pointed out in

your testimony, of seeing to it that we have facilities here at home when we do bring units back.

Separations caused by unit mission, to me, is certainly an important issue. And I was interested in knowing whether or not your association obtains or has or gets information from the Department of Defense any Assistant Secretary or any segment of it, concerning their planning as it relates to housing when they do a move, for example, of a unit—say, in Germany to come home, are you able to get any information, as an association, from the Department of Defense?

I am just interested if that is ever—certainly it has got to be a part of what they consider, the Department of Defense, when they move an entire facility. Certainly first comes mission, but a part of that mix must be whether or not the facility to which they are going to be newly located has the necessary housing or facilities for that many troops.

Ms. HICKEY. Mr. Coleman, basically we hear about the problem from our representatives. We have 90 volunteer representatives at military installations.

For instance, when the troops came home from Germany there was the two families to a motel room at Fort Stewart. Schools that get a thousand kids in two months. One of our concerns is that apparently, at least in the Army—and I am not sure of the other services, but in the Army we could tell, for instance, a school district exactly what they were gaining in children when we know the soldier. Sergeant Jones has two children; one is age 10 and one is age 6. Unfortunately, that information was not shared with our public schools. And it is still not being shared with our public schools.

Mr. COLEMAN. You are not just talking Section 6 schools?

Ms. HICKEY. No, I am talking in a downtown community. They are told, you are getting a thousand new soldiers. What does that mean? Are 600 of them single? Are 900 of them married with children? How can the communities plan? It is the schools and the housing and the whole area, because these people are not, for the most part, the families going on the installation because the quarters are full. So they are being an impact on the community.

And I am not so sure that part of our concern wasn't, at least coming from Germany, more the logistics of getting them out of Germany so that we could save that money, rather than the concern of what we were doing to the stateside communities.

Mr. COLEMAN. Well, representing a district on the U.S.-Mexico border, we understand many of the problems, because we locally have to attend to a lot of issues that are really internationally caused oftentimes by proper utilization of Federal statutes, immigration law and other areas. So we understand that that is an impact that communities have to oftentimes feel and feel alone, and that is a real problem.

I appreciate your testimony here today. Thank you.

Mrs. MEEK. We certainly do thank you, Ms. Hickey. Are there any other questions from the committee?

Mr. Callahan?

Mr. CALLAHAN. No.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you for coming before us this morning.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993.

MILITARY PERSONNEL RETIREES, THEIR FAMILIES AND SURVIVORS

WITNESS

CHARLES PARTRIDGE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR UNIFORMED SERVICES AND MILITARY WIDOWS

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Partridge from the National Association for Uniformed Services and Society for Military Widows.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES PARTRIDGE

Mr. PARTRIDGE. Good morning, Madam Chairwcmam. We appreciate the opportunity to present the views of our membership, the National Association for Uniformed Services and the Society for Military Widows. They are particularly concerned with the events surrounding the base closures.

They have seen three rounds of base closure actions taking place 1988, 1991, and 1993; and we understand that there will probably be another round in 1995. And they are concerned that the needs of active duty, Guard, Reserve, retirees and so forth are met in the area where these bases are being closed, and also at the bases to which troops are being deployed. The current Department of Defense recommendations include closing 31 major bases and realigning 12 others. When all three rounds are completed in 1999, DOD is projecting annual savings of \$5.6 billion. Some of these savings will result from planned construction projects that will not be undertaken and some from other causes. These base closures coupled with the reduction in troop strength will also severely restrict the income to exchange and commissary systems; and since both systems use nonappropriated funds for construction of their facilities, this loss of revenue coupled with the need to modernize, replace and expand facilities that do remain is going to result in severe cost pressure on the nonappropriated fund systems. And, of course, this will impact on the morale of our troops and the facilities of our troops since revenues from exchange sales are used to fund a variety of these activities.

We can expect to see a significant adverse impact on the quality of life of our service members and their families as the funds dry up. Reducing the number of bases will place great stress on the existing systems.

And we believe that during the transition period to a smaller military and fewer bases with increased populations that the Congress should consider making greater use of appropriated funds for the construction of MWR facilities; and we are recommending using some of the appropriated funds for construction and modernization of commissaries and exchanges. We believe this will provide income from these exchanges then, and the surtax from the exchanges can be used to fund morale, recreation and other activities to keep our troops on base and to take care of the families and the families' needs on these bases.

I want to thank you, Madam Chairwoman, for the opportunity to present our views.

[The information follows:]



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Established 1968



Statement of

Colonel Charles C. Partridge, USA (Ret)

Legislative Counsel

The National Association for Uniformed Services

and the

Society of Military Widows

Before the

Subcommittee on Military Construction

Committee on Appropriations

U.S. House of Representatives

April 27, 1993

Exchanges, Commissaries and Morale, Welfare and Recreation Activities

Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, I welcome the opportunity to present the views of the National Association for Uniformed Services and the Society of Military Widows. The National Association for Uniformed Services represents all grades and branches of uniformed services personnel, their spouses and survivors. Our

nationwide association includes active, retired, reserve and National Guard, disabled and other veterans of the seven uniformed services: Army, Marines, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Our affiliate, the Society of Military Widows is an active group of women who were married to uniformed services personnel of all grades and branches and represents a broad spectrum of military society. With such membership, we are able to draw information from a broad base for our legislative activities.

Our members have seen three rounds of base closure actions taking place: 1988, 1991, and 1993. They continue to be concerned that the needs of active duty, National Guard, reserve, retirees, their families and survivors who remain in the area and those who are transferred to other bases are met. The current Department of Defense (DoD) recommendations include closing 31 major bases and realigning 12 others. In addition, many smaller bases and activities are slated for closure or realignment.

Approximately 24,000 military personnel spaces and 57,000 civilian spaces are affected and 140,000 will be moved to other locations. The Secretary of Defense projects that \$4 billion will be saved during the six year implementation period and that \$3.1 billion will be saved annually after that. When all three rounds of closures are completed in 1999 DoD is projecting annual savings of \$5.6 billion. Some of these savings will result from planned construction projects that will not be undertaken. These base closures coupled with the reduction in troop strength will also severely curtail the income to the exchange and commissary systems. Since both the exchange and commissary systems use nonappropriated funds for construction of their

facilities this loss of revenue coupled with the need to modernize, replace and expand facilities that do remain will result in severe cost pressure on the nonappropriated funds system. Revenues of our exchange sales are also used to fund a variety of morale, welfare and recreation activities of the active force. We can expect to see a significant adverse impact on the quality of life of the individual servicemembers and their families as these funds dry up. Reducing the number of bases and increasing the population of bases that do remain will place a great stress on existing exchanges, commissaries and MWR facilities.

We believe that during the transition period to a smaller military and fewer bases with increased populations the Congress should consider making greater use of appropriated funds for the construction of MWR facilities. In particular, we recommend using some of the appropriated fund savings for the construction, modernization and expansion of commissaries and exchanges. These actions will greatly assist the services in maintaining a viable morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) program for our servicemembers and their families.

We want to thank the distinguished members of this subcommittee for providing this opportunity to present our views.

Mrs. MEEK. Thank you so much.

Any questions?

Mr. COLEMAN. Let me ask one quick one.

Has this recommendation been made before by NAUS or any others?

Mr. PARTRIDGE. The recommendation to fund exchanges and commissaries has not. The recommendation to fund other morale activities, I understand, has. Our concern has been, as you know, what you have to start was a peace-dividend concept to set aside funds in the different departments to take care of needs like this, rather than dipping into other funds. And we think that some of these savings we would see in reducing some of these savings in order do some of these fundings.

But no, to answer your question, I don't believe they have. We have recommended it, but not within the Department.

Mr. COLEMAN. Thank you very much.

Mrs. MEEK. First of all, Colonel, thank you for appearing here today. In terms of this particular subcommittee, as you know, in the past we have never had enough resources to take care of all the deficiencies and the backlogs in the military construction and the family housing programs, and this perhaps is one of the basic reasons they have really not considered appropriating funds for these quality-of-life kinds of programs in morale, welfare and recreation facilities.

I personally believe that these are extremely important, all kinds of things that should go on. I am a freshman on this committee, and I have heard testimony this morning of some of these many other concerns which I feel should be considered to a great extent. Yet many of them don't seem to be in the direct purview of the committee. And as part of the base closure accounts, I understand from staff that they do allow the Department to share the cost of replacement of the MWR facilities, the two year appropriated funds and nonappropriated funds in certain circumstances. So that does leave you some certain circumstances where things may have a chance to be considered.

We really appreciate your concerns.

Mr. PARTRIDGE. Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1993.

TEAM MIAMI—HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

WITNESS

CHARLES COBB, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL LIAISON COMMITTEE, WE WILL REBUILD COMMITTEE

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Charles Cobb is here, and he is from Team Miami, the Homestead Air Force Base; and I want the committee to know that this is my air base.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES COBB

Mr. COBB. Madam Chairman, we are delighted to be here this morning. My colleague, as you know, David Weaver, who is Chair-

man of our Homestead Air Force Base, couldn't be here. His father is having surgery this morning.

I am the Chairman of the committee the Miami community formed, called We Will Rebuild. I am the Chairman of the Federal Liaison Committee to deal with the Federal Government. My previous background was that I was an Under Secretary of Commerce and Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Ambassador to Iceland in the two previous administrations. So the view was that I had some knowledge of this place. And so I am delighted to be here.

Madam Chairman, my colleague, David Weaver, has written a comprehensive testimony, which I don't think I should read. I think the committee all have copies of that.

Mrs. MEEK. We have, and it will be entered into the record.

Mr. COBB. Just to summarize what that says for the benefit of your colleagues, the south Florida community recognizes Homestead Air Force Base will probably be closed. We are disappointed with that, but we accept that. What we feel is imperative for our community—and we are convinced that it is in the best interest of the United States Government—is that the Reserve units that have been there return to a joint facility, a joint civil facility, that would still be a home for these important Federal uses.

The Reserves that we have just talked about, Customs and some other Federal facilities that have traditionally used that base, we think it is in the best interest of the United States Government that they continue to use that base. So we would hope that this committee would use everything in its power to help us bring the Reserves back to Homestead Air Force Base.

We think that that can be done basically within the budget of the 1992 supplemental appropriation. There is still about \$148 million that has not been spent from the 1992 supplemental appropriation, and that will—if that is all spent, that will bring this facility up to a level that will allow the Reserves to use the base.

Now, we also feel there is a critical need for about 30,000 retired people that live in south Florida that have traditionally used Homestead Air Force Base for their medical and other needs. That has been demolished, along with the rest of the \$20 or \$30 billion of damage; and we feel that it is important, in the national interest, that those 30,000 people have some sort of capacity for medical care and others.

That can be done through a facility, or do some sort of a voucher system. And if, in fact, they don't live there, they are going to go somewhere else in the United States to get that care.

So we feel very strongly that it is in the best interest of the Defense Department to have some sort of facilities for retired people.

That is the essence of what Mr. Weaver's testimony developed. He would have done it much more artfully and with greater articulation, but I hope that you, as committee Members, understand how critical this base is to our community.

[The information follows:]

Testimony to the Military Construction Subcommittee
of the
Committee on Appropriations
by
David R. Weaver
Co-Chairman

TEAM MIAMI/HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE COORDINATING GROUP

April 26, 1993

On the morning of August 24, 1992 the third most powerful hurricane ever to reach the shores of the United States roared into South Florida and slammed into Homestead Air Force Base and the surrounding communities. In the period of a few short hours, Hurricane Andrew ravaged an installation that had been the proud home to the 31st Fighter Wing and turned it from one of the nation's military showpieces into a battered shell of its former self. Within weeks, Base personnel were scattered to the ends of the world as the Air Force relocated their units to new operating sites.

But there was still hope. In the aftermath of the storm, President George Bush visited the devastation and told the nation and the battered residents of South Dade County that their base would be rebuilt. As part of a \$10.6 billion Hurricane Relief Special Appropriation, the Congress appropriated \$187 million to begin the clean up and start rebuilding an operating capability for Reserve units and Federal Tenants at the Base.

Then, in a television interview aired February 22, 1993 on Miami's Channel 10, President Clinton stated:

"I do believe there is a mission for Homestead Air Force Base. Perhaps not "... exactly the same mission that was there before ... I think that base is a valuable asset for South Florida that we will find some use for."

Now, in spite of the President's endorsement of Homestead's ongoing, but as yet undefined military mission, the Secretary of Defense has recommended that the base be closed and the host 31st Fighter Wing be inactivated; the Air Force Reserve 482nd Fighter Wing would transfer to MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida and convert from F-16s to KC-

135 tankers; the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) would move to Patrick Air Force Base at Cocoa Beach, Florida; the Air Force's Water Survival School -- operated by the 3613th Combat Crew Training Squadron (ATC) -- would relocate to Tyndall Air Force Base at Panama City, Florida for possible consolidation with a similar U.S. Navy facility. And the Florida National Guard's Detachment 1, 125th Fighter Interceptor Group would operate temporarily at Boca Chica Naval Air Station at Key West, Florida with provisions for a possible return to Homestead if the field resumes operations as a civilian airport.

The DoD proposal will ratify Hurricane Andrew's elimination of approximately 8,700 direct jobs on the Base and 2,700 secondary jobs in the local community. A total of 11,400 jobs disappear. (DoD's figures reflect a 23% smaller total of 8,800 jobs, making the impact appear significantly less severe.)

The DoD proposal:

Eliminates in total the \$400 - \$450 million annual economic impact the base contributed, pre-hurricane, to the local community.

It eliminates medical, commissary and exchange services for the 21,000 military retirees and their families who settled in the Greater Miami area after a career of service to their country.

Their military retirement pay alone is estimated to generate an annual economic impact of nearly \$1 billion in the community--second incomes and social security benefits not included.

Without base services, many are expected to leave the area, further exacerbating South Dade's post hurricane economic problems.

The proposal fails to take into consideration the economic health of the Dade County region. For example, it does not address the failure of Eastern and Pan American Airlines and the subsequent effect those actions had on the Miami area job market for aviation related skills.

It fails to speak to the economic impact Hurricane Andrew had on the South Dade area or to consider how the proposal will aggravate the economic plight of a region already suffering from the financial

effects of the most costly natural disaster in the history of our country. The DoD approach is woefully simplistic and inadequate to deal with the extremely complex economic status of a community recovering from a disaster.

As Secretary Cisneros says, "The economic status of Homestead and South Dade simply cannot be fairly compared to any other community at this time. The South Dade community has not recovered from the storm and will not for several years. South Dade still has destroyed houses standing untouched, shopping malls closed indefinitely and some families still living in tent cities.

The DoD proposal minimizes the economic impact of the closure on the immediate Homestead/South Dade region by comparing job losses to employment statistics in the entire Miami/Hialeah Statistical Metropolitan Area (MSA) area (i.e. Dade County)...a region supporting over 870,000 jobs¹. The DoD's projected job loss of 1.0 % of the working population in the Miami/Hialeah MSA becomes 6.5 % if only South Dade is considered. Moreover, if the impact is imposed on just the communities immediately surrounding the base -- Homestead, Naranja, Princeton, Cutler Ridge, etc. -- the per cent of jobs lost relative to the local employment base jumps to 23.9%.

This, Mr. Chairman and members of this most important Subcommittee, is the environment in which we are attempting to operate. Unless you were to come down to Homestead and see the pitiful conditions in which people are living; unless you could see the homes looking just as they did the hour after Andrew; unless you could see the despair in the faces of people who just don't know what they're going to do next; unless you could sense the alienation and cynicism setting in--you simply cannot understand the ongoing magnitude of this huge natural disaster. The fact that it is no longer in the news represents only the fickle nature of the news. It does not, in any way imply that the problem has been solved.

But, in spite of this almost-overwhelming challenge, our Community plans a base re-utilization program centered around immediately-restoring a limited Air Force Reserve military presence and then rapidly developing major civil aviation and economic development activities. We believe that the restoration of limited military and Federal Tenant operations are the cornerstone to initiating the recovery of Homestead Air Force Base as a viable economic unit. We recognize that force adjustment will be the wave

¹See attached Job Loss Impact analysis of Dade County demographics

of the future and believe that such future adjustments could eventually be absorbed if, in the interim, we can develop a healthy and growing economic entity at Homestead which, ultimately, will be minimally-dependent on the military presence.

We are utilizing maximum resources to prepare our Base Closure presentation, and are prosecuting our position aggressively through the BRAC process. We are attempting to give a strong strategic and cost-based presentation showing why the return of the 482nd FW (AFRES) and the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) makes sense for the National Defense, and why the Reserves and Federal Tenants are an integral, essential part of the eventual economic development solution. We intend to make the case for health and commissary services for retirees. And we intend to show why immediate and complete environmental cleanup is imperative.

The immediate return of a significant military presence at Homestead Air Force Base is the single most important economic "cornerstone" component of the community's plan in South Dade to recover from Hurricane Andrew. It is expected that the spending of previously-allocated Federal Hurricane Relief Funds will inject an immediate \$148 million in new capital plus annual direct Base Operating Support Costs of approximately \$11.5 million. The direct and Indirect economic impacts of keeping Air Force Reserve families in the South Dade area are significant.

The community believes that there are significant strategic and operational justifications for returning to Homestead the 482nd FW (AFRES), the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES), and the 3613th Sea Survival School. We propose that these units operate as tenants in a set-aside area on a facility which will be owned and operated by Dade County, and which will function as a key component of Dade County's aviation strategy.

Together with Federal, State, and Local authorities, we are considering and evaluating viable civil aviation alternatives, including Federal tenant uses, General Aviation, and Commercial Service. We are determining access-transportation needs, assessing costs, and determining funding sources. This will quickly result in the development and carefully-phased implementation of a detailed Civil Aviation Plan.

We plan the immediate creation of a Model Enterprise Zone including Federal, State and Local components adjacent to both Civil Aviation activities and Cantonment Areas for the 482nd Air Force Reserve Fighter Wing, the 301st Rescue Squadron, and the 3613th Sea Survival School with contiguous space set aside for U.S. Customs and other Federal Tenants. We

will arrive at this objective by combining our presentation to the Base Closure Commission; our planned development of Civil Aviation activities at the base; and our proposed Disaster Recovery Economic Development Zone at and around the base. We have begun and will shortly complete evaluation of Disaster Recovery Economic Development Zone alternatives; will agree upon and establish with Federal Government a "Paradigm-Shift" approach based upon the premise that the worst disaster in history requires unusual and creative solutions. We will determine available sources of Federal and State support dollars; understand how they work; who administers them; how many dollars are available; and how to allocate/release the funds. We are brainstorming and evaluating creative incentive programs to quickly and massively motivate private investment including tax abatement, customs duty abatement, etcetera. We are in process of preparing, completing and --working together--jointly executing, on a fast-track basis, a detailed, comprehensive, agreed-upon Plan of Action for all parties, Federal, State, Local, Public, and Private.

For us to arrive at this proposed "end game" --with its three-pronged approach of securing a Military presence; developing Civil Aviation; and creating a Disaster Recovery Economic Development Zone requires that we be placed on a temporarily-equal footing with other communities that are on the closure list. None of those communities are faced with both the prospect of base closure and the actuality of the facility having been totally and instantaneously destroyed. Those communities can adapt by 'racheting-down' or 'converting' over a period of years.

Homestead's situation is unique. It must deal with the challenge now; *if it is forced to wait, it may not survive*. We believe that this unprecedented situation requires *unprecedented and creative solutions* with all players--Federal, Military, State, Local, Public and Private--taking part.

To ensure a level playing field, we are making every effort to quickly agree with the Administration on an *integrated gameplan* which includes the immediate release of all \$148 million of unspent Specially-Allocated Hurricane Relief Funds; a significant Military and Federal Presence, rapidly reinstated; active Civil Aviation Operations and the creation of the Disaster Recovery Economic Development Zone.

The community has now agreed upon a vehicle for operation of Homestead Air Force Base which provides appropriate sponsorship and allows South Dade communities significant input into Homestead Air Force Base development plans. As I speak this morning, a Resolution is being approved by the Dade County Board of County Commissioners confirming

its willingness and intent to own and operate Homestead Air Force Base as an airport, and to make a specified portion of the facility available to the Air Force for the Reserve units and for the 3613th Sea Survival School.

We believe that there are significant strategic, operational, and financial benefits to the Air Force to return the Reserve units to Homestead. Of particular note, on a Net Present Value basis, we believe it is significantly less expensive to restore the Reserve operations to Homestead than it is to transfer them to MacDill Air Force Base. Of equal significance, approximately \$148 million of Federal Funds specially-appropriated by Congress in September, 1992 specifically for the purpose of restoring Air Force Reserve operations at Homestead, have not yet been spent and are available to pay the requisite costs.

We remain convinced that the world situation has not evolved to the point where the nation can afford to abandon a military facility which lies at the focus of our military, political and economic interests in the Caribbean Basin and Latin America. Particularly, until the situation in Cuba is resolved and our region no longer is under the specter of Cuban bombs, we can not entirely abandon the military options that Homestead Air Force Base provides.

And, we believe that abandoning Homestead Air Force Base is not the most economic alternative available to the country. The nation stands to save up to \$46 million by keeping the reserve units at Homestead.

While we wish that the base could be restored to its pre-storm status and we could welcome back the 31st Fighter Wing and the 30-plus other tenant organizations, we recognize that is not a rational decision in these times of declining military forces.

Consequently, we propose that:

- a. Homestead Air Force Base be closed with subsequent transfer of the facility to Dade County for operation as a joint civil/military airfield.
- b. The 31st Fighter Wing be inactivated as proposed by the Air Force.
- c. The 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) and the 301st Rescue Squadron (AFRES) be reinstated.

d. The 3613th Air Force Water Survival School remain at its Turkey Point location with administrative and logistics support from the Air Force Reserve activities at Homestead, and that the Department of Defense investigate consolidating all such activities at that location

e. The Department of Defense provide ongoing medical, commissary and exchange services to the retired population in the storm-devastated Homestead Air Force Base area. Alternatively, provide limited health and commissary services for a period of three years as a support mechanism for these retirees while they plan for their future is consistent with the transition period made available to their counterparts at other affected Bases.

If implemented, these recommendations would provide the following positive outcomes:

a. The nation would preserve a military contingency capacity at a strategically located facility from which to respond to a crisis in the Caribbean Basin or Latin America.

b. The American taxpayer would save money:

The cost of permanently relocating 482nd Fighter Wing (AFRES) personnel and equipment to MacDill Air Force Base and converting the facilities for their use (estimated to be at least \$50 million) would be avoided.

The cost of permanently relocating 301st Rescue Squadron personnel and equipment to Patrick Air Force Base and building new facilities for their use is estimated at \$25 million.

d. The President can make an immediate down payment on his commitment to regenerate equal numbers of jobs at the base.

e. The Department Of Defense and the Air Force can close Homestead Air Force Base and deactivate the 31st Fighter Wing.

f. The Base Closure And Realignment Commission can preserve its 1991 decision to close flying operations at MacDill Air Force Base.

g. The Air Force Reserve can:

Retain its existing cadre of trained personnel in the effected units.

Maintain its Miami area recruitment pool.

Locate at a civilian-operated airport with associated cost savings vis-a-vis operating the Base (At least temporarily, they would be required to assume financial operating responsibility at MacDill Air Force Base).

- h. The Federal Aviation Agency could add a supplemental airport to the nation's transportation system which can begin to reduce the capacity load limits projected for Miami International Airport.
- i. Dade County would receive a much-needed "anchor tenant" on the airport to provide financial stability while the civil aviation use and other economic and business uses are developed.
- j. The local Air Force Reservists would remain in their homes and their full time jobs -- contributing to the South Dade economy -- while continuing to be able participate in the reserves.
- k. The local Military Retirees would have essential services for a period commensurate with their counterparts in other affected communities in which to plan for their future.
- l. The South Dade Community would take a major step forward towards re-establishing its hurricane ravaged economy, and could view the Air Force as a major contributor to the solution rather than a villain exacerbating the problem.

So, Mr. Chairman, we hope that the Base Closure Commission will:

1. Agree with and recommend our proposed spending plan for the entire \$167 million.
2. Return the 482nd, 301st and 3613th Combat Crew Training Squadron to Homestead Air Force Base as soon as feasible in appropriate enclosed

area(s) set aside from the Civil Aviation and Economic Development components of the Recovery Plan.

3. Support the Air Force paying an initially-large and then annually-smaller portion of Base O+M over five year period (to be negotiated).

4. Support a program to provide health and commissary services to active duty 3613th ATC, reservists, and retirees.

But, all this is in the context of closing the Base. And that, I believe, is where this Sub-Committee will be playing a vital part as this situation plays itself out. As I understand it, this Sub-Committee will be the primary decision-maker about how and where Base Conversion dollars will be spent.

We believe that Homestead is a unique situation and a wonderful opportunity to show how Base Conversion can and should work. We see it as essential that we get the Reserves back as an "Anchor Tenant", but we're not asking the DoD or the Federal Government to solve our problems for us. We're trying to solve it ourselves with our own County efforts both in Civil Aviation and in Economic Development.

But, nowhere in the annals of Base Closure has a community been asked to deal with instantaneous closing of a Base. The situation today remains nearly as drastic as it was immediately after Andrew. We need creative solutions—not just for Homestead Air Force Base, but for the entire surrounding community. Most importantly, we need all the funds that were specially-appropriated last Fall--and we need them as soon as possible. We have detailed capital spending plans for those monies—and they are generally in accordance with the purposes for which Congress designated them--although some minor reprogramming might possibly be necessary.

Our community recognizes that it will not get everything it needs--and perhaps not everything it's asking for. But...we do need your help to get those monies released. And, even more importantly, as you redefine your role in this new Base Conversion paradigm, we need your help and creativity and knowledge to solve a problem of enormous and unique consequence. How do you close a Base; how do you deal with the unique economic consequences of not having three, four or five years to wind down after a closure decision?

Thank you very much for the opportunity to talk with you this morning.

Mrs. MEEK. We certainly do, Mr. Cobb; and of course I am sort of a biased person here this morning, sitting in the chair. But I would like to know whether or not you feel that the progress that has been made so far—the first release of the \$76 million there, do you think that the progress has been according to the progress that Team Miami would be pleased with?

Mr. COBB. No, the progress has been very, very disappointing to the community. We felt that we had a previous commitment by the previous administration that wasn't fulfilled, and we think that we have a commitment from this administration that hasn't been fulfilled.

We thought that the supplemental appropriation that the Congress passed was crystal clear. The administration originally had a much larger number; and Congress, in its wisdom, came in with this lower number, and the President signed it, and we thought that it was a real commitment.

President Clinton then reaffirmed that commitment and the monies have not been spent. And so in the midst of all the tragedy in this community—I mean, incredible tragedy—as I mentioned before, 20—there are 30 billion people homeless and businesses closed. Here, the Federal Government has not met its obligation, and so it is a great disappointment to the whole community.

Mrs. MEEK. I will wait for my other questions; and I want the other committee members who may have some questions for you this morning—I think Mr. Hobson has come in as a Member of our committee.

Would you like to ask a question or make a comment?

Mr. HOBSON. I would like to ask a couple of questions, if I may.

Mrs. MEEK. Yes.

Mr. HOBSON. I heard the other day when we were discussing this in committee that there is a problem that is holding up getting this money out. Is it an administrative problem? Is it a program problem? I mean, the money has been appropriated, everybody wants it spent. It there some place along the line that it isn't happening?

Mr. COBB. Well, it has been a disappointment to all of us and a disappointment to our delegation, particularly a disappointment to our congresswoman, Congresswoman Meek, a disappointment to Secretary Cisneros, who came down and challenged this and wrote a letter to the President, articulating this disappointment. And so why it hasn't been spent, we cannot put our finger on the reason.

We are told that one of the reasons is that the Air Force feels so strongly that this base should be closed that they feel, to spend the money, might not enable them to consider this base closed. We are comfortable with this base being considered closed, and with the fighter wing being transferred. We are disappointed with that, but we are prepared for that.

But to not spend the money now and to not allow us to deal with the civil aviation component in partnership with the Reserves and all the other elements that I have just talked about is very disappointing to the community.

That is not a very good answer, but I don't have an answer.

Mr. HOBSON. You can't seem to penetrate the bureaucracy?

Mr. COBB. We were told that the Air Force has plans, but those plans haven't been let, and there is some more work that has to be done; and we have gotten all kinds of bureaucratic runaround.

Mr. HOBSON. If I could ask one other question. The frustration has got to be extreme when you know that the money is there and you can't get it moved. I haven't seen the area except on television. However, when you see the destruction that is there and we can't help our own people, it makes it difficult.

We are trying to do all these other things around the world, and we can't get money spent in this area. I think somebody ought to kick somebody real hard somewhere fast.

The other thing that frustrates us at least as a new Member of this committee, is the base closure situation. We don't want to be irresponsible and say, keep my base open because it is in my district. However, we want to be careful with the dollars that are being spent. I was just briefly looking through here, do you have a fighter unit and tanker units or all fighter units?

Mr. COBB. Primarily, they are fighter units, our appeal is on the Reserve, and the sea rescue relating to that unit is an integral part of that but a different unit.

Mr. HOBSON. It may be difficult in your situation because of the difference in devastation that was done to that facility, but how much money will they have to spend? Is it a lot of money to put this up at MacDill?

Mr. COBB. In our judgment, they will have to spend more, and we have documentation that to move the Reserves to MacDill will cost more. The fighter wing will be retired under the Air Force recommendation. Again, we are disappointed with that, but we are prepared to accept that.

Mr. HOBSON. I guess there is one thing that troubles me. I have only had brief experience with the Base Closure process. We all want to downsize; but as we do this we have to be reasonable. Hopefully, in this next round we will get to look at the cost of what it covers. I hope they do in your situation as well as in mine. If it is less costly to leave a unit in place than it is to move them to fill these holes, we are not acting responsibly with taxpayers' dollars. What we are doing is moving so that we can say we closed so many bases.

It seems that our goals are wrong. It ought to be, how much money do we save for the taxpayer as we do these situations. It should not be because there is a pot of money over here that we can spend to move things.

I am having trouble penetrating the bureaucracy, just like you. Yours is more tragic than mine. It seems to be a pattern, and I would like to help you in any way that we can as we go to the Base Closure Commission.

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Hobson, it is really frustrating for us because we can't get any straight answers. I think you were here at the last hearing when I asked the Air Force whether or not it would be more or less costly to transfer the Reserves or to keep them at Homestead. And the answer was, it is less costly to transfer them than to keep them at Homestead.

At the time, I did not have any data to refute or rebut what was said, and certainly we do not know just what the figures are; but

Team Miami has those figures, and they seem to be very convincing that it is much less costly to keep them at Homestead than elsewhere.

Would you like to comment on that?

Mr. COBB. No, I just agree totally with what you just said, and I think we document that with this letter and other documents that we have provided this committee and the Base Closure Committee.

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Coleman.

Mr. COLEMAN. I would just say to my colleague, Mr. Hobson, since 1988, and the whole base closure concept when it was started, while we have changed the procedure statutorily, the results haven't changed and certainly some of the long-term effects on communities, many of us know, have not been taken into account or given the weight that we think they should be given.

And in addition to that, one of the big problems is that while we had the base closure issue, it may have been the first or second one, it may have begun in the first one, they froze all our military construction appropriation. It is no different than what has happened to you in the supplemental. They say, whoops, we are going to go through a base closure; hold it.

So we couldn't expend the funds at installations that had crying needs.

In fact, I would love to have seen a study done about what we have lost by not spending the money. Some of the maintenance that was going to be done didn't get done, became more costly; or in fact, we abandoned projects and did more expensive ones at a later time. I think we could show you from our committee staff statistics how adversely we were affected by that.

This is not new. It is tragic and ridiculous with taxpayer money to not spend out the funds and use them effectively when we can.

I will tell you and Mrs. Meeks that I am very much impressed with what south Florida has done with respect to its planning, with respect to this closure. I think you are to be complimented. I think your ability to organize and plan for your civilian aviation needs and rescue missions and other entities that you have made plans for, in dealing with—accepting the fact that the removal of the wing happens.

But in the meantime not to spend out the funds, particularly when you had a hurricane come through, literally to me is a travesty; and I think this committee ought to take a very strong position with respect to that. And as we move through the process—as you may know, we are dealing with the 1994 budget numbers—but I think we ought to inquire of the Department of Defense as to its recommendations for expenditure of the 1992 supplemental funds.

I don't disagree with your statements. I think south Florida is to be complimented on its efforts.

Mr. COBB. Thank you. The one thing that we think is unique is that Congress dealt with the issue of base closure when it gave us the appropriation in the 1992 supplemental appropriation. As you remember, the President came in with a much higher number to rebuild the base and Congress said, no, we shouldn't agree with that number yet until we deal with base closure, but we all agree—

Mr. COLEMAN. That that much is needed.

Mr. COBB [continuing]. That the 153, approximately, is needed and should be spent now.

So Congress dealt with base closure at that time when they made that appropriation and still hasn't spent that money.

Mr. HOBSON. But they haven't spent it?

Mrs. MEEK. No, they have not. It seems to me that the sense of this committee is that we most assuredly would like to see this situation changed. Our Florida delegation is working hard on this and Team Miami is working extremely hard.

I can only say to you, Mr. Cobb, that we will continue our efforts and work even harder to try and be sure. I understand how important keeping the Reserve unit is. Your entire planning strategy is based on that.

And I want to commend you for having done such a fine job of research, as well as planning and showing how this can be done. And we appreciate your appearance here today.

If there are no more questions—Mr. Callahan?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I would like to comment that, obviously, you are aware of the fact that your delegation and especially our chairperson here today have been very vocal. I don't think I have been to a committee hearing this year when Homestead hasn't come up.

But I am somewhat confused about who is supposed—is it the Air Force that is supposed to spend the money or is it the Corps or FEMA? Who is holding up the disposition of the funds?

Mr. COBB. We are told it is the Air Force and the Corps of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers has a contract to do some of the work and the Air Force has a contract to do some of the work.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I should think, and I live in Mobile, Alabama, which is hurricane-prone also. I visited your area since the hurricane, visited Homestead; I have seen the devastation, and I know that part of your proposal would be that you transfer the Reserve units, which is a decision that is going to have to be made by the Department of Defense, by Les Aspin or someone, and thus come through the Base Closure Commission to decide if, indeed, there is going to be some realignment there.

But it would appear to me that you would be better off if we could give your committee half the money and let you do what you want to with Homestead Air Force Base. It would appear to me that you have got to take some alternate course. It is not going to be used as a military installation, and therefore it should be put to its best utilization. And if we could convince the Air Force or the government or the President or anybody else to just give you the necessary cash dollars to make it an industrial park, it would appear to me that you would be much better off.

I don't want to run your business.

Mr. COBB. We think it is in the national interest to have both a civilian component there, in conjunction with an enterprise zone, to develop the business elements in conjunction with the airport; but in addition to that, have these Reserve units. There are these people in these Reserve units already in the local economy; they already have jobs in the local economy. If in fact the Reserve unit moves there is a strong argument that they are going to have to make a professional change in their life because the Reserves is an integral part of their life.

Mr. CALLAHAN. How far is the Dade facility? Is it on the Homestead—in the presentation that I guess Mr. Weaver—he says that Homestead Air Force Base should be closed with subsequent transfer of the facility to Dade County. Where is Dade County operations; is that part of Homestead?

Mr. COBB. Dade County Aviation Authority primarily runs the Miami Airport. And so it would be, the common aviation authority for all of Dade County would have the ownership of this facility. But like you are familiar, Reserve units are on many civilian airports throughout the United States. And those military Reserve units are an integral part of those civilian airports; and we think that is a good model to follow here.

But the Reserves being there is an integral part of our economy.

Mr. CALLAHAN. But I am looking at it from a congressional point of view. We don't have the authority to tell the Base Closure Commission to change the decision that was sent to them by DOD, so we can't really impact the Reserve force there.

Mr. COBB. But it seems to me that it is within your authority to challenge how monies are spent and what is the most cost-effective way for the United States to handle the Reserves, and also the most effective way to meet other national interests.

For example, there is still a possibility that SOUTHCOM is going to be somewhere in the southern United States. And SOUTHCOM is moving, as you know—is moving from Panama. It is possible Homestead Air Force Base could be one of those—

Mr. CALLAHAN. That is not until 1999.

Mr. COBB. But for good strategic planning—

Mr. CALLAHAN. But they tell us that they don't have any plan for SOUTHCOM.

Mr. COBB. But we would argue that it is in the best interest of the United States military to be thinking of these other strategic military defense issues. We are uncertain what is going to happen in Cuba and what kinds of actions Fidel Castro will take in his last days to get back at those Yankees up north. We don't know what is going to happen in that kind of dynamic.

There are lots of reasons, in my judgment, that the United States is best served by an active military capability, even though the Air Force has closed Homestead Air Force Base. In our judgment, that is the deliberation of this committee, along with the Defense Department.

Mr. COLEMAN. But I am saying though, that the Pentagon has, in a sense, gone to the Base Closure Commission saying, we don't need this facility anymore. You know, they did that even before the hurricane. They said, we don't need this facility.

Right or wrong, under the law, the only thing we can do is vote against the base closure. We can't amend that. We have to vote yes or no.

Mr. HOBSON. Could you yield for a second. May I make a suggestion that, because we do have that problem, but there is a way to appeal that. This isn't totally signed off yet. Columbus, Ohio, has a base that was closed in 1991—Rickenbacker. The port authority at Rickenbacker took over the base and made a proposal to the Base Closure Commission that they leave the National Guard unit that

was there as a tenant and move the Reserve units to Wright-Patterson. This brings you to how my little base got involved in it.

But the Base Closure Commission, to its credit, did agree to look at the numbers. There is a recommendation by Mr. James Boatright. The Air Force recommended a change to the Base Closure Commission based upon, if these numbers work out, that it was cheaper to leave the National Guard as a tenant on the former base. This would be somewhat analogous to the thing that you are doing.

The result of that is, I now have the fight that it is cheaper to leave my National Guard base where it is than to move it to Wright-Patterson. They were willing to do that. That may be the only instance that they did that.

Mr. CALLAHAN. That was my point. The Base Closure Commission can adjust that any way they want; not the Congress. We don't have the authority after the Base Closure Commission submits its ratification or amended version of the Defense Department's list to the President and he submits it to the Congress, our only alternative is to vote yes or no for the entire country, the entire world, so that ought to go to the Base Closure Commission.

With respect to the money, which is where we come in at this point, I am under the impression that we have already appropriated and authorized the money. So, what do we do?

Mr. COBB. I shouldn't tell you what your authority is, because I am not sure I know, but I think—as I understand the process, you can vote for the Base Closure Commission decision to "close," in quotation marks, Homestead Air Force Base, which I understand means moving the active wing—actually, terminating the active wing. Can you vote for that?

And, in addition, this committee can appropriate funds and encourage the Defense Department to appropriate funds for other military persons on Homestead Air Force Base, which is closed, but as I understand it, with 150 million having been spent there. Are there a tower and a runway there? Is there capacity for the Defense Department to do a lot of important things there as part of a civilian aviation authority? And that is within the jurisdiction of this committee, as I understand it.

Mrs. MEEK. Time constraints catch us there, because the markup and all of this committee will have gone to the Congress, because BRAC has made its final decisions. That is going to have an impact.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I think it would, but I have a base being closed in my district, and what you are saying is that we could take Homestead and we could put something in this year's budget saying that we know that the Base Closure Commission is going to shut you down, but through this bill we are going to pass this year, we are going to open up Mobile Naval Station and Homestead.

Mr. COBB. Not open it up. Continue an important Defense Department need in a civilian airport.

Mrs. MEEK. The language is a little different.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I mean, to continue the operation of a naval facility for the same reasons that you are saying, because of Cuba. We need a naval presence in the Gulf of Mexico. And I am saying that I think it is going to be difficult for us to start passing legislation—

I am not saying I wouldn't be supportive of it, but for us to begin micromanaging the Defense Department by saying, I know you recommended to the Base Closure Commission that this facility be closed, and that is what you do with the Air Force. And I know that the Base Closure Commission agreed with that. And I know the President agreed with it, because he signed it and sent it to the Congress. So we will just assume all of that was correct.

But now we are going to turn a part of it around because of the strategic value to our national defense. I think that all of us who have areas that have been closed would have the same argument.

Mrs. MEEK. Will the gentleman yield? You know what I think, something that we have left out here, I don't think the Congress mandated that Reserves be moved. That is a decision that the Air Force made.

Am I right about that? I need to ask staff about that.

Thus far nothing has been recommended. The Air Force decided that they would move the Reserves at tremendous expense, and I think that is what I hear Mr. Cobb saying. That is a decision that was made. It was not one that the Congress made; the Congress just said, no active military, which would move the active military out of Homestead. And they are saying that that is something that they agree with.

But the Reserve units were not mandated at all by the Congress. As a matter of fact, the Congress appropriated enough money to take care of the Reserves. It is just that the Air Force dragged its feet, in my opinion, in allocating this money. They were waiting to see what BRAC was going to do. It is sort of like a Catch 22. Nothing can move because of the Air Force's decision to base one contingency on the other one. And I think it is something that we really need to look at in this committee.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Well, you see, we are in a similar situation. We didn't have, fortunately, the devastation of Hurricane Andrew, but we have a Reserve facility in Mobile, and even though it is a Naval Reserve training station, we feel that the Navy should have made a different decision, and that the best place to train these sailors would be in Mobile.

So we are in a similar situation with respect to any realignment that might be mandated by the appropriation process of Congress or the authorization process of Congress.

But we hear your message and sympathize with your plight and want to help, especially after seeing the devastation; and I am just amazed at the slowness of recovery. When I was there in January, and your hurricane was in August, and I—

Mrs. MEEK. August 24th.

Mr. CALLAHAN [continuing]. And I thought that things would be a little bit more progressed than they are. As I drove down Highway 1 or whatever it was, shopping centers are gone, homes are gone, the trees gone, and nothing, or very little, is being rebuilt.

Mr. COBB. Madam Chairman, several of the questions have been directed to me which I am not really in a position to answer, which is—the essence of the question is, what is the motivation of the Air Force. Why hasn't this congressionally appropriated money been spent, even though base closure was discussed last December when the appropriation was made, and I really don't know.

But I would like to throw out for the committee some speculation that we have, as we talk to some Air Force officers, and the view that we are getting is that the Air Force feels so strongly about meeting the closure definition, that they don't want to talk about the Reserves at this point. But that they really recognize the Reserves are the most cost-efficient way to do this. It is better from an employee-morale point of view, because the people all live in south Florida, and that there is a high probability that if the Air Force gets its main objective of having Homestead closed, that it will then come around—

Mr. CALLAHAN. So you think the Air Force is dragging their feet on the improvements that President Bush and President Clinton promised you, and Congress appropriated for you; you think they are purposefully dragging their feet so they won't have to move the Reserves back in there?

Mr. COBB. I don't want to accuse anyone of dragging their feet, but I am speculating that their motivation is to get Homestead closed, but that they really do know having the Reserve there is in the best interest of their budget and the best interest of their deployment.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Having come from the administrative branch of government and part of that giant bureaucracy, do you now see what frustration the Congress has with parts of the administrative branch of government in dragging their feet?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Hobson.

Mr. HOBSON. I have one last comment and this goes to a comment that you made last week. And this is not a question, but more of a statement for the record, really. I think a number of Members, including myself, have a problem with the way that we are going about the base closures, and the way these things are done, and where there is not a lot of economic sense given to the situation. One thing I think we can expect—I think you said it last week, and this is not just parochial to my issue but it is to yours and others—if these are not done on a cost-effective basis, then I think a lot of us are going to have a hard time looking at military construction expenditures in the future when they come in and try to spend money in these bases for these facilities.

I think that is one way to send some messages early. DOD should not just be doing this to shut bases down, come back to us a year or two years from now and say, golly, we have to build all these things at these new places for these units when we had them at other places. There are going to be some people here that have long memories that are going to say, huh-uh, I am not voting for that.

I think you sent that message last week, and I want to send it. Not particularly for my base, but across the board. If they just don't want them and they vote to shut them down, then I am not going to vote for them in the future.

I think you said that also, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. MEEK. Yes, I did.

Mr. Cobb, we thank you for further describing what we call a very distressing situation at Homestead Air Force Base. And we

want assure you that this committee has heard you and that we will take it under every consideration.

Thank you so much.

Mr. COBB. Thank you for the opportunity to appear, and I am sorry that Mr. Weaver could not be here.

Mrs. MEEK. And give Mr. Weaver our regrets. We understand that his father is very ill, and we are hoping that he will get better.

Are there any other witnesses who would like to testify?

If not, we would like to thank all of you who did testify today; and if there is no objection, we will keep the record of this hearing open for two weeks to allow us to recruit any additional testimony that may be submitted.

The committee stands adjourned until 10:00 on Thursday. We will review the Navy's program.

Thank you.

[The following statement was submitted for the record by Captain J. Robert Lunney, JAGC, USN (Ret.):]



**STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BY
CAPT J. ROBERT LUNNEY, JAGC, USNR (RET)
NATIONAL PRESIDENT
NAVAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION
TO THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION**



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CAPTAIN J. ROBERT LUNNEY, JAGC, USNR (RET)

Captain J. Robert Lunney, JAGC, USNR (Ret) is the 22nd President of the Naval Reserve Association. The Association is the nationwide professional organization of over 25,000 Naval Reserve officers.

Lunney served during WWII in the Pacific at Saipan and Iwo Jima with the Naval Amphibious Forces. He also saw service in the Merchant Marine during the Korean War at the Inchon Landing and was decorated for his courage and resourcefulness in completing "one of the greatest rescues in the history of the world" during the Chosin Reservoir Campaign in North Korea in December 1950. Lunney's ship entered the encircled port of Hungnam, aflame from enemy gunfire and held its position in the shell torn harbor until 14,000 men, women and children had crowded aboard. One of the last ships to leave it set its course through enemy mine fields and after a three-day voyage arrived safely in Pusan with her human cargo, including several babies born enroute, without loss of a single life.

Lunney, who received his Doctor of Law degree from the Cornell Law School, is a partner in Lunney & Crocco, a Manhattan firm specializing in litigation. He is a member of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta and is the past president of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. He lives in Bronxville, NY with his wife Joan, the Principal of P.S. 119 in Brooklyn, and their son, Alexander, a student at the Bronxville School.

07/07/92

Chairman Hefner, distinguished members of this Committee, it is a privilege to be afforded the opportunity to submit the views of the Naval Reserve Association on the military construction portion of the Fiscal Year 1994 Defense Authorization bill and to emphasize the serious impact of proposed BRAC Naval Reserve base closing.

Because of critical nature of the BRAC Naval Reserve base closings this year, Base Closures will be discussed before Military Construction.

BASE CLOSURES

Base closures are of critical concern to all the reserve components and to the Naval Reserve in particular. Demographics are the lifeblood of the Naval Reserve, i.e. a wide geographic dispersal of training bases throughout our nation is a prerequisite to access the trained veteran manpower necessary to man the sophisticated ship systems and aircraft of today's Navy and Naval Reserve. Reservists are anchored by domicile and livelihood to a particular area and upon base closures do not transfer with the transfer of their squadron or units to a distant alternate site. Upon closure of their reserve training sites most cannot, or choose not to, move or commute long distances to continue participating as Naval Reservists.

The proposed closure of thirty eight (38) Naval Reserve facilities and an additional eighteen (18) Naval Bases hosting Naval Reserve activities, if concluded, could result in a 30% - 40% cut in the Naval Reserve. The closure of all the Naval Air Reserve bases in the Midwest and New England will deprive most of the Naval Air Reservists in 1/3 of our nation the opportunity to participate in the Naval Reserve and will seriously restrict the manning, force structure, and readiness of the Naval Air Reserve Force.

Recommendation:

That the Base Closure and Realignment Commission hold hearings on the reserve demographic aspects of Base Closings, or exclude Naval Reserve Bases and Installations from consideration in the 1993 BRAC proceedings.

That consideration of reservist's demographics be a mandated Base closure criteria in the 1995 base closure proceedings.

That prior to closing Naval Reserve bases and Naval bases hosting Naval Reserve activities, a careful analysis of the demographic impact of the proposed closing upon Naval Reserve manning and readiness be conducted.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The President's Budget Request for Military Construction, Naval Reserve (MCNR) for Fiscal Year 1994 is a modest \$20.6 million. This figure approximates the low of \$20 million that was requested for Fiscal Year 1992 and is significantly lower than the \$37.7 million requested last year. Congress recognized the inadequacy of the prior requests and added \$36 million in FY'93.

This year's request reflects not only a shrinking Navy budget, it is also indicative of the Navy's lack of emphasis upon their reserve component in the Total Force to augment their shrinking active force.

The lack of fiscal support is readily apparent. The Naval Reserve Construction backlog is approximately \$950 million and a backlog of maintenance and repair of almost \$200 million. Yet, the request is for a meager \$20.6 million, including minor construction and planning and design. The following projects are included (\$M) :

Seabee facility	Naval Station San Diego	\$10
Seabee addition	Naval Station Pearl Harbor	.5
Reserve Center addition	Detroit, Michigan	\$3.1
Reserve Center modification	Kearney, New Jersey	.5
Seabee addition	Naval Training Center Newport	.5
Reserve Center replacement	Chattanooga, Tennessee	\$3.7
Electronics Maint Shop	MC Reserve Center, Dumneck VA	\$1.0
Reserve Center Replacement Joint Training Center,	Everett, WA	\$2.6
Reserve Center Addition	NMCRC Green Bay, Wisconsin	.6

Even at this low level of MCNR funding, three substantial projects are aboard active Navy facilities and to provide shop and equipment space for Naval Reserve Seabees for the primary purpose of providing maintenance and repair projects at Navy sites that would otherwise go unaccomplished because of fiscal constraints.

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS RECOMMENDED

The almost \$1 billion Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Construction backlog includes several projects that are sufficiently designed to permit their execution in Fiscal Year 1994, or do not require design because they are acquisitions of existing facilities. NRA recommends that Congress provide the requisite authorization and funding for as many projects as is feasible from the following list:

<u>Location</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost(\$000)</u>
NSA New Orleans	LA	Bldg Conversion	2,800 (1)
Fort Dix	NJ	Readiness Ctr. Mods	2,400
NAS Glenview	IL	Physical Fitness Facilities	5,600 (1)
NAS Glenview	IL	Child Development Center	1,800
NRC Pomona	CA	RESCEN Consolidation	2,150
NAS New Orleans	LA	Training Bldg. Addition	670
NRC Plover	WI	Res. Center Acquisition	1,050
NMNCRC Roanoke	VA	RESCEN Addition	740
NAS Whidbey	WA	Hangar Addition	1,660
NAS Glenview	IL	Runway and Apron	5,500
NRC Pasco	WA	Lease Buyout	1,500
MCRC Damneck	VA	Replace RESCEN	4,300
NRC Columbus	OH	RESCEN Addition	<u>2,350</u>
Total of Projects Unfunded but Executable in FY'94			32,520

(1) Appropriations Conference Committee report language for FY'93 directed that these projects be accomplished using existing funds.

SUMMARY

In summary, the Naval Reserve Association recommends that the FY'94 Military Construction Naval Reserve program be approved as requested, that as many projects as is feasible be added from the list of unfunded but executable projects list NRA has provided, and that the Committee, and it's members, request the Base Closure and Realignment Commission to g~e careful consideration to the impact of demographics on Naval and Marine Corps Reserve installations that have been recommended for closure, consolidation or realignment.



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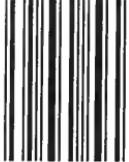


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